The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Our Correspondents in Madrid, London and Rome.

Interesting Discussion on Finance in the Spanish Cortes.

English Feeling Toward America Anent the Alabama Claims.

London Magazine Writers on American Affairs and Politics.

Political Condition and Prospects of the Kingdom of Italy.

The following letters from the resident correspondents of the TIMES in London, Madrid and Rome, present a very interesting survey of the political and social condition of Europe.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Proceedings in the Cortes—The Public Finances—Important and Interesting Discussions—The Carlist Movement in Barcelona.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1869.

This has been an exciting week in the Cortes, the discussions on the vote of thanks to the Government and on the report on the Cadiz election, furnishing an opportunity to the majority and minority to test their respective strength. Before I refer to the debates on these two questions, let me take first in order the statement of M. FIGUEROLA, the Minister of Finance, in reply to the attack made on his administration by Señor PI Y MARGALL, as that is just now of more importance than almost any of the other issues involved in these discussions.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

A letter of Wednesday, referring to the public finances, left M. FIGUEROLA defending his financial acts. A very able exposition he made of the policy of the measures adopted by him. He said that in the difficult circumstances in which he found himself placed he had only attempted to effect the possible, and that was to enable the revolution to live financially until it reached the haven of the reunion of the constituent Cortes. If his conduct deserved some praise it was not for what he had done, but for what he had prevented being done. Two means had presented themselves of tiding over the difficulties of the situation, and these were either to annihilate credit or to abuse it, or in other words, either to refuse to pay the debt or to decree a forced circulation. After a careful study of the position he did not feel that he was justified in having recourse to either of these two means. He explained the grave inconveniences which presented themselves in regard to operations in connection with the fixed debt of the country without legislative authorization, and he thought it better to resort to a Treasury operation which was perfectly legitimate to extinguish the floating debt, the major portion of which had arisen in connection with the *caja des depositos*. If his administration were entitled to some credit it was surely for having liquidated this latter institution. He denied the truth of the assertion that the measure was an attack upon the rights of property. The manner in which it was effected disproved this charge. There had been in the keeping of the institution a sacred deposit, and this was the paper of the State which had been all restored. The specie deposits were entirely commercial, and of these the Government had taken no portion from the Treasury of the institution. It had even deposited securities to guarantee the deposits used by the previous Administrations, for the diversion of which the present Government was in no way responsible. What had been done by them in connection with the *caja des depositos* was not a robbery as had been asserted, because it was impossible to steal that which had no existence. He had not created fresh paper to liquidate the institution, but he had had recourse to old paper, which was very well known, and which was much preferable to the consolidated debt, because it would have been necessary to create thirty-six millions (reals) of the latter, which would have led to the ruin of the national credit. Let them compare the conduct of the French Provisional Government of 1848, under similar circumstances, with theirs, and they would find that the comparison would redound to their credit. The former had been compelled to have recourse to anticipated taxes and a forced circulation. It even took possession of the deposits of the savings banks. The Spanish Government resorted to none of these measures. Far from declaring a forced currency, it had paid to the bank a sum of 81,000,000 of reals in specie which was due to it by former Administrations; and as regards the savings banks, it had actually assisted them. It was incorrect to say that it had been disappointed by the results of the loan. Barcelona alone had subscribed for more than seventy millions; though Cadiz and Seville subscribed but little, and Malaga had subscribed a less amount than its revolutionary Junta had expended, and that because the troubles in those cities had rendered the public timid. The house of ROTHSCHILD, which for five and twenty years would have nothing to do with Spain, had concluded a loan with the Provisional Government. The price of the State securities would have been higher but for the events of Cadiz and Malaga. In France, at a similar epoch, the fall in the public funds was as great as 66 per cent. The operation with the house of BISHOFFSHEIM had been one of the most unfortunate measures of the last Administration, because the contract with that house stipulated for the approbation of the Cortes, and the Government would not admit of the intervention of the Legislature, as it claimed the right to rule Cuba as in the times of the absolute Kings. The Minister then defended in detail the other measures of his Administration, and said that, as regards the economies to be effected, the first thing which he had to think of was to find money to carry on the Government. The great financial reforms which were necessary—the true revolutionary period in connection with this branch of the Administration—were at last about to commence, with the aid of the Cortes; because, if he had had the strength of Atlas, he would not have been able to bear the burden of such a task unassisted. Great reforms demanded great efforts, and their results could not be immediate.

The Minister was followed in the same side by M. MORETE Y PRENDERGAST, who has had no small share in prompting and framing his measures. I have spoken to you in a former letter of this rising young financier. He is one of the ablest speakers and most accomplished political economists in the House, and will no doubt one day be called to fill the position which M. FIGUEROLA no holds. After he had terminated his speech the House suspended its sitting for a couple of hours, and resumed again at nine in the evening.

The debate now assumed a very animated and, at times, even a strongly personal character. It was opened by the Minister of Grace and Justice, (ROMERO ORTIZ,) who defended his decrees expelling the Jesuits, suppressing the conferences of Saint Vincent de Paul, and reducing the number of convents. In regard to the conferences of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, he said he would, on a future occasion, expose the origin, the organization, the resources, and the object of this association, which differed widely from what its statutes represented it to be. This Society was the agent of a mysterious and irresponsible power, having its seat in Paris like the *Grand Orient* of the Freemasons. To it might, perhaps, be traced the instigators of the movement of SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, and perhaps those of the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. Among the accused in this latter affair were to be found three members of the Conference of Saint Vincent de Paul. This statement, I need not say, caused a great sensation in the Chamber.

After some observations from the Minister of Fomiento, in reply to M. VINADER, (Absolutist,) the Minister of the Interior (SAGASTA) became engaged in a warm discussion with M. IONRIZTI, director of the Republican paper, the *Igualdad*, in which the Minister got the worst of it. The debate was interrupted by the President of the Council of Ministers, who claimed permission to to read to the Chamber a telegram from Cuba, which having been accorded, he communicated to the House the following dispatch:

> HAVANA, 24th February, 1869.
>
> The Loan complete. The operation terminated. I have already eight millions of douros, (dollars.) I think I shall be able to cover the expenses of the war. The insurrection is decreasing greatly.

On the motion of M. SORNI, (Left,) the Chamber passed a resolution declaring its satisfaction at the news received by this telegram.

Then occurred another personal incident between General PRIM and M. FIGUEROS, (Republican.) The former inquired of M. FIGUEROS if in speaking of grants of crosses and promotions he had intended an allusion to the three Generals who formed part of the Provincial Government? M. FIGUEROS replied that when he attacked any one it was on public grounds, and not in the way of imputation on his personal motives and character. General PRIM declared himself satisfied with this reply. He added that in the face of the continual attacks made on that side of the House by the Opposition, it required a large amount of patience for a man to remain on the Ministerial Bench, and that, for his part, he found himself tempted to rise and declare that he was no longer a Minister, and retire and take his place among the Deputies, in order that he might properly reply to them. M. CASTELAR followed in a strain of brilliant invective against the Government, and in reply to an inquiry from M. SAGASTA, demanding if he knew of any Press law more liberal than that which was in force in Spain, he said that in Great Britain, Switzerland and the United States the Press enjoyed far more liberty, and that here its freedom would never be complete until trial by jury was accorded it. In reply to a remark from M. GODOIEY DE LA PAZ, to the effect that Republicans and Monarchists were only divided by a question of form, M. CASTELAR said that that was a great error, because in a monarchy individual rights could never be guaranteed as they were in a republic. On this the Minister of the Interior observed that it had not been found necessary to suspend individual rights here, but that if he had thought such a measure was indispensable to save the revolution he would unquestionably have flung every other consideration aside and resorted to it. This declaration brought down loud acclamations from the Government benches.

The discussion was then closed, and the resolution offering the thanks of the Chamber to the Provisional Government, and charging Marshal SERRANO with the formation of a new Ministry, was put and adopted by a majority of 180 votes to 62.

General SERRANO thanked the Chamber for the proof of confidence which it had given him. Although he considered the vote which had just been passed as the greatest honor to which any Government could aspire, he did not desire it, because it was only by an act of sincere patriotism, abnegation, and immense sacrifice, that he could bring himself to accept the trust reposed in him. He felt that he was and could be only the respectful and obedient servant of the Chamber which preserved for itself all the attributes of the supreme power. This brief address was received with warm applause from all parts of the Chamber, and Mr. SORNI (Republican) expressed the satisfaction felt by the minority at hearing the declarations made by the General, and hoped that his acts would always be in keeping with his promises. The sitting did not terminate until 2:15 in the morning, and the Chamber, wearied out by its labors, adjourned over to Friday.

THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

At the opening of the sitting on Friday one of the Secretaries read a number of decrees issued by the Chief of the Executive Power reappointing to their positions all the members of the late Ministry. This communication created considerable surprise, as it had been expected that there would have been a partial modification in the late Cabinet.

At a 2:15 the Ministers entered the room, Marshals SERRANO and PRIM being in their full uniform of Captain-General, and the Minister of Marine in that of a naval Brigadier.

General SERRANO addressed the House and stated the reconstituted administration did not present itself with a written programme, because it had no other than that of the realization of the principles proclaimed by the revolution of September, and the will of the Assembly with which it desired ardently to remain always in accord. The most earnest desire entertained by the Government was that the country should constitute itself quickly and well. This aspiration was based on the desire to avoid the complications and difficulties which naturally arise from a state of transition. The Government—the creation of that Assembly—proposed to itself to listen with resignation to the attacks which would be directed against it, and the harshest phrases that could be invented would not be harsh enough to provoke it to depart from this resolve of calmness and moderation. It was decided to use no subterfuge to maintain itself in power a minute longer than the Assembly desired. The Government persuaded that when deputies attacked it, if they had not reason to do so, they had, at least, the Right, would reply effectively if it could, but always with decorum and urbanity. The unfortunate fact that the Cuban insurrection had commenced a little before the great patriotic movement at Cadiz had deprived the Government of the glory and satisfaction of giving to the Antilles all the liberties compatible with its social condition, and of having in that Assembly its deputies who by the light of their experience would have advised them how to satisfy the just expectations of the inhabitants of their Colonies. But the Government proposed to itself to bring them here as soon as possible, and with their aid to endow those rich Provinces with all the liberties compatible with the melancholy crisis through which the Island of Cuba was now passing. They had given proof of this determination. The Captain-General had been authorized to issue a decree in the press, decrees to permit the right of association and reunion; and, in short, had full liberty to give the island the franchises which already existed so amply in Spain since the revolution. Unfortunately, it had been compelled to suspend these measures, but that was of little importance. The Government desired to give liberty to the island, but it was essential, nevertheless, that, with the consent of the Cortes, it should have the power of suspending it when the interest of the country and public order demanded a resort to that measure. The Government also proposed to itself to present a series of economical measures and reforms as complete as possible, but it desired at the same time that the country should comprehend that sacrifices of every kind had to be made; that glory, honor and liberty were not to be won and are never won without sacrifices. The Government had no fear of liberty. It desired, however, that all its manifestations should be accompanied by order, its principal guarantee. These remarks were well received by the Chamber.

THE CADIZ ELECTIONS.

The order of the day, bringing up the discussion on the Cadiz elections, was now read.

The Marquis DE SADOAL sustained the proposition of the Committee on Credentials, which recommended the annullment of the election of Señor SALVOCHEA, one of the leaders in the recent insurrection. He said that the votes which had been given to this candidate had been given to one disqualified, and should be considered as given to a foreigner, to a woman or to a minor. The next candidate, Señor BARCA, should therefore be proclaimed as duly elected, as he had obtained the greatest number of votes after Señor SALVOCHEA. He concluded by offering a motion to that effect.

The addition to the report was taken into consideration by the Chamber, and carried by a vote of 113 to 61.

A discussion ensued, in which Senors BENOT and CABALLERO DE RODAS took part. The former denounced the addition to the report of the committee as illegal. M. FIGNERAS sustained the election of Senor SALVOCHEA, and read passages from the electoral law to show the absence of incapacity on the part of that gentleman. After observations from several other deputies, Senor CALA reminded the Chamber that Don SEBASTIANO DE OLOZAGA, accused in 1844 of *Lese Majeste* and who had emigrated to avoid sentence, was elected a Deputy in 1846, and that he had sat in the Chamber without his election having been contested, although the Chamber was far from being Liberal. That was a precedent in favor of the admission of Señor SALVOCHEA. The discussion was put an end to by the adjournment of the House at half-past five.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT IN BARCELONA.

The following is an extract from a letter which I received yesterday from a friend residing in Barcelona. It is dated the 25th:

> "Yesterday and to-day the public here have been in hourly apprehension of an armed outbreak. Last night the authorities arrested at L'Ensanche (a faubourg between Barcelona and Gracia, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants,) upward of forty persons, and in Barcelona itself a large number, though the precise figure I am unable just now to ascertain. Among the persons taken into custody are several parties of distinction—all notorious for their Carlist proclivities. The apprehended movement, it is said, was to have been made in concert with simultaneous outbreaks throughout the country. The Government, however, got wind of it just in time to lay hold of the principal persons concerned in the Barcelona branch of the movement."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

American Topics—Comments of the British Press—Mr. Bright's Position—Journalistic News—The Convent Case—Theatrical and Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

Three of the March magazines which make their appearance to-day contain essays on American topics, and in the course of the week every important daily paper has had one ormore articles on questions immediately connected with the United States. It cannot be said that the English public show a lack of interest in Transatlantic topics. As a rule, American readers would find very little to complain of in the tone adopted toward them. There is, indeed, an article on the *Alabama* claims in the *Times* of this morning which does not seem couched in the loftiest spirit, but to say the truth, there is a little soreness here just now in consequence of what is supposed to be the abrupt refusal of our offer to come to some friendly arrangement of outstanding differences. The *Times* resolves these differences into their lowest form: "If the Americans want to go to war, it is a question whether we shall not be able to do them quite as much harm as they can do to us." That is the underlying spirit of the article. Many words have been used to like purpose in the course of this controversy, but of all methods of wasting time that of two nations daring each other to "come on" is the most deplorable. What is the use of trying to estimate the damage England and America could inflict upon each other in the event of war? If we are doomed to try the experiment, (and I agree with your eccentric and good-natured Minister, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, in crying, Heaven avert the disaster!) we shall know all about our weakness and our strength quite soon enough.

But, if we except the *Saturday Review*, always venomous and obstinately—perhaps willfully—unjust toward America, the general run of our journals take up a position which may be fairly described in some such language as this: "We have done our best to make friends with the American people, and we offer reparation for any wrong we have done them. Now we must leave events to take their course. If war there must be, (and this, at any rate, no one seems to anticipate *yet*,) it won't help us to sit down and cry about it." That is the prevailing sentiment—it may not be very wise, but people do not know what else to do or think. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON goes on speech-making, and if his disappointment is to be measured by his present hopefulness and confidence, the rejection of his treaty will be a sad blow to him. We can only hope that a more prudent diplomatist will be sent to us next time—a kinder-hearted one it is quite evident that we could never have.

As there are some expressions of English opinion which seem entitled to respect, considering the quarters from which they proceed, and as it is possible that your readers may not come across them in the ordinary course, perhaps I may be allowed to call attention to them very briefly. The *Spectator*, as must be well known, espoused the cause of the North in England from beginning to end of the late war, and did it from disinterested motives, too, which is more than can be said for some of the papers on the same side of the question. The *Spectator*, then, as a friend, may ask to be heard in America at such a juncture as the present. Its American correspondent, the "Yankee," describes in an able letter the true American feeling toward England. I have more than once put precisely the same view before my countrymen—I did so when Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON made his first "pilgrimage of passion," and I have warned our people not to accept his words as expressive of genuine American opinion ever since. It is needless, therefore, to say that I thoroughly agree with "A Yankee" in his statement that the Americans are not anxious for a reconciliation with England. The *Spectator* criticises American feeling with rather more of levity in the opening passages than it usually introduces into serious discussion, but at the same time it reminds the American people that their friends here—Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., and others—pressed for the recognition of the South by England in the interest of the North, "for war must else have followed on the seizure of our vessels on their way to a non-belligerent port." That point is one which I do not remember to have heard discussed in the United States. If belligerent rights had not been given to the South, how could English vessels trading to these ports have been stopped? The recognition was demanded as a piece of service to the North, and if war is to be the penalty for the act, why, says the *Spectator*, "even that prospect must be faced, sooner than the nation should say that an act clearly right and friendly was evidently wrong and hostile. We would not lie so for any amount of threats, even if we believed them, which, happily, we do not." The writer goes on in a passage for which I beg passing attention:

> "That the people of America are still extremely irritated is, doubtless, true; but that they will spoil the world's future because we prevented all Europe from declaring war on them at once, by acknowledging that they had a right to blockade Southern ports—a right wholly dependent on the belligerency of those ports—we entirely refuse to believe. They will as soon declare war on us because an old gentleman of Maryland, who has just seen brothers cutting each others throats, chooses to keep on saying that cousinhood is an indissoluble bond of amity."

The *Spectator* reminds the American people that England has asked the honor of their alliance, and that their national pride might well be gratified by "that amazing recognition of their place in the world involved in the French retreat from Mexico, and the British Convention on the *Alabama* claims."

The *Economist* considers that England made concessions beyond the point at which concessions would have been just, and, consequently, that this country has no reason to regret the rejection of the treaty. It points out, as a defect in the Constitution of the United States, that the Government has no power of negotiating decidedly with a foreign State. "When the issue has been settled, and the Minister has been dispatched, and the negotiation has been completed, and the treaty has been signed, the whole business has to be referred *de novo* to a body which is not only not the Government, but may be in deadly antagonism to the Government." This objection seems ingenious, but has not the writer forgotten that the basis of Government in the United States is the principle that the people have a right to control every department of it, and that the Senate is intrusted with the revision of treaties on the supposition that circumstances might arise in which it would be a more faithful representative of the people than a diplomatist or a President? The system may be productive of inconveniences, but as a rule the Senate (as it appears to a foreign observer) would not reject a treaty made by the officers of the Government, unless the public sense of the country were decidedly hostile to that treaty. Then the Senate *ought* to reject it, because the people have a right to decide absolutely *all* public issues.

The article on the question in to-day's *Saturday Review*, is, like all American articles in the same journal, unworthy of a moment's attention from any man in his senses.

In *St. Paul's* there is an essay (apparently by Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE) on President JOHNSON's last (annual) message to Congress. Mr. TROLLOPE seems to me to have taken a false estimate of Mr. JOHNSON's relations toward Mr. SEWARD, and there is a manifest injustice in the charge that "nothing could shock either the one or the other," that is either Mr. SEWARD or Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. TROLLOPE might have remembered Mr. SEWARD's great and undeniable services and abstained from taking a petty view of his character. It is curious that the writer should call Mr. STANTON Mr. "Staunton," and that he should have come to the conclusion that President JOHNSON will go back to Tennessee and resume the practice of his old craft—tailoring. Of Mr. JOHNSON, the writer says: "His bitterest enemies have not imputed to him the fault of an itching palm;—and yet, among American politicians, palms do itch most damnably." This little bit will serve to show the sort of spirit in which the article is written.

In the *Cornhill*—(as these magazines are only published to-day I will assume that your readers cannot have seen them)—there is a paper on traveling in America. Perhaps we should not be wrong in attributing it to an English lady who traveled in America last Autumn, and who has a kind of right to be heard from the *Cornhill* platform. The writer is very just in her remark that much as Americans dislike Englishmen collectively, to individuals they are always kind and hospitable. How many of us could cry "that's so" to this statement—aye, and with grateful hearts too. The worst of a lengthened intercourse with Americans is that England never seems quite so nice a place to live in afterwards. Define the cause as one may, the fact must often have come home to the returned "Britisher," who is like a man without any fixed place in the world, and would like to spend his time in living in *both* countries. "The individual," says the writer in the *Cornhill*, "is welcomed [she is speaking of the Englishman in America] with a kindness which sometimes leads me to fancy that there must be a happy affinity between the two races. It is due, perhaps, as much to the contrasts as to the points of similarity, that I have always found an Anglo-American alliance—in the sphere of private life—to be arranged with special facility." The power of judging character shown in this observation convinces me that the article is written by a woman.

The third magazine article to which I have referred is by Mr. FORSYTH, Q. C., and is called "Impressions of America." They seem to me very "soft" impressions, and are not entitled to much notice. As it may be thought that I have devoted quite sufficient space to other people's writings in this letter, I will now give you a few items of news. That is, I will tell you what would be news if this letter were published a few days after it left my hands, but I cannot pretend to compete with that rival which makes all poor correspondents sing small—the electric telegraph.

MR. BRIGHT'S POSITION.

In the first place, it is pretty well understood that Mr. BRIGHT finds his position as a Cabinet Minister more and more irksome, and there are fears that the Ministry will soon be weakened by his retirement. There is an air of weariness in his face when he gets up to answer some trivial question in the House of Commons which challenges sympathy. In this country the heads of departments are accustomed to sit in Parliament, and they are liable to be called upon by any member for explanations or information concerning all matters falling within their province. The plan is a good one in some respects, but it is impossible not to regret the waste of power which it often occasions. The greatest English orator of the day is thrown away when he is set to answer Mr. Jones or Mr. Brown about a light-house, or to give explanations concerning "bottle-nosed whales." There are already some weary-looking faces on the front Ministerial bench in the House of Commons, but Mr. BRIGHT's is the weariest of them all. If his resignation should be announced toward the end of the session no one need feel surprised.

JOURNALISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

It has often been said that the *Times* intended to reduce its price. I hear that this step is now finally decided on, though the exact period when it will be taken may *not* be next month, as I am told it is. The reduction will be from three pence to two pence, and the effect upon many of the existing papers will be great. The *Times* at a *penny* would close some newspaper offices altogether, and produce a nervous trembling in all the others. But it may be that the management is not yet prepared to adopt so "Democratic" a step. When it does the "Morning Stars" will not sing together for joy.

THE CONVENT CASE.

The convent case, which came to an end last night, was under trial for twenty days, and I have heard the expenses of conducting it estimated at £2,000 a day as the lowest sum. Much higher estimates are given by those who assume to be authorities. Take the moderate figure, and the costs are not less than £40,000. The plaintiff, (Miss SAURIN,) claimed £5,000 damages—the jury gave her $500 (including $300, her own dowry, to be returned to her.) She would not have got this if the Lord Chief Justice had had his own way. At first the sympathies of the public were strongly with Miss SAURIN, but latterly only the "groundlings" remained faithful to her. Roman Catholics think that the cause was very fairly tried, and it is to be observed that not one of the barristers engaged in it said a single word which could be painful to the feelings of any Romanist. The trial is creditable to the ability as well as to the patience of all concerned, and the public are heartily glad to be rid of what was fast becoming a nuisance. The verdict of the jury does not carry costs, and Miss SAURIN will have an enormous bill to pay.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL GOSSIPS.

Mr. BOUCICAULT has written a new play in which an old favorite, Madame CELESTE, is to appear. Mr. BAYLE BERNARD has just finished a dramatization of VICTOR HUGO's *Les Misérables*, which will be produced under the title of "The Man with Two Lives."

There is to be only one opera house in London this year instead of two, and Mr. COSTA is not to be the conductor! Moreover, the musical pitch is to be lowered to the French standard—good news for the singers, who have been obliged to crack their voices in our English theatres. It was Mr. COSTA who raised the pitch, and consequently he is not only deposed but his policy is discredited. No leader can feel very comfortable in that state of affairs. Signor ARDITI will conduct this year, and the house will be Covent Garden. PATTI, LUCCA, NILLSON, TITIENS, KELLOGG will be among the principal lady singers. Shall we have anything to complain of in their department of the undertaking? L.

The Irish Church Debate—Scenes in Parliament—Movements of the Queen—Questions of Dress—A Novel Entertainment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

I have seldom seen so great a crowd round every door leading to the House of Commons as assembled on Monday afternoon. Mr. GLADSTONE was to explain the provisions of his bill for disestablishing the Irish Church, and if the galleries of the House could have held thousands of spectators they would all have been filled. No one outside the Ministry, and even there only the members of the Cabinet, knew what Mr. GLADSTONE's plan would be. The secret had been well kept. Besides, therefore, the curiosity to hear Mr. GLADSTONE deliver a great speech, there was the eagerness to ascertain in what way the Irish Church was to be abolished. What would become of the clergy? Were they to be turned out into the streets to starve? What was to be done with the money, and money's worth, taken away from the Church? On these and other points there was, as a matter of course, a great and general desire for information. No one could be surprised that hundreds of persons should flock to the House of Commons in the vain hope of getting in by the influence of some friendly member.

The arrangements of the House for the accommodation of the public are of the most beggarly character. The space set apart for strangers will only seat about 100 persons. There is a small gallery to which access can be obtained only with a Speaker's order. Every member of the House can write two orders each night for the strangers' gallery, but when the holder of the order arrives he finds ten times as many persons waiting as the gallery will hold, and admission is regulated by ballot. The House is not adapted in any particular to the use to which it is put, and the sooner a new one is built the better.

The members themselves could not find seats on Monday. Many of them were obliged to stand, and others crowded round the doors. As Mr. GLADSTONE approached the House he was loudly cheered by the people outside. Mr. DISRAELI passed by them unobserved. At 4:50 Mr. GLADSTONE rose to make his statement. It was a most complex and involved subject he had to explain, and the bill it was his duty to expound necessarily partook of the same character. But there was nothing confused or difficult to comprehend about Mr. GLADSTONE's speech. It was a marvel of lucid exposition, and formed precisely one of those efforts which have made and maintained Mr. GLADSTONE's fame. Few living men could have marshaled so many complicated details with such perfect order and skill. The speech took about three hours and a half to deliver, and it was listened to almost throughout with unbroken attention.

The scheme thus unfolded is unquestionably a grand one. Since the Protestant Church in Ireland must be abolished—and the people of the United Kingdom have most positively decided that—no fairer or more liberal plan for "cutting it down" could be devised than this of Mr. GLADSTONE's. Nothing seems to have been forgotten. The clergy will receive an annuity, and every encouragement will be given to them to form an organization on the voluntary principle. It would be, I think, absurd to apply the stigma of "confiscation" to any portion of Mr. GLADSTONE's scheme. He has been even generous toward those who have vested interests in the Irish Church, and so far he completely exonerates himself from the charges of "recklessness" and other offences so often brought against him. The entire scheme is a noble and statesmanlike one—susceptible of improvement, very likely, in certain details, but calculated to disarm the opposition of those who feared a great act of wrong-doing in the forcible dissolution of a State Church.

The Conservative Party made no objection to the introduction and first reading of the bill, but I am informed that they will bring forward a motion for its rejection on the second reading, and upon this they will divide the House. If this course be followed, it will resemble the divisions which the Democrats have had in the House of Representatives during the last few years. It will simply show that there is a minority in the House disapproving of a measure which is popular in the country, and has an overwhelming body of supporters within the Legislature. Mr. DISRAELI is not usually a general to allow his forces to waste their strength, or to expose their weakness, and possibly he may not contrive to avoid the threatened division. On the other hand, the Conservatives may wish to have their names placed on record as protesting against the dissolution of the Irish Church. Mr. DISRAELI is expected to make a great speech on the 18th inst., and either Mr. LOWE or Mr. GLADSTONE will answer him. There will then be Mr. BRIGHT to spare for any one else. I doubt whether a Government was ever richer in debating power. There is no likelihood of any change in the Cabinet until this Irish Church bill is safely through the Commons.

THE QUEEN—QUESTIONS OF DRESS.

To-day the Queen has arrived in London—the first time she has favored us with a visit since last year. She holds a Court this afternoon, at which gentlemen may appear in that wonderful new Court dress, consisting of velvet, if it so pleases them. Or, there is an "alternative" suit, in which also trousers are permissible—but they must be trousers with a gold stripe down the side. The velvet suit is a "fad" of the Prince of Wales, and it consists of a dress coat of silk velvet, white vest, velvet pantaloons. The coat has an embroidered gold collar. I have not yet seen a man with velvet "pants" on, but I should think the general effect after he had sat down in them a few times would be startling. The coat, by-the-bye, is to have gilt buttons on it. Already bold pioneers may be seen about society in evening dress with gilt buttons on their coats. I remember seeing two or three adventurous New-Yorkers with similar coats on, ever so long ago. But the fashion has been a long time forcing its way. Even now, the innovators are in a decided minority. I happened to be at a dinner party the other night where there were about forty men, and only four of them wore the blue coats with gilt buttons. The Prince of Wales wanted to introduce velvet dress coats for ordinary wear, but the town did not take kindly to the idea. Now that they are worn "at Court" they may stand a better chance of coming into use.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment of a somewhat novel kind was given last night at the residence of Lady E. HOWARD, No. 19 Rutland Gate. It consisted of a series of *Tableaux Vivants*, arranged by ladies and gentlemen, and it passed off with remarkable success. Some of the most beautiful women in London assisted to make up the figures or sets. Lady DIANA BEAUCLERK represented the "Spirit of the Waters," and a group after "Watteau" was personated by Lady SEBRIGHT, Lady ALEXINA DUFF, Mrs. GURNEY, Miss SOTHERN, and a gentleman whose name was not announced. Passages in the story of "Guineveve" were presented by Viscountess POLLINGTON, Miss HARVEY, and Captain STEWART. "The Sleeping Beauty" was a picturesque scene, with the Marchioness TOWNSHEND and Count MAFFEI as the principal characters. A number of other groups were formed, and in all probability the entertainment will be much imitated during the present season. It was for the benefit of the distressed Irish in London. You see we are "going in" for the "amelioration" of the Irish just now. L.

ITALY.

The Season—A Hunt on the Campagna—France and Rome—Roman Palaces—A Festa—Father Burke—The Easter Celebration—The Case of Ajani.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

Another week of perfect weather, so that it is impossible to keep within doors, with the blue sky and bright sun, and gentle air outside. In the Borghese, and in the Doria Pamphily villas, the air is redolent with the perfume of the violets, while the beautiful delicate anemones are scattered in great profusion everywhere. It is the commencement of Spring in all its beauty. The old Romans made their Spring to begin on the 7th of February, and the faithful seasons are true to the distribution of the Italian calendar, instituted years before our era. The years before JULIUS CÆSAR numbered only 355 days, more than ten days shorter than the solar year. These were distributed into twelve months of different lengths, as follows: January, 29 days; February, 28; March, 31; April, 29; May, 31; June, 29; July, 31; August, 29; September, 29; October, 29; November, 29; December, 29. JULIUS added the ten missing days, distributing them as now; and to supply the fraction deficient of about a quarter of a day, which in four years would make a full day, he added one day in four years (leap year) to the month of February. The seasons were thus divided: Spring began on the 7th of February, Summer on the 9th of May, and Autumn on the 11th of August, Winter on the 11th of November—and in this, as in all things, Rome does not change!

A HUNT ON THE CAMPAGNA.

On Monday the crowd of carriages and of equestrians at the meet was unusually large, the fine weather being one inducement; and then there was the hope of seeing the handsome Ex-Queen of Naples, who was expected to follow the hounds, together with one of our best riders—Miss HOSMER. An unpleasant difficulty last year led to the publication of a letter from the latter lady, and to her withdrawal from the hunt, which it was hoped she might rejoin this year; but as yet she has not appeared on the field. Nevertheless, Monday was one of the best days of the season, though the two ladies expected were absent; for there was a score of others riding! the larks were singing everywhere in the Campagna, which is beginning to assume its Spring costume. The mountains were more beautiful than ever. We had four capital runs, and killed twice, the brush being given in one case to an English Viscountess, Lady EMLYN, and in the other to an American beauty and belle, Miss POLK, a niece of the Bishop-General. There was a good deal of hard country to ride over, the place of the meet being at the Ponte Mammolo, some miles from the San Lorenzo gate, and it seemed at one time as if the fox were about to seek refuge in the Sabine hills, so close were we upon Monte Celli and Tivoli. There were a number of falls during the day, the timber being stiff, so that in jumping, unless the horse clears the top rail, there is no breaking it, and more than one good rider came to grief. Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE was the worst cropper, his horse falling partially upon him; but he remounted, and followed almost to the close of the long day's hunt, though he has been confined to his house ever since.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Banneville, has at length had his formal reception by the Pope, whom he visited in great state last Monday; and in the evening the Palazzo Colonna, where he retains the handsome apartments of his predecessor, Count SARTIGES, was thrown open to the public. It is the etiquette on the occasion of the first reception of a new Ambassador for the Cardinals, the Diplomatic Corps and the Roman Princes to pay him a formal visit. The palace was beilliantly illuminated, the rooms and corridors were fragrant with flowers. There were soldiers stationed in the street and inside to regulate the crowd. A fine military band played in front, and from 8 o'clock till 10 the stream of carriages which poured into the spacious courtyard was incessant. The dignitaries of the Church in gorgeous robes, the Ambassadors and their *attachès* in full costume and wearing all their orders, the representatives of the princely Roman houses, with foreigners from all parts of the world, titled and untitled, filled the stately rooms of the French Embassy. None of the visitors were more noticeable than the Cardinals, in their red stockings and skull caps, though the Roman Princesses were resplendent with their hereditary jewels, and there was a Hungarian magnate in blue velvet, with rococo buttons and chains, who was really magnificent. The display of precious stones was very great, the Palavicini wearing her famous uncut emeralds, which, in bunches of six or eight, each above the size of a hazel-nut, were arranged upon different portions of her dress, while the Talviati, the Bandini, the Rospigliosi, the Borghese, and others, wore string upon string of pearls and diamonds, the latter Princess especially fairly sparkling with the rarest brilliants. It was certainly a great display, and there were many Americans present to enjoy it.

ROMAN PALACES.

There is something assuredly of the old Roman grandeur in the way in which the famous palaces, and villas, and gardens of these, their descendants, are thrown open for the enjoyment of the public. Take the BORGHESE family, for instance. Their noble palace in this city is open daily, for several hours, to all visitors; their unsurpassed gallery of pictures, filling a suite of superb rooms; servants are in attendance, braziers filled with live coals, to take off the chill; artists are permitted to copy the great masterpieces, and comfortable seats are provided. Then, just outside the Porta del Popolo is their famous villa, with its old trees, its gardens, lawns, drives, fountains, flowers, all kept in good order, which is thrown open every day but Monday; while in the Casino are more fine pictures and statues, among them CANOVA's exquisite model of the beautiful PAULINE BORGHESE. So, too, of the DORIA family. Their great palace on the Corso, with its extensive collection of pictures, and other objects of art is always open, and about half a mile outside the Porta Cavallaggieri is their noble villa, on an eminence overlooking Rome, St. Peter's, the Campagna, with grounds more extensive even than those of the Borghese. It is sad to think, however, while riding through these fine possessions, where art and nature vie with each other in producing such beautiful results, that owing to malaria the palaces within them are almost uninhabitable. In the daytime there is no danger, and they may be safely visited, but the sun once down and the air becomes pestilential.

Across the Tiber, in the Trastevere, lies the magnificent Corsini palace, which exceeds all others in extent, in its spacious surrounding of court-yards and gardens, in its large picture gallery, and its larger, admirably arranged and comprehensive library. To the latter, where books of the finest editions, with precious Elsevirs and rare Aldines, in all languages and on all subjects, are arranged according to subject and nature (among them was the documentary history of New-York) scholars, studious men, authors are freely admitted, furnished with such works as they may wish to consult by civil attendants, and provided with all the conveniences for writing in a superb apartment, where complete quiet always reigns. Is not this magnificent use of wealth and opportunity? There are many other nobles who have collections or single masterpieces in painting and sculpture which are not kept shut up and hoarded, but are thrown open for the enjoyment and benefit of others; and this is surely one of the great attractions of this most attractive and interesting city. An hour or two in one of these galleries, followed by a visit to the Palace of the Cæsars—where the work of exploration is always carried on in the hope of further treasures, fragments of which are constantly found, one of the last, by the way, is a small female bust with the hair confined in a net and a waterfall precisely like those worn now—and then a walk through the old Forum, standing on the Via Sacra, over the very stones of which Rome in her grandeur passed, accompanying HORACE as he hurried over them to escape the importunate attentions of irrepressible chance acquaintances who must have provoked, doubtless, his *odi profanum vulgus*, is there not in such a day's experience a great and varied interest not to be found in any other city? The appetite for such a life in Rome grows with what it feeds upon; and few visitors, of any cultivation at least, leave here without a longing to return. Americans continue to arrive, and the estimate now is that we have over twelve hundred of our countrymen in the Eternal City, to the great satisfaction of the hotel-keepers and shopmen, who find in them their most lavish, and least exacting, customers. It would be an evil day for Rome should the *forestieri* be tempted to select some other city for their headquarters!

A FESTA—FATHER BURKE.

The old Church of San Clementf was prettily illuminated yesterday in honor of some one of the innumerable *festas* which are so constantly observed here, and a newly-arrived Irish priest, Father BURKE, who has made a reputation, and is warmly admired in private society as in his pastoral relations, preached a sermon which attracted a large congregation of English, Irish and Americans. Archbishop MANNING and Father BURKE seem to have been especially put forward for this work of making converts from among the Protestant residents here to the Roman Catholic Church, and of the two, I fancy, the latter will have the most success. "His Grace the Archbishop" is too cold and dignified for a general audience. He lacks fire and fervor, and has sadly fallen off from the eloquent MANNING of the English Church. As a pulpit orator, I was disappointed in Father BURKE, too. He is a member, and wears the dress, of the Dominican order, has a good—very Irish presence, with a clear voice; speaks fluently with a rich brogue, avoids excess in language and gesture, is smooth, specious, but not overstrong in logic or argument, and states his deductions and the dogmas of his Church with an earnestness and apparent sincerity which tell strongly in their favor. Latterly he has been occupied in delivering, for the particular benefit, as he announced, of those not of the fold, sermons on the salient doctrines of the Roman Church, which are to be continued, as he characteristically told us, "during the next four consecutive following weeks!"

In private society he is a capital specimen of the type of Irish priests so well known to us in the pages of CARLETON, LEVER and other novelists who have written the praises of the "Gem of the Sea." Few men can tell a better story or sing a better song or enjoy more heartily a joke—whether at his own or another's expense—than this genial son of the Emerald Isle, who, with a wise and true appreciation of the character of his Creator, thinks it but a grateful return to enjoy in moderation the good things of this life which he has provided for our comfort and pleasure.

THE EASTER CELEBRATION.

The season of Lent, now nearly half over, has put an end, of course, to the balls and parties which were so numerous before it began, and already preparations are commencing for the Easter celebration—the great festival of the Church here—which comes on the 28th of March this year. Especial pains will be taken to make it more than ever imposing, and all the gorgeous paraphernalia of the Church will be brought into requisition, for, among other Royal visitors who will be present, the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected. The English nobility is already numerously represented, but with the advent of their future King and Queen, we may look for another formidable addition of lords and ladies. Just now there is sad trouble in two English households, for while Mrs. FIRMIN and her two daughters were driving in the Borghese grounds, the other day, their horse took fright at a velocipede, rushed up a bank, upset the carriage, and injured fatally, it is feared, the mother and one of the daughters. Prince BORGHESE has consequently interdicted the entrance of velocipedes after 12 o'clock in the day. The other case of suffering is that of Mr. KNIGHT, the brother of the Duchess of Sermoneta, long resident here, a devoted follower of the hounds, a perfect type of the old English fox-hunter, most pleasantly known to all the members of the hunt, of which he is one of the leading spirits, a capital horseman, and always well mounted. In attempting a very stiff fence, near the end of a long day in the field, his horse crashed through, and fell heavily on his rider, who was picked up and at once taken to Rome in the carriage of Mr. S. W. RODMAN, of Boston. The surgeon MASSONI was sent for, and immediately replaced the dislocated limb, but from the nature of the accident and Mr. KNIGHT's advancing years, great apprehensions as to the result are entertained. Any fatal result would put an end to more hunting for the season.

THE CASE OF AJANI.

After long deliberation the tribunal of the *Sacra Consulta* made known this morning its decision in the cases of AJANI and his associates in the Trastevere riot of last November a year. The lower Court, it will be remembered, condemned them to death, and the hope was expressed, in one of my earlier letters, that this sentence might be reversed by the higher tribunal to which an appeal had been made. That hope is now justified, in so far at least as to spare us the sight of another scaffold, and AJANI is condemned to imprisonment for life, while his associates are punished with terms of from twenty years downward. K.

Autograph Hunters in Washington.

A Washington correspondent narrates the following:

Last Friday, just before the House was called to order, an individual approached the seat of Hon. BARTON C. COOK, of Illinois, and evidently not knowing his man said, thrusting a paper upon his desk: "General COBB, I wish you would please sign this document." Mr. COOK, looking up, remarked: "I don't know you; and beside I am not General COBB." "Oh, come now," remarked the office-seeker; "you can't play that on me. They told me before I left home that you Congressmen would deny your own identity. You are AMASA COBB, and I am from your district, and I want you to sign this paper." Mr. COOK finally convinced the office-seeker that he was not Mr. COBB, and he departed in search of the Wisconsin member. Somebody had evidently pointed out the wrong man to him. But while members are thus bored, ex-members have an immunity from the annoyance, as the following incident will show. On Friday, as Judge SPALDING, Ex-Representative from the Cleveland District in Ohio, was about to enter the House of Representatives he was accosted by a stranger, who asked him if he was not from Ohio. Judge SPALDING replied affirmatively. "Then," said the stranger, "I want you to sign this paper," at the same time producing a document. "But I am not now a member of Congress," quietly remarked the Judge. The office-seeker dropped him at once and went off in search of some one from Ohio who has a seat in Congress.

Mr. HIRAM POWERS, the American sculptor, in Florence, has recently completed a marble bust of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this City. It is the property of a private gentleman, and will arrive here in a few days, when it will be placed on exhibition in the Academy of Design at its Spring opening.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The East River Suspension Bridge vs. The Dock System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice that the advocates of both the suspension bridge and the dock system are pushing forward their respective schemes, and there seems now only to be a question, on the part of the bridge, whether it can raise, by private efforts, five hundred thousand dollars (of which only about one hundred thousand is said now to be promised) in order to avail of the City subscriptions; and, on the part of the docks, whether the report of the Coast Survey, as unanimously requested by resolution on the 4th inst. in the Chamber of Commerce, will show the dikes to be needful to the harbor, or that they may be used without injury to it. For the results we have still longer to wait before it can be said with certainty if either project will be carried into earnest construction. In the meantime let us put the two schemes in contrast a little, in order to see which is most likely to supply our wants, and appears to be most desirable for our community.

If the bridge is built it will still leave a want of the docks, and it will naturally build up a feeling against any other plans which may seem to lessen its income or otherwise conflict with its interests; and thus it will retard real progress. If the docks are made, their causeways will render the bridge almost if not quite useless, because they will give uninterrupted, shorter, and more ample, with quicker and safer passage, free of expense, to the moving throngs of vehicles and pedestrians.

If the bridge is built, its location, length, height, and peculiar construction—its dangers and inconveniences, with the natural fears of the people, will prevent its being much used; and, at best, it can only be a comparatively temporary structure. Constant abrasion and oxidation, also expansion and contraction, with heavy transit loads or sleet and snow, and heavy rains and winds, sooner or later will bring it down, as they have already brought down many other such bridges in Europe and this country. If the docks are built they will be solid and permanent for all time, convenient for all, and none will fear to cross on the dikes with the heaviest loads or the largest numbers.

If the bridge is built, it will largely destroy valuable and taxable real estate, and increase our annual taxes not only by the interest on its cost of construction, but also by its continual repairs, and the tolls it will charge for crossing. The docks will not destroy any real property, but will create and add to our real estate by their new lots, piers and warehouses, to the extent of many millions of dollars, the taxes on which will materially help to lessen our public expenses.

If the bridge is built, its income will be small. It consequently must be constructed almost entirely at public expense, making a public debt of about $20,000,000, which is $3,000,000 more than the whole present debt of Brooklyn. The large rents of the wharves and warehouses of the docks will draw plenty of capital, so that their construction will make no public debt at all.

If the bridge is built, the ferries will still be needed, and for transit purposes (its sole object) it can do but little good. With the docks neither the bridge nor the ferries will be wanted. The streets or causeways will accommodate all the transit wants, though many times greater than now, and thus incidentally and without charge of tolls, they will do all and much more than the bridge can do in this way, besides improving the harbor and giving immense accommodations with their fine basins, surrounded by stone piers and substantial warehouses, to our shipping and our merchants and commerce generally, making the harbor of New-York the best in the world.

If the bridge is built, up-town people will take a street-car and pay five cents to the bridge, then take the bridge car and pay five cents more, then take the City car and pay five cents more—thus paying fifteen cents for what may be done by way of the dock streets in one car and by payment of only five cents, and without the danger to loss of life which the bridge makes.

If the bridge is built, sailing vessels over six hundred tons burden, to pass under, must let down their topmasts and lose one day, at an expense of from one to two hundred dollars. With the docks the largest and smallest vessels may readily pass through the dikes, just as they are, without expense and with but slight delay to themselves, and no delay to the transit between the two cities; both operations going on steadily and uninterruptedly at the same time, at all the causeways and at all times of tide and of day and night.

If the bridge is built it cannot affect the sewerage system which now leaves its offensive matter between the slips, much to the annoyance and expense of trade, and endangering the health of our cities, particularly at low tides. With the docks the high water of their basins, through sewers along each shore, will wash all this stuff into the North River, where the ebb tides will carry it off to the ocean.

If the bridge is built it leaves our ocean channel to grow more and more shallow, (as has lately been demonstrated,) and soon shut out the entrance and exit of large vessels in that direction; while the East River channel to Long Island Sound will continue to grow deeper and deeper, and more and more rapid and dangerous. If the dikes for the docks are constructed, all this will be changed. The Sandy Hook channel will grow deeper and deeper; and the Hell Gate channel will become so quiet and its currents so reduced in force that vessels will navigate it without danger; and, notwithstanding some little delay at the dikes, they may go from Fort Schuyler to the Battery, and *vice versa*, more safely and in a shorter time than is done now.

If the bridge is built, it leaves us still to be annoyed by the ice and silt from the North River. By the dikes of the docks that ice and silt or mud will both be kept away; and, from the depth of water in the basins, the experience of the Atlantic Docks, and facilities for exchanging the cold water of the basin for the warmer water of the ocean, we know that the water in the basin will not freeze in Winter.

An army of men would hardly dare to go over the bridge; but twenty armies may cross the dock causeways with perfect safety; and the causeways also will make a good defence for the Navy-yard and our two cities in times of war. Our Custom-house and public stores might also be built on the central causeway.

Now, Messrs. Editors, do not all these things show that the Suspension Bridge at best can do but little if any good, comparatively, and that, under all the circumstances, it is not needed—would only be in the way—and that it would be folly for us to saddle ourselves with a debt of twenty millions or so for its construction, when we can have the dock system about or quite as soon, which is so very much better, and, as it were, for nothing! D.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869.

The So-Called Temperance Question—Reply to Mr. Goodell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GOODELL, of Bosh—I beg its pardon—Bozrahville, has addressed to you twenty-two questions on wine-drinking, the result of his "forty years' experience in the work" of temperance. I am not old enough to have had forty years' experience of any social movement, especially as some of my time was devoted to logic, history and other preparatory studies, but as Mr. GOODELL expresses an inclination to "consider candid answers" to his questions, I will answer a few of them. To reply to all would be unnecessary labor, as some are mere assumptions, and several only repetitions of one another.

The TIMES having stated, in a broad, general way, that there was no drunkenness in wine-growing countries, (obviously meaning that drunkenness was not common, habitual and prevalent in such countries at the present day,) Mr. GOODELL, after some preliminary rubbish about *unfermented* wine, which is very like talking about a *white blackness*, a *learned Greeley*, an *honest New-York Councilman* or a *logical aquarian*, (since the word *wine* connotes the word *fermented*,) brings up a long array of citations from Holy Writ to prove that drunkenness existed among the ancient Hebrews! As if you were arguing against an elective judiciary, and I should reply that the Romans elected their Praetors. But Mr. GOODELL evidently thinks he has made a great point here, and so possessed is he with the idea of its importance that he goes on piling quotation on quotation, as if nobody but himself had ever read Scripture, and even brings in Solomon, who "by Divine inspiration" denounced the possible drunkenness of Kings and Princes. Now my conception of Solomon may not be quite so exalted as Mr. GOODELL'S, I don't accept everything which he (the former) said or did as a perfect pattern. Solomon wrote some very doubtful songs, judging from the specimen left us; he had ever so many wives and concubines, thereby setting a bad example for MOHAMMED, BRIGHAM YOUNG and others; he advocated thrashing children, and accordingly brought up Rehoboam to be a model man and a most successful ruler. And yet I seem to have a better opinion of Solomon's common sense than Mr. GOODELL has. I don't think he needed a special inspiration to tell him that persons in responsible positions ought not to get drunk.

Having at length disposed of the Jews, and taken great pains to prove what no one ever denied, (save, perhaps, some of his fellow-aquarians, who maintain that the wine mentioned in Scripture was unfermented,) Mr. GOODELL, in his fourteenth question, arrives at the Romans, and asks: "Did they not become so enervated and demoralized by wine drinking and its kindred vices that Rome and all Italy were overrun, pillaged and conquered by Northern barbarians?"

A characteristic specimen of aquarian argument. The Romans of the Empire drank wine, *therefore* (after a lapse of some 800 years) they were conquered. No account taken of the paralyzing effects of despotism, none of the influence of slavery, which ate up all the yeomany and middle class of Italy, leaving only millionaires and proletaires. The free, primitive barbarians swept down on this slavish, corrupt Empire and broke it up. But were *they* aquarians? And if not, what is the force of the question?

Next we come to the Mohammedan conquests. Here, again, the only fact to be taken account of in favor of the Saracens is their aquarianism. Their discipline, their fanaticism, their learning, all go for nothing. It is also convenient to forget that they were polygamists, not to mention some other little vices, (preserved by their descendants,) to which only the remotest allusion is possible. One circumstance, however, is too glaring for even Mr. GOODELL to pass over *sicco pede*, namely, that the prohibition of wine led to the introduction of opium; but this he attempts to ride down triumphantly with the question, "would it be wise to attempt to substitute the old enemy?" I do not know if it would be *possible*; but admitting the possibility, and comparing the opium-smoking Turk with the wine-drinking Christian, I should answer unhesitatingly, "yes!"

Not having preserved the TIMES' leader which provoked Mr. GOODELL's questions, I cannot be sure as to the exact force of the statements which called forth his sixteenth and seventeenth queries. But I presume that the TIMES did not intend to say that there had been any "movement" in the wine-producing countries of Europe in the same sense as there was a "temperance movement" here. Your probable meaning was, that with the progress of civilization and Christianity, drunkenness, as well as other vices, had diminished, although the cultivation of the vine had been simultaneously carried on and brought to perfection.

"How happens it," asks Mr. GOODELL in his nineteenth question, "that E. C. DELAVAN and other earnest opposers of distilled spirits at home, search the vine countries only to gather the strongest and highest testimonials that their wines are the corrupters of mankind?" Thrice innocent Mr. GOODELL! One would think notwithstanding his aquarianism that he had lived all these forty years "in a bottle," as the saying is. Did he never hear of a commissioner—political, religious, or social—going on a tour with his programme made up beforehand, and gathering just such facts as would fit it, rejecting the rest?

This appears to be a good place for joining issue on what Mr. GOODELL calls "an *alleged fact*," the sobriety of wine-producing countries. I lived nine Summers in a wine-producing district of Germany. Germany, let us remember, is a Teutonic country, and its inhabitants were formerly notorious for drunkenness. During those wine seasons I never saw a native brutally or belligerently drunk; once, at the vintage time, I saw a man who might be called jolly drunk. During ten months' residence in Italy I never saw a drunken native, and the temperance of Italian gentlemen is almost proverbial. About Spain our information is not so full as could be wished, but the testimony of most tourists runs in the same direction. Drunkenness is the one vice (the uncharitable would say the only vice) of which a respectable Frenchman is never guilty. Among the workingmen of Paris and some other French cities, there is certainly a very appreciable amount of intoxication, but we must bear in mind that Northern France, including Paris, is not a wine-growing region, and that the French workingmen, when they do drink, are quite as apt to drink brandy as wine. The preponderance of testimony justifies the conclusion that drunkenness is less common in wine-producing than in non-wine-producing countries. Hence the inference is not so unreasonable, that the copious production of native wine does not necessarily promote intemperance, but rather has the contrary effect.

It is true that the TIMES made its statement a little loosely and broadly. Anything like a universal negative is dangerous. Careful writers avoid it. Students of CICERO have remarked that he rarely uses a word like *innumerable* without qualifying it by some such adverb as *almost*. Nevertheless, in popular writing as well as in ordinary conversation, statements correct in the main, though *literally* untrue, are usually allowed to pass current. If I were to say of a regular business man that for twenty years he had gone from his house to his office by the same route, I should not be obliged to prove, in order to sustain my character for veracity, that he had always walked on the same side of the street.

But, says Mr. GOODELL in his twentieth question, "by what logic or on what principles of philosophy, science or common sense is the drinking and cheapening of an alcoholic intoxicating liquor the best safeguard against alcoholic intoxication?"

To account for this apparent paradox we have first the *prima facie* and *a priori* argument derived from facts observed. Passing these over, the rationale of the case is briefly this: What sort of animal the "natural man" may be we pretend not to say. They seem to have been tolerably near him in HOMER's time, when a demi-goddess like Calypso was content without many things which a washerwoman would require nowadays; yet even then they had wine. (And here, as I wish to discuss this matter "candidly," and not keep back anything that tells against our side, I will make Mr. GOODELL a present of a fact from profane history to put along with his collection of facts from sacred history. POLYPHEMUS drank himself drunk, thus enabling ULYSSES to put his eye out, and proving that drunkenness existed at that day in a wine-producing country.) Leaving the natural man out of the question, we find that the present very artificial man, whether he has head-work or hand-work, or both to do, requires, beside mere nourishment, some stimulus to repair the waste of material—arrest the absorption of tissue is the usual scientific phrase. Tea and coffee will not wholly supply this want. Ardent spirits will, but from their potency there is constant danger of their being taken in intoxicating or narcotic doses. In the case of pure wines (that is to say, wines as pure as bread and milk, or any other article of large consumption, usually is,) this danger is greatly attenuated and diminished. It is like the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal. In heating a room with the former you can scarcely escape overheating it.

Finally, Mr. GOODELL asks, "Do our wine-drinkers drink no distilled spirits?" Not much, I suspect. It is not easy, indeed, we may say, next to impossible, to get at the statistics of such a question, but the tastes are generally antagonistic. I have had more than thirty years experience (for I remember drinking a mint-julep before I was 12 years old) and the longer I live the more I enjoy good wine, and the less I care for any kind of distilled spirits.

CARL BENSON.

The Baltimore Suit Against General Butler—The Case Removed to the United States Circuit Court.

From the Baltimore American, March 15.

In the case of EDWARD H. and WILLIAM H. KIMBERLY *vs.* BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, suit instituted to recover damages for alleged taking or extorting a certain amount (about $26,000) on account of the renting by plaintiff of certain property at or adjacent to Fortress Monroe while the defendant was in command. A motion was filed a short time since by WILLIAM SCHLEY, Esq., counsel for the defendant, to remove the case from the Superior Court of Baltimore City to the Circuit Court of the United States. On Saturday argument was had in the former Court by Mr. SCHLEY for the motion, and WM. MEADE ADDISON, Esq., against. Judge DOBBIN delivered an opinion, granting leave to the defendant to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court without being required to file a bond, but providing that if the defendant fails to file copies of the record in the Circuit Court, then, under the act authorizing the removal, the case will be proceeded with in the Superior Court. The question is as follows:

This is an action for money alleged to have been had and received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiffs. In its form as originally instituted, it is an action between private citizens, the writ and declaration not disclosing the particulars of the claim, or that the acts alleged to have been done by the defendant were so done by him in his relation to the Government of the United States, as a military officer holding the command of a department. The defendant having made a demand for the particulars of the claim, the bill of particulars filed by the plaintiff in gratification of that demand discloses very fully that the acts complained of, and out of which this suit arises, were the acts of a military officer holding command of the place wherein said acts were done. The defendant now moves this Court to remove the case into the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in and for the District of Maryland, and he claims to be entitled to do this without the necessity of giving a bond for the filing of the record from this Court in the Circuit Court. In the ordinary case between citizens, as such of different States, the acts of Congress authorizing the removal provides for a sufficient bond as a condition precedent to the removal. But in the case of military officers, holding the character of the defendant, the legislation of Congress provides differently. By the act of Congress of 1863, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "an act relating to the *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, it is provided that suits or prosecutions, civil or criminal, which have been or shall be entered against any officer, civil or military, for wrongs done by him by virtue or under color of authority derived from or exercised under the authority of the President, &c., may be removed upon the defendants giving bond, &c. It might perhaps be questioned whether the acts complained of against defendant bring the present case within the class described in the act, but the subsequent act of 1866, approved May 11, 1866, amendatory of the act of 1863, enlarged the description of cases which may be so removed, by the use of language which I think clearly includes this one. The same act in the third section provides for the removal without bond, and substitutes for the penalty of a bond the liability on the part of the defendant to have the case proceeded with in this Court if he shall fail to transfer it to the Federal Court. In conformity with this opinion, I now order that the defendant have leave to remove this case for trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States to be holden in the District of Maryland, and that further proceedings therein in this Court shall cease, and shall not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the said Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the said defendant has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court, at the next term, is produced in this Court.

INDIANA.

The Lebanon Tragedy—A Terrible Mystery—Two Murders in Indianapolis—Assassination in Knox County—Escape of a Murderer from Bedford—The Democratic Bolt—A Blow to the Financial Credit of Indiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, March 10, 1869.

The hideous carnival of crime now raging in Indiana still demands more and more victims. Scarcely had some light been thrown on the mysterious Cold Spring tragedy, in which the murderess NANCY E. CLEM played so prominent a part, when another bloody deed, by which a husband and his wife were cut off in the prime of life, was perpetrated near the town of Lebanon, in Boone County, at no great distance from Indianapolis.

THE LEBANON TRAGEDY.

In the so-called Bright Settlement, composed mostly of farmers of humble means in that county, there lived in a log cabin, situated in an open corn-field, a farmer named GEORGE TODD and his wife NANCY, who were each about thirty years of age. They were married in the year 1863, and had never had any children. The husband was regarded by his neighbors as a peaceable, sober and industrious man, not given much to sociability, but rather reserved in manner. During the war he enlisted in one of the Indiana regiments; he deserted soon after, but was subsequently arrested and taken back to his regiment. He always believed it was through the efforts of his brother-in-law, ALLEN BRIGHT, that the arrest was made. After returning from the army, owing to a slight misunderstanding, he declined living with his wife; but through the exertions of the latter, who is said to have possessed a kind and generous disposition, the matter was afterward amicably arranged. At different times since they have had slight disputes; but, so far as is known, it was a mere "war of words," and not of a serious character. The farm of thirty acres on which they lived was inherited by Mrs. TODD, and her husband managed it for her. In case of Mrs. TODD's death, her brother ALLEN BRIGHT, who lived close by, and not her husband, would have inherited the farm. I mention all these details, because they afterward aided the authorities in tracing the terrible tragedy which I am now going to relate to the man who, there is but little doubt, murdered his sister and his brother-in-law with the most fiendish cruelty. On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, WILLIAM BRIGHT, a nephew and neighbor of the TODDS, went to their house to see GEORGE TODD about hauling wood on that day. On going to the door, he looked in at the window, and the horrible sight that met his gaze so terrified the farmer-boy that he did not dare to go in, but immediately fled and gave the alarm. The house was not entered until noon, on the arrival of the Coroner, when the door was opened, and the scene presented to the eyes of the gathered crowd was sickening in the extreme. TODD and his wife were found stone dead, and swimming in their blood. The husband lay stretched out on the floor; his throat was literally cut from ear to ear, exposing a gaping wound, in which one might have buried a hand. A bullet-wound near the centre of the breast was hidden by his clasped hands. His throat had evidently been cut while he was in bed, as the pillow where he had lain beside his wife was saturated with blood. Still more appalling was the appearance which the young wife presented. She had no fewer than eight gaping wounds on her face, head, and arms. Everything in the room indicated that a terrible struggle must have taken place before the assassin had been able to accomplish his fiendish purpose. As soon as the news of this horrible tragedy spread through the adjoining country, the neighbors hastened in a high state of excitement to the Todd farm. At first some thought that TODD himself might have murdered his wife and then committed suicide; but this opinion was soon afterward found to be ill-grounded, inasmuch as everything showed that some intruder must have surprised the couple while they were asleep. The suspicions of the neighbors then turned toward two men—ALLEN BRIGHT, the above-mentioned brother-in-law of GEORGE TODD—and a desperate character named DAVIS, who lived in the neighborhood, and who, it was known, had had some trouble with TODD in regard to a debt which he owed to the latter. ALLEN BRIGHT's conduct after the murder added greatly to the suspicions to which his old quarrel with GEORGE TODD, and the fact that, in the event of Mrs. TODD's death, he would have inherited her farm, had given rise. When informed of the violent death with which his sister and brother-in-law had met at the hands of an unknown assassin, he refused to come and see their remains, and the Coroner, who was desirous of examining him, had to summon him before he was able to secure his attendance at the inquest. BRIGHT was held on the charge of being the murderer; still, he strenuously asserts his innocence, and the whole affair is as yet shrouded in much mystery.

OTHER MURDERS.

Quite a number of other murders have been committed in Indiana, in the last few days. In Indianapolis, at a low tavern, early on Saturday morning, a man named JOHN BERLIN was murdered, without any provocation whatever, by a desperado who has a great many different names, such as W. H. WARD, WILLIAM DAVENPORT, &c. The motive that is alleged to have led to the bloody deed was the fact that BERLIN had some time ago refused to admit WARD to a dance-house with which he was connected.

A man by the name of WILLIAMS is also said to be missing in Indianapolis, and the Police of that city have reason to believe that he was decoyed to some lonely place in the vicinity of Indianapolis and murdered.

At McKenny's Mill, twelve miles below Vincennes, on Friday, in a quarrel over a game of cards, JONATHAN O'HAVER was struck by MILTON BERGSTRASSER with brass knuckles. O'HAVER retired, procured a huge hunting-knife, and returning, stabbed his enemy fatally in the breast. Despite the wound, BERGSTRASSER went into the house, took down a double-barreled gun, and shot O'HAVER dead.

W. BURTON, who murdered his cousin and was confined in the Bedford jail, succeeded, a few days ago, in making good his escape from his cell, and all efforts to recapture him were in vain.

THE DEMOCRATIC BOLT.

The excitement to which the "bolt" of the sixty-four Democratic members of the Legislature has given rise, continues to be as intense as ever. The Democratic papers in the counties represented in the Legislature by the bolting Senators and Representatives, have hoisted the names of the latter for reëlection; and, inasmuch as the party lash has been effectually applied to the backs of the Conservative Democrats who considered the bolt an act of great folly, there is no doubt whatever that all the bolters, without an exception, will be renominated at the Conventions which are to be held next Saturday. Both the Republican and Democratic State Senators and Representatives have issued manifestoes, in which they defend the course they have pursued in regard to this exciting affair. The Republican manifesto is a paper of considerable ability, and cannot but convey to the minds of all fair-minded men that the step taken by the Democratic bolters was unjustifiable, wanton and revolutionary. The Democratic manifesto seems to indicate that the sober second thought has filled the minds of the bolters with the apprehension that they may, after all, have committed a grave blunder. In fact, the meetings which have been held by their political friends, for the purpose of indorsing the course of the bolters, displayed a remarkable lack of spirit, despite the excitement to which the "bolt" has given rise in all parts of the State. The Republicans will make no nominations in the counties in which the Democrats are known to have large majorities; but they will contest the close and doubtful counties with the utmost determination, and they have good reason to hope that they will carry quite a number of them.

MORE LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLES IN PROSPECT.

It is said that the Democrats that will be elected on the 23d inst. to the State Senate and House of Representatives, will refuse to make their appearance at the extra session of the Legislature, which the Governor will call as soon as the elections are over, unless the Republicans of both houses of the General Assembly should pledge themselves not to press the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. As it is to be foreseen that no such pledges will be given, the course which the Democrats are said to have agreed upon, would lock the doors of the State Treasury until January, 1871. Our benevolent institutions would have to be closed, and the interest on our State bonds would remain unpaid for the next two years. This would be a sad blow to the good name and credit of our State, which, owing to the judicious management of our financial affairs since the year 1864, had entirely recovered from the prostration to which the criminal or stupid conduct of former treasury officials had subjected it. I am in hopes, however, that popular indignation will speak loud enough to strike terror into the hearts of the men who are playing in so wanton a manner with the most vital interests of our State. W. C.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Snow Blockade—Difficulty of Communicating with the Capital—Political Affairs—A Ministerial Crisis Apprehended in New-Brunswick—The McGill Difficulty—Bank Failure—The Whittaker Case.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

As a great portion of the Dominion has for a long time been blockaded with snow, and the only communication with it being by telegraph, the people of Ontario are becoming exceedingly anxious about their hyperborean neighbors. The snow-storms this Winter have been unusually frequent, and the Lower Provinces have suffered severely through the embargo thus placed upon them. Last Winter the trains on the Grand Trunk were not interrupted for a single day, which contrasts rather oddly with the immense loss the Company have incurred by the stoppages of the past few weeks. The capital has been for at least six weeks a sort of *terra incognita*, and the usual method of reaching it has been by sleighs, for a long distance after leaving the trains, which have not been enabled to reach the city with anything like regularity. For an entire week there was no direct mail communication with Ottawa, a fact which has led to very disparaging remarks on the part of a portion of the Press, which looks upon Ottawa as the worst place in the Dominion for the seat of Government. Of course such remarks are dictated solely by selfishness; but all that the most influential people of the Province of Quebec can do will not be sufficient to induce the removal of the capital to Montreal. It was stated a short time since that the Governor-General favored Montreal, but he is shrewd enough not to let any one know what his opinion is with regard to the location of the Government. There is little doubt that he and his family, who entertain aristocratic notions, and can back them with great wealth, do not feel quite so comfortable in such an out-of-the-way place as Ottawa. The vice-regal residence, Rideau Hall, is the most cheerless and uninviting one that could possibly have been selected for the representative of the Queen; but he will do nothing to confirm the belief that he is desirous of causing any additional expenditure for Parliament buildings, to the sacrifice of those which have cost so much, and will cost a great deal more, for they are not nearly finished. So that no matter how long the capital may be snowed up there can be no intention of removing into the Province of Quebec.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Everything at Ottawa is reported dull. The Quebec Legislature is having rather a lively time, but the Government is strong enough to resist all attempts to upset it, consequently the scrimmage going on there possesses but little interest, and nobody in Ontario would care much if it resulted in a manner similar to the fight between the Kilkenny cats. The Provincial Treasurer, who is a man of marked ability, delivered a lucid financial statement the other evening, and succeeded in showing a very handsome surplus to the credit of the Province. The Opposition, led on by Mr. JOLY, an able French Canadian, refused to see a surplus, and have waged a fierce war on the floor of the Assembly. Mr. BELLINGHAM, a sort of convenient politician, fights on both sides, and really proves himself clever in some things, but he does not succeed in doing either harm or good, though he and Mr. JOLY are giving the Chauveau Ministry a good deal of annoyance. It is quite clear that the Premier is not cut out for a leader, and he gets along very badly without the assistance of Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, who is unquestionably *the* foremost man in the Province of Quebec. The probability is that the Legislature will be prorogued as speedily as possible, in order to get rid of the annoyance to which the Government is subjected.

There was almost a Ministerial crisis in New-Brunswick the other day—a motion tantamount to one of non-confidence having been introduced, and which the Ministry said they would so accept. The debate was postponed, though it may come up again soon; meanwhile, it is understood that if the motion carries there will be a dissolution of Parliament, a threat likely to tell favorably for the Government, as none of the members will care to go back to their constituents so soon. Threats of this character usually have the desired effect, and it is probable that the New-Brunswick Administration may be saved from defeat a little while longer. It is evident, nevertheless, that it cannot stand out the term for which it was appointed, as some of the offices in the Cabinet have virtually gone begging. An attempt is now being made to patch it up, but even the present members do not agree among themselves. It is said that dissension has also sprung up in the Nova Scotia Cabinet, consequent upon Mr. HOWE's secession from the Repeal ranks and acceptance of office in the Dominion Cabinet. Political matters are just now of a decidedly mixed character.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MEETING.

The postponed meeting in South Ontario took place on Wednesday, and the member of the Legislature for the Riding, Dr. MCGILL, was put on his trial for having signed the famous manifesto of political independence known as the Round robin of the "nine martyrs." The Doctor appears to have been exceedingly long-winded on the occasion, for he spoke five hours in defending himself against the charges preferred. The defence was very fair, and a very good case was made out, notwithstanding the accused is not the most brilliant or logical of speakers. The truth is, his opponents made it their business to get up the meeting to order, and the Anti-McGillites were largely in the majority. The poor "martyr" had a sorry chance in such a crowd, and they roasted him fearfully; still he held his ground well, and was not to be driven from it. Unfortunately, he had no help, and had to fight the battle single-handed, and to make the matter worse, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, Mr. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, appeared on the scene, and took occasion to pitch into the Premier, who only a few days before had delivered his extraordinary speech from the same platform. The whole scene is represented as a wild one, and it looks as if some of our Ontario politicians were endeavoring to make themselves as ridiculous as possible. The meeting condemned Dr. MCGILL, but did not ask him to resign his seat in the Legislature.

THE LAST BANK FAILURE.

A short time since one BROWN, who carried on a private banking institution in this city, suddenly disappeared, and when next heard of was in New-York, where he professed to have gone on business. He had not been absent many days, when his partner, Mr. CHEWETT, a publisher and bookseller, closed the bank, and put up a notice informing the public that on account of Mr. BROWN's absence and heavy losses he had sustained in New-York, the place was for the present closed. Time passed on, but did not bring back Mr. BROWN. A prosecution was ordered against Mr. CHEWETT on a charge of fraud, but not being sustained, it was, very properly, as most people thought, dismissed. By-and-by the discovery was made that Mr. CHEWETT had disposed of the property he had formerly possessed, and there were really no assets to the claim of something near $100,000 owing to the depositors and others by the bank. Thus the persons who had confidence enough to risk their money in the concern have been fleeced out of all, and there is nothing for them to fall back upon. This is the second private bank that has made such a disastrous failure in the Dominion this Winter.

THE QUEBEC AFFAIR.

The feeling throughout this section is very strong in favor of the assassin of Ensign WHITTAKER, and it is generally believed that a jury cannot be found in Quebec to convict him. His extreme youth, and the conduct of his sister's seducer, are used as strong arguments in CHALLONER's favor, and no one believes he will be convicted of murder. The inquest can hardly do otherwise than return a verdict of willful murder, but the trial will unquestionably result in his acquittal.

MR. PENDLETON'S OPINIONS.

Conversation with Hon. George W. Pendleton—His Views of the Political Situation—Duty of the Democracy—Cuba, Canada, Negro Suffrage, &c., &c.—An Interesting Conversation.

From the Montgomery, (Ala.) Mail, March 9.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 4, 1869.

I had the honor of an interview this morning with Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. As our conversation was purely upon topics of which he doubtless speaks publicly every day, I can see no impropriety in giving the substance of it. Not only would it be not improper, but, on the contrary, I think it would be highly proper for the people of Alabama to know just at this juncture what is the *animus* of the grand party which represents a large majority of the white men of the United States, and of which Mr. PENDLETON is one of the accepted leaders—the party which has now control of the great States of Ohio and New-York, and which must in a short time regain its old ascendency throughout the entire North. Mr. PENDLETON is a handsome man, of cultivated address and captivating manner. He shows no sign of age, but appears in the hearty vigor and cheerful hopes of early manhood. He received me most cordially, and expressed the pleasure which he entertained at meeting last Summer a number of our delegation to the New-York Convention. After inquiring as to the health of Governor FITZPATRICK, General CLANTON, Colonel LOWE, of Huntsville, and others, our conversation turned upon the topic of current interest—the inauguration.

"Mr. PENDLETON," I asked, "have you read this morning the farewell address of Mr. JOHNSON?"

He had not had time to read it, but could well believe that the out-going President could not too strongly portray the deplorable consequences of yielding to the usurpations of Congress.

"Mr. JOHNSON refers to the steps by which SCYLLA obtained supreme power, and to the quiet submission of the people to every violation of law. Have you any fear that Gen. GRANT will usurp the one-man power?"

"Gen. GRANT," said Mr. PENDLETON, "if we may judge from his reticence thus far under the most powerful pressure, is a man of most wonderful self-command and self-confidence."

"Is it not more probable that he is simply a soldier of supreme indifference as to civil affairs, and that his silence is the result rather of carelessness and stolidity than of self-reliance?"

"It is not probable."

"If not, we may apprehend the greater danger to the liberties of the country," I replied. "It is already reported that Cuba and Canada are to be absorbed and territorial aggrandizement to be made the order of the day."

"This feeling for territorial expansion," remarked Mr. PENDLETON, "which is being fostered by the enemies of the old Federal State Rights system, is intended to distract public attention from the main points at which the Administration will aim. In it consists one of the gravest dangers which our country will have to encounter. With power concentrated at Washington, the greater the territory the greater the corruption of the people and the sooner the falling to pieces of the empire."

"But do you not believe, Mr. PENDLETON, that by a return to the pure Federal system of our fathers, the erection of States may be continued indefinitely without danger to the Union?"

"Certainly, but until that return I think it suicidal to add to the burden of powerless States. You in the South may want Cuba as a closer commercial neighbor, but do you want to see her erected into two more negro States?"

"The matter of the annexation of Cuba," I replied, "is a matter of supreme indifference to the Southern people. The only interest we feel in the present insurrection is that it drives sugar planters to Louisiana. The South has not forgotten that the Cubans showed us no sympathy during the late war. We have no wish for any more negro States. Our only political aspiration at present is to once more give Alabama to the white people."

"That you will be able to do," replied Mr. PENDLETON, "at no distant day. You tell me that your Constitution cannot be changed except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and that, by the apportionment, largely over one-third of the representatives will be controlled for an indefinite period by the negro counties. I cannot tell you how, under such circumstances, you will be relieved; but that relief will soon come, if you are only true to your race, is as certain as that the sun will shine to-morrow. Look at the case of Mississippi. Who expected that she could defeat the Constitution proposed for her? Look at Louisiana. Did any one conceive of the idea that she would cast her Presidential vote for Mr. SEYMOUR? Look at the case of Georgia. Did any one expect that her people could so soon expel the negro from office without raising a disturbance at home and at Washington? Yet we see the negro acquiescent, and we see the vote of Georgia counted. Besides that, we see what was hardly to be expected—Gen. GRANT declaring to Gov. BOUTWELL that the reconstruction of Georgia should be respected. You say that those were cases in which the people were able, by direct action, to protect themselves, and you inquire as to a case like that of Alabama, where the outrage practiced upon you by Congress has tied the hands of your legislative power for an indefinite period. Again I say, the relief will come; but how it will come, no one can predict. Look at the case of Rhode Island, and the circumstances which gave rise to the Dorr rebellion. That rebellion was to change a Constitution which, by its own provisions, enabled a large minority of the people to retain power indefinitely and exclude the majority. The rebellion was put down. Mr. DORR was imprisoned, and bearly escaped with his life. The objectionable Charter Government completely triumphed. Yet it was changed during the next year, by a peaceful revolution which was irresistible. No one could have predicted the mode of the change, for it was in itself unchangeable. Yet a Governor was elected who took the responsibility of calling a State Convention, without authority from the Charter, and everybody acquiesced in the power of the Convention. Again, take the case of Maryland. In 1864, that State was completely in the hands of the Radicals, with a proscribing Constitution and with wide disfranchisements, yet Maryland to-day has no Republican member in either branch of the Legislature. The result in your State will be like that in the States which I have mentioned, if your conservative people will stand united and patiently bide their time."

I have quoted almost the exact words of Mr. PENDLETON. When he concluded I thanked him for his words of encouragement, and assured him that his language would give new heart to our people. He then continued:

"I feel assured that free government in Alabama will not prove a failure so long as you have such leaders as FITZPATRICK, CLANTON, WINSTON, FORSYTH, HOUSTON, and others whom I could name. One thing must be kept in mind, however, if you would not introduce an element of discord into your ranks, *make no promises to the negro. If you make him promises you will be in honor bound to keep faith with him.* Keep aloof from that entangling alliance. The questions before you demand no pledges from you to the negro race. *Do not be impatient if the return to a white man's government should be delayed longer than you expect.* A few years are nothing in the life of a government. Look how the years of CROMWELL and NAPOLEON were crowded with new and unexpected events!"

At this point I suggested to Mr. PENDLETON that impatience and desperation, no doubt, had driven some few prominent gentlemen of our State to accept the existing state of affairs as a thing to be maintained and supported, and in that connection alluded to a strong expression made use of by Mr. TOOMBS in a conversation last Summer with General GORDON. The remark of TOOMBS was: "GORDON, the truth is that the Radicals have accumulated their outrages upon our constitutional rights with such startling rapidity that they have fatigued the indignation of our people."

Mr. PENDLETON smiled at the force of the apothegm, and continued:

"Do not stickle upon questions of policy. Your people need to stand united, and you should not permit mere questions of policy to divide you. Of course I, who am sitting here in my office in Ohio, with all my rights of person and property guarded by a white State Government, cannot presume to advise you whose condition is so different, but let me beg you to remember what I have said about making no pledges to the negro race. In the past few years, incredulous as you may be, the people have been arousing themselves against the oppressions of the Republican Party, and in a few years, if not sooner, will assert the manhood of the white race. By patiently biding your time you will ride on the wave of success, but if you complicate questions by making imprudent pledges through despair or impatience, you strengthen the enemy and postpone the hour of deliverance."

My interview with PENDLETON has done more to encourage me in the course we have marked out, than anything that has recently occurred. I feel confident that his language will animate the readers of the *Mail*. Let our motto, in anticipation of the next Presidential canvass, be, "Patience, Prudence and PENDLETON."

Yours, &c., H.

Military Affairs in St. Louis—Lieutenant-General Sheridan's Stay in the City.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 11.

"Little PHIL," the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States of America, arrived in this city from the Plains yesterday morning, *via* the Pacific Road. He was accompanied by Colonel J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, his Aid-de-Camp. Upon the same train were General W. H. EMORY, General SAMUEL STURGIS, General W. H. EWING, General JAMES W. PALMER and others. General SHERIDAN stopped and breakfasted at the Southern, after which he was visited by General NICHOLS, General DONALDSON and many personal friends. About 11 o'clock he visited the military headquarters where General NICHOLS and the several military officials in the city met him. The General looked as fresh and hardy as of yore, and conversed freely upon the Indian "situation." He considers the problem solved and the noble savage completely subjugated. In the afternoon, with Colonel CROSBY, he started for Washington.

General EMORY is President of a board of officers to revise and improve upon the old system of cavalry tactics, and has been making a practical test of some of the improvements originated on the great Plains—that is, he has been testing theory with practice. He travels "on his own hook," and will shortly proceed to the national capital. In a recent order he is assigned to the Department of Washington. The other gentlemen named may go no further than St. Louis.

As an item of interest to his many friends, we may with propriety state the fact that if General A. J. SMITH resigns his position as Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry to accept the St. Louis Postmastership, General STURGIS is the next in rank and will step into his shoes in the line of promotion.

Yesterday morning we mentioned the arrival of General MEYERS and General BARRINGER at the Southern. The former is Chief Quartermaster and the latter Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Platte, and they come here to consult with their chiefs of the military division relative to the furnishing of supplies for their departments during the coming season. General NICHOLS is running military and division headquarters as usual—Lieutenant-General SHERMAN commanding—no orders having been received to the contrary. Newspaper reports, however authentic, are not acted upon—a good officer awaiting written orders.

Gen. Meade's Administration.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, March 9.

General MEADE's administration, while in command of the department, has been one of uniform justice and moderation. It has been characterized by that impartiality as regards mere political parties and local interests, which none but a true soldier, deeply imbued with the responsibilities of his position, could manifest under circumstances so delicate and trying. Ignoring all mere party considerations, and rising above the interests of all factions, he has succeeded in discharging the duties imposed upon him in a manner that commends his administration to the reasonable and thinking men of both parties.

In leaving Atlanta for his new field of duties, General MEADE carries with him the sympathy and gratitude of the loyal people of Georgia, and the best wishes of our entire community. His relations with the people of Atlanta have been especially pleasant and agreeable; and in social life, no less than in the discharge of the delicate functions of their office, have General MEADE and his staff won the respect and confidence of this entire community. Personally, he and the members of his staff have our warmest sympathies; and, in common with others, we shall often revert to their sojourn in our midst as a season of agreeableness and pleasure.

President Johnson and His Cabinet.

Among the letters received from distinguished persons expressing their inability to accept the invitations to be present at the banquet given Ex-President JOHNSON in Baltimore was the following from Ex-Secretary SEWARD, addressed to WM. H. OWENS, Esq., Chairman of the Council Committee:

AUBURN, March 10, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note, which invites me to a banquet to be given by the authorities of Baltimore to the late President, ANDREW JOHNSON, has reached me at an hour too late to allow of my acceptance of the courtesy if it were otherwise in my power. I cordially thank the authorities for so kindly remembering my association with the great statesman of Tennessee during the period in which emancipation was gained, while the integrity of the Union was saved and the Constitution was not lost.

Very respectfully, your obliged and obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, in his letter, says:

"I shall be unable to accept of your invitation, but my best wishes will be with you and the retiring President, whose devotion to his duties has been ceaseless, and whose fidelity to the Constitution and the Union never faltered. With kind regards to yourself and those whom you represent, I submit the following sentiment:

"'Honor and gratitude to the man and patriot who, under every trial, has had the courage and firmness to abide by and sustain the Constitution and the Union.'"

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"If, by reason of a previous engagement, I should not be able to visit Baltimore as requested, please present to its authorities my sincere thanks for the honor they propose to confer upon the distinguished gentleman who carries with him into private life my high respect and hearty good-will, and be so good, also, as to return to the Committee you represent my acknowledgment of the very courteous invitation extended to me to be present at the banquet."

General J. M. SCHOFIELD, then Acting Secretary of War, says:

"I have the honor to acknowledge your polite note of the 6th instant, inviting me to a banquet to be given in honor of Ex-President JOHNSON on Thursday next, and beg to express my regrets that official duties prevent me from availing myself of the invitation."

Conflict of State and National Courts in Iowa.

From the Chicago Journal, March 10.

In 1860 J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Pennsylvania, obtained judgments, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, for $9,000 against the Supervisors of Lee County, Iowa. The Supreme Court of that State issued an injunction restraining the Supervisors from levying a tax to satisfy the judgment, on the ground that the law authorizing the issue of the bonds, upon the coupons of which the judgments were obtained, was unconstitutional, notwithstanding it had been several times before decided entirely constitutional by both the State and Federal Courts. Last July Judge DRUMMOND, of the Northern District of Illinois, issued an alternative, and, upon its being disobeyed, in October a peremptory *mandamus* to the Board of Supervisors to at once levy the tax. This being disobeyed, he, in January, ordered an attachment for contempt to issue. On the 2d instant, the United States Deputy Marshal for Iowa, arrested the Board, but he was immediately served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring him to produce the bodies of the Board before Judge BECK, of the Supreme Court of Iowa. The Marshal refused, of course, to obey, whereupon a motion was made by the counsel of the Board to empower the Sheriff to forcibly take them from the custody of the Marshal. This motion, after a two days' argument was granted; so the United States Marshal was forced to make return that he was unable to enforce the writ of attachment. Judge BECK takes the ground that after judgment, all proceedings in Judge DRUMMOND's court were null. Unless the latter shall use a force superior to that which the Supreme Court of Iowa can command, the decisions and orders of the highest courts of the United States must stand completely nullified, until the case can be taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, the decision reversed and a *procedendo* sent back to the Supreme Court of Iowa, when Judge BECK says it will be obeyed.

The Post Office Department.

From the Baltimore American, March 13.

Without pretending to speak by any special authority of Mr. CRESWELL's purposes, we can say, with a full assurance of the correctness of our information, that the new Postmaster-General intends to be master of the position so far as the duties of his office are concerned. That he will permit no "rings within rings" or "wheels within wheels," nor any form of red tapeism, no matter how venerable or official, by which stealing is made semi-respectable and thoroughly safe. He will aim to make the Department efficient, reliable, and, as far as possible, self-supporting, so that it may return to the public the greatest amount of accommodation for the least expenditure of the public funds. To the accomplishment of this purpose he will bring a strong, resolute will, a habit of steady and persistent industry, and a sound, practical common sense that is, after all, the readiest agent for working acceptable results in the administration of a public office. We know he intends, and we believe will be successful in, placing our postal system on a basis of thoroughness and efficiency which it has never before reached.

DECISION AS TO LEASES.—Judge INGALLS, of Troy, as referee, has decided an important and novel point upon the subject of leases. The Western Transportation Company, as assignees of E. S. PROSSER, claimed possession of property in West Troy, under a lease from LEVINUS A. LANSING, executed in 1853. The original lease was for fifteen years, and with this further provision: "With privilege of keeping and occupying said lots for such further time after the expiration of said term as said party of the second part shall choose and elect, yielding and paying therefor the same rent." LANSING had conveyed the property to JAMES WAGER, and the latter sought to dispossess the lessees. The Judge decided in his favor upon the ground that the provision providing for the extension of the lease is inoperative and void, for uncertainty in not specifying the term for which the lease was to be continued.—*Albany Journal, March 12.*

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

Letter from Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge.

The following interesting letter has just been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIPSIC,
ASPINWALL, U. S. of C.,
Feb. 26, 1869.

SIR: Having lately visited the harbors of Caledonia Bay and St. Blas, both spoken of as points for the interoceanic canal, and as all matters relative to this subject just now are interesting, I will give you the result of my observations.

Caledonia Bay, about one hundred and fifty miles to the south of this place, is a fine and spacious harbor, completely land-locked, easy of access, as the reefs surrounding it are bold. The chart of Caledonia Bay, as furnished by the Department, I found perfectly correct. There are numerous small villages of Indians skirting the coast, but no blacks or creoles to the south of St. Blas. These Indians are extremely uncommunicative; no rewards that I could hold seem to have any effect in inducing them to reveal any secrets they may possess of the interior. They have a great dread of the white man coming among them, and would mislead in every possible way; but they are an inoffensive people, though, like all Indians, treacherous. Any future explorations must not rely in any way upon them, either for information or assistance, as they are averse to labor, and would run away, even if a few could be induced to offer, which is not likely.

The gulf or bay of St. Blas is of great extent, fully equaling that of New-York, and is very deep. It is approached by various passages between the reefs, which are generally bold and clear. The configuration of the coast of St. Blas is lower than at any other point I have seen except Aspinwall. My own observations, coupled with what I have learned from the native blacks, lead me to fix upon this point as one that will be most favorable for the location of the canal, though this and Caledonia Bay should be thoroughly explored before accepting one in preference to the other.

These native blacks have a considerable knowledge of the interior as far south as the Mandingo River, which empties into the Bay of St. Blas. They differ from the Indians; for, knowing that any canal would be beneficial to them, they are very willing to give all the information they know. Accustomed to work in the brush, they would form a most useful and necessary part of an exploring expedition, and from them this kind of labor should be drawn in preference to the Indians.

There is at present in Porto Bello a family whose father, a Captain HUGG, now deceased, was an American sea captain, and had traded many years with the Indians on the coast, and won their confidence. During the revolution in 1838 his vessel was seized by the Spaniards, and an Indian guide conducted him across the Isthmus in a day to the Pacific side to escape his pursuers. When the question of the canal was talked of, he again crossed in 1858, in a day and a half. As I understand it, he found the distance between the head of the two rivers emptying into the two oceans very short, and not high. This family have his papers, track, &c. They keep the matter a secret, and are not willing to part with it except for a considerable sum. I have no doubt in my own mind that this Captain HUGG crossed somewhere in the vicinity of the Mandingo River. I think it would be an object for the Government to obtain possession of these papers, if they could be procured for a reasonable sum.

I should like very much to offer my services with the *Nipsic*, in connection with any exploring expedition the Department may see proper to fit out. But for the successful exploration an expedition should be thoroughly fitted in the United States with picked men, provisions in a concentrated form, and the necessary appliances for a survey, not found on a man-of-war.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Commander, commanding.

Vice-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Washington, D. C.

The Boston Hide and Leather Bank Defalcation.

From the Boston Journal, March 15.

The case of the Commonwealth *vs.* A. C. FELTON was decided against the defendant in the Court below, and was carried by him to the Supreme Court on exceptions. It was argued at the present term by CHARLES ALLEN, Attorney-General for Government, and A. A. RANNEY, Esq., for defendant. The exceptions have been sustained and defendant is to be discharged, as will appear by the following rescript which has come down: "The statutes of the United States in relation to National Banks has declared embezzlement by a cashier, &c., to be a misdemeanor. The statutes of this State for punishment of accessories, "whether the principal has or has not been convicted," &c., is confined to the case of accessories to a felony only. Defendant therefore cannot lawfully be convicted as such on this indictment. It will be recollected that the Court below discharged MARTIN as the principal in the indictment, as having committed no offence cognizable under the laws of this State, but held FELTON as punishable under the State statutes for a substantive felony, as accessory before the fact. The Judge of the Federal Court having intimated that Mr. FELTON cannot be held under the indictment for alleged conspiracy, because there is no statute which covers the case, and the same being continued accordingly to await the decision in the State Court, Mr. FELTON may be acquitted of all criminal charges.

The Franking Privilege.

The following letter relative to a restriction of the franking privilege has been addressed to the heads of the Executive Departments and other officers entitled to exercise said privilege, by order of the Postmaster-General, for their information and guidance:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1869.

SIR: The Postmaster-General instructs me to call your attention to the provisions of public act No. 26, to restrict and regulate the franking privilege, approved March 1, 1869, and to say, inasmuch as said act requires the written autograph signature upon the matter franked by the person entitled to exercise such privilege, all such matter as cannot be so franked must be prepaid by postage stamps, as required by said acts.

All letters or packages not so franked or prepaid will be held for postage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Corn Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of March 1, says of the Corn trade:

"The past week, with its fluctuations, has reminded us that we have not yet emerged from the Winter season. Monday was an exceedingly rough and sleety day, and the night that preceded the fall, as well as that which followed it, was frosty enough to do much damage to the open fruit blossoms, though not to the Corn. But as though all Winter's efforts to recover his rights were fruitless, we subsequently relapsed into a vernal temperature. These fluctuations, which greatly affect our own physical condition, cannot be favorable to vegetation. We are, in fact about a month forward, and the unopened buds are again pushing on. In the more northerly regions the opening of the ports may thus be delayed, but it is too late to close again those where navigation has commenced. There has been no encouragement to thrash either by the weather or the state of markets, and already the weekly sales begin to fall off; yet very little positive decline has to be noted, and the close of the week in London evinced more tone in the trade. We sadly want drying winds, for the whole of the soil is more or less sodden, and it is to be hoped that March will be true to itself. The aspect of foreign markets, considerably ruled by English advices, has been as dull as our own, but without any material decline. Indeed, the growers of wheat in France have been trying hard to get some advance, but millers not finding a free sale or good price for their flour, have effectually resisted the movement. In Danzig, however, there has been a decline of about 1s.; but this is not enough to make imports pay, for 55s. in London, with duty and landing expenses, will bring the price to 59s., with the risk of condition on passage. Other parts of Germany also were rather easier, and Belgium and Holland have been dull, while New-York has rather advanced for Spring wheat, notwithstanding British discouragement.

Our annual summary of the comparative yield of the Corn crop fully confirms the first reports of the good quality and abundance of last year's growth of Wheat, there being only thirteen reports of deficiency out of 528. On the other hand the Barley account is worse than anticipated, and to this may be attributed the high prices lately paid for malting sorts, and still being paid after some reduction; but as nearly the whole of this has been more or less fit for malting, the result may not have been damaging to farmers. Oats were reported as bad, and our advices have confirmed it, as they also account for their present rates, which are not equal to the deficiency. Beans were bad, Winter sorts excepted, and, with the late reduction, must lose money to the growers; and so must Peas, though a rather better yield, from their inferior prices. Placing, therefore, the 288 over-average for Wheat against 801 below-averages for Spring Corn, our whole cereal crops are short 801 out of these 1,089 reports, and at least three sorts of grain out of the five have paid but badly, while Hay and Roots have lost money.

The arrivals off the coast since 19th of February were 50 cargoes, of which 12 cargoes were Wheat, 11 Maize, 19 Barley, 2 Beans, 1 Oats, and 5 various."

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.—The Dover *Delawarean* expresses the opinion that the peach trees have not been injured to any extent in the vicinity of Dover by the recent cold weather. The Clayton *Herald* expresses a similar opinion in regard to Clayton and vicinity. The Cecil *Democrat* is also assured by prominent fruit-growers that the buds have not been injured in Cecil County, Md., and as yet there is a rich promise of fruit for the season.—*Wilmington Republican, March 15.*

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The Office-Seekers Manifest Great Interest in the Result.

President Grant Desires to Have the Law Repealed.

The Senate Undecided and the Question Postponed.

No New Nominations Sent in by the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

The question as to how far public men, particularly members of Congress, shall be consulted in the disposition of the appointments, has been the subject of more or less consideration by the President and several members of the Cabinet. At least three members of the latter expressed themselves on Saturday last, at an incidental meeting, that it was necessary for the success of the Administration independent of all party considerations, that the leading public men in the several Districts should be advised with regarding all important appointments, and that their knowledge and experience should be made useful in determining the conclusions to be arrived at. The President is understood to have cheerfully and fully assented to this presentation of the case so far as consultation is concerned, and is acting on it every day. He, however, does not thereby surrender his own right of independent judgment. He will listen patiently and freely to all that may be said by those entitled to speak, and then in the light of the facts before him make up his decisions. The President has said that in some cases and in some localities he thought he knew who should be appointed, and that in such cases he would act accordingly.

With such men in the Cabinet as BOUTWELL, HOAR and COX, who are capable of fully appreciating the extent to which the demands of party necessity should be countenanced, the prospect is that President GRANT'S Administration may be one which shall not only reflect credit upon the country, but shall fix more firmly than ever the foundations of the Republican Party.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The Tenure-of-Office act gave rise to-day in the Senate to one of the most interesting and exciting debates of the session. After the expiration of the morning hour the House bill, looking to its total repeal, and the amendment thereto of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that it be suspended until the next session of Congress, were laid before the Senate. This question, next to the subject of removals and appointments, occupies the largest share of public and political attention, and here in Washington its progress is watched with the closest interest. In anticipation of its discussion to-day the galleries were thronged at an early hour, and as the hours advanced the crowds perceptibly increased until at adjournment there was not a vacant seat in any portion of the chamber, except in the gallery set apart for the diplomats. The floor of the Chamber, too, was well filled by the leading members of the other House, who in consequence of the early adjournment of that branch of Congress had an opportunity to listen to the arguments for and against its repeal or suspension. Mr. TRUMBULL, in a fifteen minutes speech, and in a cool, dispassionate manner, argued in favor of the suspension. Mr. MORTON followed on what may be called the House side of the question—that is, to repeal it *in toto*. He reiterated an opinion formerly expressed on the subject, that its first enactment was, in his opinion, a mistake, and that as a mere party piece of legislation its passage was of no practical value. It was framed originally to curb ANDREW JOHNSON. To perpetuate it would be to send it forth as the judgment of the Senate that President GRANT was no better than he. To suspend its operation for the term indicated by the Committee would be to pass a vote of want of confidence in the present Executive. Mr. MORTON was truly eloquent in many passages of his arguments, and throughout he was listened to with the deepest attention. The main point of his speech, on which all the rest turned, was that he was unwilling by his vote to sanction a bill which was simply putting the President on probation. He said all that could be said in favor of total erasure from the statute books. But it was evident that Senators had made up their minds on the question, and that their conclusions could not be shaken by eloquence, however persuasive or arguments however strong. Mr. YATES came next on the same side, but he was not happy, and his subsequent interruptions of the debate by questions to subsequent speakers, were equally infelicitous and weak. THURMAN was the only Democrat who addressed the Senate to-day on the measure. His remarks in favor of its total repeal were forcible, clear and pungent. His manner was agreeable, and this being his maiden speech he made an excellent impression. Mr. FESSENDEN was cool, keen and sarcastic. By implication, he partially rebuked the enthusiastic oratory of some of the gentlemen who had spoken on the subject. He should, he said, vote for repeal of the law, but he also indicated very plainly that the suspension of it would also receive his vote, and would be rather more acceptable to him. Mr. HOWARD made the point that it should not be inferred that those who favored suspension or modification of the statute and debate were actuated by any feeling of opposition to the present Administration. He was one of those who conscientiously believed in the constitutional justice of the law, and no consideration could induce him to vote it out of existence. He would, however, be willing to suspend it. He appeared unusually earnest and excited, and his manner and style presented a marked contrast to that of the cool, cautious, self-possessed EDMUNDS who followed him. Mr. EDMUNDS won golden opinions to-day. He has not appeared to better advantage in a long time. His diction was choice; his reasoning was pointed and close; his enunciation clear, and his argument in favor of the law, although he was willing to suspend it, was the strongest that has yet been made. Mr. YATES and he had a few tilts, but the latter was unhorsed at every encounter, and won no honors whatever. Mr. DAVIS, too, essayed to find a few weak spots in his armor, but in vain. The debate lasted until 4 o'clock, when a motion to go into Executive Session prevailed.

It was stated in these dispatches last night upon information deemed at the time to be entirely correct, that the proposed suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act was satisfactory to the President as far as it goes. There is no doubt that he would accept it and act under it with his customary promptness should it become a law. But I learn that he, to-day, expressed himself earnestly to the effect that he preferred that it remain as it now is. Its repeal he would look upon as a decided mark of confidence. A temporary suspension of its provisions, as the reverse, or at least an ungracious concession. In the meantime the report has become current, though there is no official authority for it, that the President will not send any more nominations to the Senate until a decision is reached on the question of the repeal of the law. The only justification for this conclusion, which is very general, is the fact that whereas many important appointments have been expected for the past three or four days, none, however, have been made.

GENERALS SHERMAN, SHERIDAN AND THOMAS.

Generals SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS all being in the city, it is natural that they should be besieged by an army of applicants for office, soliciting their recommendations. I learn that all three of these officers have made it a rule to sign no applications whatever, and it is, therefore, useless to apply to them. The necessity of such a course must seem apparent the moment any one reflects upon their purely military position, and the non-political action which etiquette and regulations prescribe.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH arrived here this morning in company with Hon. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster of New-York, and Hon. WM. A. DARLING. He was sworn into office at the Executive Mansion by Judge CARTTER, and subsequently attended the Cabinet meeting, but he did not visit the State Department during the day. Mr. FISH was visited by a large number of people, among others by Senator SUMNER and J. L. MOTLEY, from which those of a speculative turn can draw their own inferences.

PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

HORACE PORTER, Esq., of Gen. GRANT'S late staff, whose brevet rank is Brigadier-General and lineal rank Major of the Ordinance Corps, has been regularly appointed Private Secretary to the President. General PORTER is a gentleman of fine address, excellent judgment and business capacity, and possesses the demeanor and poise of manner which are so necessary to the peculiar duties and responsibilities of his position.

APPOINTMENT OF A FEMALE POSTMASTER.

Miss VAN LEW, the loyal woman of Richmond, who will be remembered by many of our soldiers and commanders as rendering inestimable service to our army during its operations before that city, was to-day appointed Postmistress of that place by the order of the President, who vividly remembers the service that this woman performed for the Union cause, at the risk of her life, again and again. Her principal political supporter was Senator POMEROY, who pressed her appointment, not on the ground of her services to the Union, but as a practical enforcement of the rights of woman.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of General LONGSTREET as Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans has not yet been fully considered in Committee, but a very considerable opposition to it is organizing in the Senate. It will be opposed by one if not both of the Louisiana Senators, on the ground that it is unjust to the Union men of the city and State, and that as long as there are eminently capable and worthy Union soldiers deserving of such honors, they should not be bestowed upon those who did all they could, while they could, to destroy the Union. The opponents of the nomination refuse to look at it in any broader light.

ASSIGNMENTS OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

General SHERMAN issued an order this afternoon, by direction of the President, assigning Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri. General HALLECK is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South, to be composed of the Departments of the South and of Louisiana, of the Fourth Military District, and of the States composing the present Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. HALLECK will proceed to his new command as soon as relieved by Major-General THOMAS. Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS is assigned to command the Military Division of the Pacific. Major-General J. M. SCOFIELD is assigned to command the Department of the Missouri; the State of Illinois and post of Fort Smith, Ark., are transferred to this Department. Major-General O. O. HOWARD is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana. Until his arrival the senior officer, General MOWER, will command. The Department of Washington will be discontinuen and merged in the Department of the East. The First Military District will be added to the Military Division of the Atlantic. As soon as Major-General THOMAS is ready to relinquish command of the Department of the Cumberland the Department will be discontinued, and the States composing it will be added to the Departments hereafter to be designated.

RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

Mr. SHERMAN brought forward again to-day his resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to recognize the independence of Cuba. It is held by those high in position here that the time has now come when such recognition should be made by our Government, while others more prudent think that it will be best to wait awhile. The gentlemen connected with the Spanish Legation are much exercised at the aspect of affairs, and it is said that the Spanish Minister has addressed a remonstrance to the Secretary of State protesting against the recent shipments of material of war from this country to the insurgents. The general impression here is that there will be lively times in Cuba before long, as large quantities of arms and ammunition have been recently purchased, and officers who wore the blue will soon be fighting shoulder to shoulder with officers who wore the gray under the insurgent flag. Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to-day for a reinforcement of the West Indian Squadron, and the American citizens residing in Cuba will be well protected.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Ex-President JOHNSON will, it is said, shake the dust of Washington from his feet on Thursday next and leave on that day for his old home in Grenville, Tenn., where he will remain a short time and then proceed to Nashville.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, was on the floor of the Senate to-day. He and some other prominent gentlemen from that State are here to look after the Federal appointments in that State.

Brevet Major-General J. L. DONALDSON has been retired from the military service, by direction of the President, because of physical disability. The President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto.

MR. COVODE'S CASE.

The case of Hon. JOHN COVODE, who contests the Westmoreland, Penn., District, was taken up this morning by the House Committee on Elections. They agreed to consider only the points referred to them by the House, as to who should be the sitting member during the contest. The further consideration of the case was then postponed until Thursday, when definite action will be had, and it is expected that the seat will be given to Mr. COVODE.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Several delegations were at the Executive Mansion this afternoon waiting an interview with the President, which, however, they were obliged to postpone, owing to the great length of the Cabinet session, which occupied the President until a late hour in the afternoon. Among the delegations were parties from Kentucky and Wyoming, whose object was, if they had been received, to acquaint the President with the condition of affairs in their respective localities, and also to request the appointment of officials who will support and strengthen the Republican Party. The Judges of the Supreme Court paid their respects to the President this afternoon.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Several of the higher grades of clerks in the different Departments, as well as parties who have formerly been employed under the Government, are applicants for positions as heads of bureaus, Auditors' offices, &c. Among these may be named the offices of Register, Third Auditor, Chief of the Printing Division, First Auditor, and others of the Treasury Department. D. M. KELSEY, late of the First Auditor's Office, but who was removed by Mr. COOPER, is an applicant for the position of First Auditor.

RESIGNATION.

Colonel JAMES R. O'BEIRNE has resigned the office of Register of Wills for this District, and will be succeeded by Colonel WEBSTER, late of General GRANT'S staff.

VIRGINIA CIVIL OFFICES.

The object of the joint resolution, passed by the Senate to-day, postponing removals in civil offices in the Provisional Government of Virginia till thirty days from and after its passage, is to afford time to make such removals, as the limit in the former joint resolution expires this week. General STONEMAN, who is now to be succeeded by General CANBY, will not have time to make the changes before his retirement.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The position of additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, lately held by Mr. COOPER, has been tendered to Mr. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Boston. It is understood that no change will be made in the Assistant Secretary's position, now held by Mr. HARTLEY.

The resignation of Third Auditor WILSON has been accepted, and until his successor is appointed Chief Clerk GANGEWER will perform the duties of the office.

The Revenue Office is beseiged to-day by crowds having business with the Commissioner. None but members of Congress were admitted; other parties being referred to the Deputy Commissioner. Applications for Assessorships and Collectorships are becoming greater in number every day. They are filed in order of receipt for reference.

Congress not having made any provision for the payment of the temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, about eighty of this class will have to be dismissed on the 1st of April, unless necessary appropriations for their salaries be made before that date.

CONGRATULATION TO GENERAL RAWLINS.

A large number of citizens of Illinois this evening by appointment called upon Secretary of War RAWLINS at Army Headquarters. Among them were Generals Hurlburt, Giles Smith, J. W. Shafer, J. S. Martin, Hovey, Major A. W. Edwards, Captain W. L. Ames and Ex-Governor Wood.

Hon. J. Y. SCAMMON delivered a brief address to Secretary RAWLINS, in which he said he had been selected on behalf of his fellow-citizens, and in their name, to offer to him a few words of congratulation. Illinois had reason to be proud of her patriots. In a geographical position she was preëminently national. She not only raised food for freemen, but raised armies of freemen to put down the war of rebellion—all of whom she cherished in her inmost heart, and for whom she expressed her thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God. She could not allow more than one to stand ahead of JOHN A. RAWLINS, namely, the man who had been chosen the chief of the Government. But he who stood by his side in the late war, aiding by his counsel, judgment, decision and energy, she accorded the second place. Mr. SCAMMON then read the resolutions as adopted by the Illinoisans, to the effect that the appointment of JOHN A. RAWLINS to office was an appropriate recognition of his services during the late most eventful period in our country's history.

General RAWLINS replied:

GENTLEMEN: I have not words to express the gratitude I feel toward you for this compliment. I shall try to uphold, in the councils of the nation the nationality of Illinois as far as I have the ability to do so, remembering always that no soldiers upheld the nationality of our State higher than the soldiers of Illinois during the rebellion upheld that of Illinois. That in the discharge of the duties at the War Department I shall exercise the best of my ability, fearing that then I shall bring far less to that position than ought to be brought there; but what I have I shall devote to the proper discharge of its duties."

This speech was received with applause.

The gentlemen present then shook Secretary RAWLINS by the hand, and after a few words of pleasant conversation withdrew.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN.

The statement having been extensively circulated that Louisiana members of Congress who hold the Governor's certificate having expressed the determination of resigning, G. W. MCCRAMIE, of the Fifth District, MICHAEL RYAN, of the Fourth District, and ADOLPHE BAILEY, of the Third District, being the members referred to, deny that they have any such intention; believing as they do that the best interests of their respective constituencies require of them to insist that the late election in Louisiana was not only both fair and just, but is binding in law and in fact upon all parties concerned.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were considered:

JOHN MAGUIRE, plaintiff in error, *vs.* MARY L. TYLER et al. The argument was continued by B. A. HILL, of counsel for defendant in error, and by S. T. GLOVER, for plaintiff in error.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The President sent to the Senate to-day several nominations for naval promotions. The Senate confirmed only one nomination—J. LINDSEY to be Pension Agent at St. Louis.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day, in a brief message, invited the attention of Congress to the accompanying communication received from the Secretary of the Interior, viz.:

To the Secretary of the Interior:

Under act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, it is made the duty of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, at any time, to report to the Secretary of the Interior such information as should be in possession of the Department. According to the provisions of this act, it becomes our duty now to report the following facts:

MARCH 10, 1869.

In obedience to act of Congress of Dec. 27, 1867, the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met in the City of New-York, and proceeded to the election of directors for the ensuing year, when an injunction was served by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, upon the officers of the Company, some of its directors, some of its stockholders, and certain of the Government directors, restraining them from and prohibiting an election of any officer or directors upon the day designated by the Federal law of December 20, 1867, for the ensuing year. The whole number of votes thrown we have ascertained to be 207,430 shares, of which 205,840 were given for the gentlemen whose names are hereto appended, and no other votes could have been given that would change the vote. Under these injunctions and attachments, some of them not bailable, and threats of imprisonment if disobeyed, the inspectors of election were advised not to declare the result, though believing themselves authorized so to do by the Federal laws; and since the new Board thus elected remains in abeyance, under injunctions and attachments which may endure for a year or more, and thereby render the Company and stockholders liable to expense and litigation, and thus endanger and obstruct the progress of the road. Fearful of these results, we, as Government Directors, have felt it our duty to make an early report of these facts to the Secretary, with the view of his calling the attention thereto of the President and of Congress, in order that such legislation may be had as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the United States, and to keep uninterrupted this great national work.

JAMES BROOKS, of New-York.
J. L. WILLIAMS, of Indiana.
D. L. HARRIS, of Springfield, Mass.
J. D. WEBSTER, of Illinois.
H. PRICE, of Iowa.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1869.

The names of the directors are appended. The document was referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee in both Houses.

ARMY CONSOLIDATION.

Forty Regiments of Infantry Consolidated into Twenty-five—Reassignment of Troops—Official Orders of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

The following general orders have been issued by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 10, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.—In compliance with section two of an act of Congress, entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1869, the infantry of the army will be consolidated into twenty-five regiments, as follows:

The Forty-third Regiment will be consolidated with the First, the Sixteenth Regiment with the Second, half of the Thirty-seventh with the Third; the Thirtieth Regiment with the Fourth, half of the Thirty-seventh with the Fifth, the Forty-second Regiment with the Sixth, the Thirty-sixth Regiment with the Seventh, the Thirty-third Regiment with the Eighth, the Twenty-seventh Regiment with the Ninth, the Twenty-second Regiment with the Tenth, the Twenty-fourth Regiment with the Twenty-ninth, and will thereafter be designated as the eleventh, the Forty-fifth Regiment with the Fourteenth, the Thirty-fifth Regiment with the Fifteenth, the Eleventh Regiment with the Thirty-fourth, and thereafter will be designated as the Sixteenth, the Forty-fourth Regiment with the Seventeenth, the Twenty-fifth Regiment with the Eighteenth, the Twenty-eighth Regiment with the Nineteenth, the Thirty-second Regiment with the Twenty-first, the Thirty-first Regiment with the Twenty-second, the Thirty-eighth Regiment with the Forty-first, and thereafter it will be designated the Twenty-fourth, the Thirty-ninth Regiment with the Fortieth, and thereafter it will be designated the Twenty-fifth.

Second—The field officers for the twenty-five regiments will be selected hereafter, and will be announced in general orders from the headquarters of the army.

Third—The senior company officers of each grade present for duty, with any two regiments to be consolidated, and fit for active service, will be the officers of the consolidated regiment. The supernumerary officers will be ordered to their homes to await further orders, and supernumerary non-commissioned officers will be honorably discharged, unless they elect to remain in service on a lower grade.

Fourth—The places of all officers of the first twenty-five regiments who are absent from their regiments "on detached service, leave of absence or otherwise," more than thirty days, will be regarded vacant and will be filled as above provided for.

Fifth—All vacancies that may hereafter occur in the twenty-five infantry regiments will be filled by assignment of the senior officers of the same grade from the list of officers awaiting orders.

Sixth—No new enlistments will be made until the number of men is reduced to the maximum number authorized by law for twenty-five regiments, but re-enlistments will continue to be made in the twenty-five authorized regiments, according to existing regulations.

Seventh—Commanding officers of the Veteran Reserve regiments are authorized to grant honorable discharges, on their application, to any of the enlisted men of their regiments who are unfit for active service.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

By command of General SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17.—*First.* To accomplish the consolidation of the infantry regiments of the army and at the same time make the transfers demanded by the necessities of the service as economically as possible, the President of the United States directs that movements and consolidations be made according to the following directions:

1. The regiments will be consolidated company by company, so that every company will have present for duty one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and not to exceed six sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner and one hundred privates.

2. The regimental commanders will select their regimental staff officers from the regimental staff or from the officers of either regiment left out by the consolidation.

3. The company officers will be assigned as directed in General Orders No. 16, from the senior officers present and fit for active service with any two regiments consolidated. But should any of the officers so assigned prefer to "await orders," the senior officers of the same grade desiring service with their regiments, may be substituted for them. The officers in excess, including field officers not herein or otherwise assigned, will be ordered by the Department Commanders to their homes, and will report their address monthly, according to the regulations, as "awaiting orders."

4. All enlisted men unfit for active service will be discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

5. The companies will be distributed to posts by the Department Commander as far as consolidated.

6. First Infantry to be composed of the First and Forty-third Regiments. The First Infantry, now in the Department of Louisiana, will proceed by boat to Cincinnati and by rail to Detroit, and will be consolidated with the Forty-third Regiment Veteran Reserves for service in the Department of the Lakes. The field officers will be ROBERT C. BUCHANAN, Colonel; PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL, Lieutenant-Colonel; MARTIN D. HARDIN, Major.

7. Second Infantry to be composed of the Second and Sixteenth Regiments. The Second Infantry, now at Louisville, Ky., will proceed to the headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga., and will be consolidated with the Sixteenth Regiment for service in that Department. The field officers will be SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD, Colonel; THOMAS C. ENGLISH, Lieutenant-Colonel; PETER T. SWAINE, Major.

8. Third Infantry to be composed of the Third and half of the Thirty-seventh Regiments. The Third Infantry, now in the Department of the Missouri, will be consolidated with one half of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, now in the same Department, for service in that Department. The Department Commander will, after the consolidation, report his action and apply for enough officers and enlisted men to fill the regiment to its legal standard. The field officers will be GEORGE W. GETTY, Colonel; JOHN R. BROOKE, Lieutenant-Colonel; RICHARD I. DODGE, Major.

9. Fourth Infantry to be composed of the Fourth and Thirtieth Regiments. The Fourth and Thirtieth Regiments, now in the Department of the Platte, will be consolidated for service in the same department. The field officers will be: FRANKLIN F. FLINT, Colonel; JOSEPH H. POTTER, Lieutenant-Colonel; WM. MCE. DYE, Major.

10. Fifth Infantry to be composed of the Fifth and half of the Thirty-seventh Regiments. The Fifth Infantry, now in the Department of Missouri, will be consolidated with one-half of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, now in the same department, for service in that department. The department commander will report his action after the consolidation, and apply for officers and men requisite to fill the regiment to the maximum. The field-officers will be: NELSON A. MILES, Colonel; ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Lieutenant-Colonel; HUGH B. FLEMING, Major.

11. Sixth Infantry to be composed of the Sixth and Forty-second Regiments. The Sixth Infantry will remain in the Department of the Missouri. The Forty-second Regiment Veteran Reserves, now in the Department of the East, will be consolidated into a battalion of three or more full companies, and be sent, under the command of its Major, T. F. RODENBOUGH, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it will be consolidated with the Sixth Infantry. The field-officers will be: WM. B. HAZEN, Colonel; DANIEL HUSTON, Lieutenant-Colonel; JAMES P. ROY, Major.

12. Seventh Infantry to be composed of the Seventh and Thirty-sixth Regiments. The Seventh Infantry, now in Florida, will proceed under command of its Lieutenant-Colonel GILBERT to Omaha, Neb., and there will be consolidated with the Thirty-sixth for service in the Department of the Platte. The field officers will be: JOHN GIBBON, Colonel; CHAS. C. GILBERT, Lieutenant-Colonel; WM. H. LEWIS, Major.

13. Eighth Infantry to be composed of the Eighth and Thirty-third Regiments. The Eighth and Thirty-third Regiments, now in the Department of the South, will be consolidated for service in the same department. The field officers will be: JAMES B. BOMFORD, Colonel; JOHN R. EDIE, Lieutenant-Colonel; JOHN D. WILKINS, Major.

14. Ninth Infantry to be composed of the Ninth and Twenty-seventh Regiments. The Ninth Infantry, now in the Department of California, will proceed by the Pacific Railroad to the Department of the Platte, and will be consolidated with the Twenty-seventh, now there, for service in that department. The field officers will be: JOHN H. KING, Colonel; LUTHER P. BRADLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel; EDWIN F. TOWNSEND, Major.

15. Tenth Infantry to be composed of the Tenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments. The Tenth Infantry will proceed by boat from St. Paul to New-Orleans, and thence to the Department of Texas, to be consolidated with the Twenty-sixth Regiment, now there. The field officers will be: HENRY B. CLITZ, Colonel; ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK, Lieutenant-Colonel; ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Major.

16. Eleventh Infantry to be composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Regiments. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Regiments in the Department of Texas will be consolidated for service in that department, and will hereafter be known as the Eleventh Infantry. The field officers will be: ALVAN C. GILLEM, Colonel; GEORGE P. BUELL, Lieutenant-Colonel; LYMAN BISSELL, Major.

17.—Twelfth Infantry. The Twelfth Infantry, now in the Departments of Washington and the South, will be concentrated at Washington City and will be conducted, *via* Omaha and the Pacific Railroad, to California, to report to the Commanding General of the Military Division for assignment. The commanding officer of the regiment will make application before starting for the number of officers and men he will require to fill the regiment to the maximum legal standard, but will move without waiting the result. The field officers will be: ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, Colonel; GEORGE W. WALLACE, Lieutenant-Colonel; HENRY R. MIZENER, Major.

18. The Thirteenth Infantry.—The Thirteenth Infantry will remain as now in the Department of Dakota. The regimental commander will report the number and grades of officers and men required to fill the regiment to the maximum. The field officers will be: PHILIP R. DE TROBRIAND, Colonel; HENRY A. MORROW, Lieutenant-Colonel; ROBERT S. LA MOTTE, Major.

19. Fourteenth Infantry to be composed of the Fourteenth and Forty-fifth Regiments. The Fourteenth Infantry, now in California, will be assembled at such point as the Commanding-General of the Military Division of the Pacific may determine, and proceed by the Pacific Railroad to Omaha and by boat to Louisville, Ky., there to be consolidated with the Forty-fifth Regiment Veteran Reserves, now in the Department of the South, for service there. The field officers will be CHARLES S. LOVEL, Colonel; GEORGE A. WOODWARD, Lieutenant-Colonel; MATTHEW M. BLUNT, Major.

20. Fifteenth Infantry to be composed of the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth Regiments. The Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth Regiments, now in Texas, will be consolidated under the directions of the Commanding-General of that Department, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to posts in the Department of the Missouri. The field officers will be OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, Colonel; AUGUST V. KAUTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel; JOHN S. MASON, Major.

21. Sixteenth Infantry to be composed of the Eleventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments. The Eleventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments will be consolidated into one regiment, to be hereafter known as the Sixteenth Infantry. The Eleventh, now in the First Military District, Virginia, will proceed by rail to the Fourth Military District, Mississippi, to be consolidated with the Thirty-fourth, now there for service in that district. The field officers will be GALUSHA PENNIPACHER, Colonel; ROBERT S. GRANGER, Lieutenant-Colonel; WILLIAM P. CARLIN, Major.

22. Seventeenth Infantry to be composed of the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth regiments. The Seventeenth Regiment, now in Texas, will proceed to the First Military District, Virginia, and will be consolidated with the Forty-fourth Veteran Reserves for service there. The Forty-fourth Regiment, now in Washington, will be consolidated at Washington into three or more serviceable companies, which will proceed to Richmond under the senior Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel BOYD, and report to the Commanding-General of the First Military District. The field officers of the Seventeenth Regiment will be THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, Colonel; SAMUEL B. HAYMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel; ROBERT E. A. CROFTON, Major.

23. Eighteenth Infantry to be composed of Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments. The Eighteenth Regiment, now in the Department of the Platte, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and there be consolidated with the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which will proceed to the same place, from the Department of the Cumberland, for service in the Department of the South. The field officers will be THOMAS H. RUGER, Colonel; EMORY UPTON, Lieutenant-Colonel; JAMES VAN VOOST, Major.

24. Nineteenth Infantry to be composed of the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments. The Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments will be consolidated, and will remain in the Department of Louisiana, where they now are. The field officers will be CHAS. H. SMITH, Colonel; ROMEYN B. AYRES, Lieutenant-Colonel; HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT, Major.

25. Twentieth Infantry. The Twentieth Infantry, now in the Department of Louisiana, will proceed with all dispatch to St. Paul, Minn., to relieve the Tenth Infantry, to enable it to go to Texas as ordered in the fifteenth paragraph. The commanding officer will make requisition for officers, stating their grades, and for enlisted men to fill the regiment to the maximum standard. The field officers of this regiment are: GEORGE SYKES, Colonel; LEWIS C. HUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel; GEO. A. WILLIAMS, Major.

26. Twenty-first Infantry, to be composed of the Twenty-first and Thirty-second Regiments. The Twenty-first Regiment, now in the First Military District, Virginia, will proceed by the Pacific Railroad to California, and will be consolidated with the Thirty-second, now there. The field officers will be GEO. STONEMAN, Colonel; FRANK WHEATON, Lieutenant-Colonel; JNO. M. GOODHUE, Major.

27. Twenty-second Infantry to be composed of the Twenty-second and Thirty-first Regiments. The Twenty-second and Thirty-first Regiments, now in the Department of Dakota, will be consolidated for service there. The field officers will be DAVID S. STANLEY, Colonel; ELWELL S. OTIS, Lieutenant-Colonel; JOSEPH N. G. WHISTLER, Major.

28. Twenty-third Infantry.—The Twenty-third Regiment will remain as now in the Department of the Columbia. The commanding officer will make requisition for officers and men to fill it to the maximum standard. The field officers are JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, Colonel; GEORGE CROOK, Lieutenant-Colonel; ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, Major.

29. Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored, to be composed of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first Regiments. The Thirty-eighth and Forty-first Regiments, colored, will be consolidated, and known as the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The Thirty-eighth will be relieved as soon as possible from duty in New-Mexico, will be marched across to Texas, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel GROVER, and under direction of the Department Commander of Texas, will be consolidated with the Forty-first Regiment, now there. The field officers will be RONALD S. MCKENZIE, Colonel; CULVIER GROVER, Lieutenant-Colonel; HENRY C. MERRIAM, Major.

30. Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, to be composed of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Regiments. The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Regiments will be consolidated, and hereafter be known as the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The Thirty-ninth, now in North Carolina, will be relieved as soon as possible, and proceed to New-Orleans, there to be consolidated with the Fortieth, now in the Department of Louisiana. The field officers will be JOSEPH A. MOWER, Colonel; EDWARD W. HINKS, Lieutenant-Colonel; ZENAS R. BLISS, Major.

Second—No applications can be entertained from officers awaiting orders or on the retired list for special duty. If their services are required, they will be detailed with applying.

Third—The foregoing details will be carried into execution under the Department Commanders without unnecessary delay. Reports will be duly made to the Adjutant-General of the Army as movements are accomplished, and regimental returns of the new regiments will be forwarded as soon as they are consolidated. By command of General SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes are made of Military Divisions and Deparment Commanders:

1. Lieutenant-General P. H. SHERIDAN is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri.

2. Major-General H. W. HALLECK is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South, to be composed of the Departments of the South Louisiana, the Fourth Military District, and the States composing the present Department of the Cumberland, headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

Major-General HALLECK will proceed to his new command as soon as relieved by Major-General THOMAS.

3. Major-General GEO. H. THOMAS is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific.

4. Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD is assigned to command the Department of the Missouri. The State of Illinois, and the post of Fort Smith, Arkansas, are transferred to this Department.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General O. O. HOWARD is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana. Until his arrival, the senior officer, Brevet Major-General J. A. MOWER, will command according to his brevet rank of Major-General.

6. The Department of Washington will be discontinued and merged in the Department of the East. The records will be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

7. The First Military District will be added to the Military Division of the Atlantic.

8. As soon as Major-General THOMAS is ready to relinquish command of the Department of the Cumberland, the Department will be discontinued, and the States comprising it will be added to other Departments to be hereafter designated. The records will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. By command of General SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House resolution for an adjournment on the 26th inst. On motion of Mr. SUMNER it was laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were laid on the table.

Messrs. WILSON and POMEROY presented petitions for woman suffrage.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, which was passed.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital Asylum. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi immediately above the Falls of St. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also a bill establishing a Post Office, and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, favorably, bills to carry into effect the decrees of the New-York Southern District Court in the cases of the British steamer *Labuan* and the schooner *Sybil*. Also, decrees of the Louisiana District Court in the cases of the vessels *Volant, Science, Dashing Wave* and *Flying Scud*.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Cairo, Ill., to the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas or Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies, and to provide homesteads for the laborers on their roads. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

It proposes a guarantee of interest to the extent of $15,000 bonds per mile.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to grant lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad Company in extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appertaining to proceedings in the United States Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution authorizing the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to renew certain grants of land to Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to define the qualifications of voters in Utah. It establishes woman suffrage.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to create the office of a Surveyor-General of Wyoming, and to provide for the survey of the public lands therein, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to reorganize the navy. The remaining amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing that the pay of midshipmen shall be $1,000 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment which was agreed to, limiting the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General, until June 30, 1869.

The bill was then passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a report of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the resolution providing for a Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was then taken up. The Secretary read the bill with the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee yesterday, striking out the word "repealed" and inserting instead, "suspended until the next session of Congress." Mr. TRUMBULL briefly reviewed the practice and legislation in regard to appointments to and removal from office in the past, and said that while the Judiciary Committee were satisfied that the present Administration ought to be relieved from the embarrassment caused by the Tenure-of-Office act, yet they thought that a regard for consistency and for the principle underlying the bill required that it should not be abolished, but only suspended.

Mr. THURMAN said that in the Judiciary Committee he had not voted to amend in any way the bill of the House to repeal the act, because he believed that it ought to be repealed. Either the Constitution vested in the President an unlimited and unqualified power of removal from office, or it made the concurrence of the Senate necessary. If the constitutional power of the President to remove from office was absolute, Congress had, of course, no right to restrain it; and if, on the other hand, according to the theory of the Tenure-of-Office act, the Constitution provided that the joint action of the President and the Senate should be necessary, in order to remove them, Congress had no right to evade that provision by suspending the law. The proposal to suspend the law implied a theory of the Constitution which was wholly untenable. If the Tenure-of-Office act was a good and constitutional law, to suspend it would be to disregard the Constitution, and the people would naturally come to the conclusion that Congress interprets the Constitution to mean one thing when one man is President and another thing when another man is President.

Mr. MORTON made an argument in favor of the unconditional repeal of the act. He could not see any reason for suspending it until the next session of Congress, which was not an equally good reason for suspending it during the whole term of President GRANT, or for repealing it. The language of the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee was the language of distrust. It proposed to put the President on probation until the next session of Congress, saying to him, if your conduct during the interval does not please us the law will then go again into full force. Far better let the law stand unchanged than suspend it for eight and a half months. Up to the enactment of this law there had been great unanimity of opinion among the leading men of the country in favor of the right of the President to remove from office without consulting the Senate; and at the time of its passage this act was regarded as an innovation, a piece of exceptional legislation, designed to meet a special occasion, the like of which had never before occurred in the history of the country, and probably would never occur again. It was not intended to govern all future Presidents, but only as a temporary protection against the would-be Administration of President JOHNSON, as was shown by the indefeasible fact that if the law had not been called into existence by the conduct of President JOHNSON, no Senator or Representative would think of proposing such a law at this time. Why, then, continue the law after occasion for it had passed? He believed that its immediate repeal was demanded by the best interests of the country, because the administration of the Government could not be carried on successfully under its operation. He would go further, and say that the country had gained nothing by the law, even during the Administration of President JOHNSON, and that the Republican Party had gained nothing by it. It had been a mistake from the beginning. The Senator from Wisconsin, (HOWE,) in the course of his argument in the last Congress in favor of the law, had said that the President might just as well be allowed to remove a Supreme Court Judge at pleasure as to remove a Cabinet officer. But the cases were entirely dissimilar, because, according to the theory of our system of government, the Judiciary is a separate department of the Government, wholly independent of the Executive, while a Cabinet officer is dependent upon the Executive for his tenure of office.

Mr. HOWE explained that he had been replying to the argument, that in order to secure an efficient administration of the public service, it was necessary that Cabinet officers—heads of Departments—should be removable at the will of the President, and had said in reply that if the argument was a good one it applied also to the Judiciary, because it was equally necessary, in order to secure an efficient administration of the judicial service, that the President should have power to remove Judges at will. Mr. MORTON said that his statement of the view of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) was substantially correct, and that the explanation did not affect the force of his reply to it. He then proceeded to discuss the operation of the law as it stands, and to show that instead of purifying the public service, it actually served to keep corrupt men in office under it. The President could not remove an officer unless for cause, and the result was that although he might have evidence entirely satisfactory to his own mind that an officer was unfaithful and corrupt, yet not having tangible proof of it he would let him remain undisturbed rather than take the risk of failing to make out a cause before the Senate, and subjecting himself to the suspicion of asking the removal from unworthy motives. He (MORTON) had talked a short time since upon this subject with Commissioner ROLLINS, who had told him that in the Internal Revenue service a great many officers were left undisturbed for want of tangible proof of their wrongdoing, while the moral evidence of it was most convincing.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether the instances to which Mr. ROLLINS referred had occurred during the recess. The Commissioner had been examined before a committee of which he (EDMUNDS) was a member, and had stated that he could not get the President to remove anybody from office, even during the session of Congress.

Mr. MORTON did not think the question pertinent to his argument. He had been talking on this subject with Commissioner ROLLINS, and that gentleman had expressed the opinion that the law was a pretty good one for a bad President, but a very bad one for a good President. He (MORTON) believed that if the Government was to be carried on for the benefit of the public and not merely for the benefit of office-holders, the Executive should be left free to make removals at his pleasure.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought that having been a member of the Finance Committee ever since the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act, he knew as much as any one about its operation upon the internal revenue service, and stated that so far as he knew, whenever any officer was to be confirmed or rejected, the opinion and advice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had always been taken. The difficulty complained of by the Commissioner lay in the fact that the President did not bring the cases to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON insisted that this statement did not affect the force of the argument against the law. The difficulty was that under the act the President could neither remove an officer himself, or ask the Senate to remove him, without making such charges against him, which, if sustained, would ruin his reputation, and if not sustained, would subject the President himself to the charge of recklessness or malice; so that the officer and the President were personally interested in the result. If the law should not now be repealed, the President, in carrying on his work of reform, would probably have to make so many suspensions during the recess that Congress, at its next session, would be wholly occupied in considering them, or, what was more likely, would be unable to consider them at all. Principle, experience and the general sentiment of the people demanded that the law should be unconditionally repealed and that the President should be left free to inaugurate and carry out the great reforms demanded and expected of him by Congress and the people.

Mr. YATES, without going into an argument as to the constitutionality of the law, expressed the opinion that it ought to be unconditionally repealed. He thought that in this matter, whether with reference to the interests of the whole country or merely to the interests of the party, Congress ought to be governed by the same considerations that influence men in their ordinary business transactions. When a man employed an agent the first thing he did was to try to satisfy that agent that he had confidence in him, and was willing to trust him, and so the Congress of the United States, representing the people, ought to do all in its power to satisfy the lately elected President that the people trusted him. The Administration ought to be given fair play; the responsibility for removals from office rested with the President, and he should be left free to make them and then be held responsible. He (YATES) if he were to consult his personal inclinations would rather fight against an Administration at any time than support it. But he was, nevertheless, determined to give to the present Administration his hearty support until he should see some good reason to withdraw it. This Tenure-of-Office act was an obstacle in the way of the President, and an incumbrance upon him in reforming the public service.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Mr. YATES having temporarily yielded to him the floor) called the attention of the latter to a legal opinion which he read from a book to the effect that the claim that the President should create vacancies in public offices without the advice and consent of the Senate was absurd.

Mr. YATES could not agree with that opinion.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that what he had read was the opinion of one of the Judges in the impeachment trial (Senator YATES, of Illinois.) [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES insisted that all that he had said upon that occasion was good law. [Laughter.] He did not now, however, propose to go into the question of law. He had voted for the impeachment of President JOHNSON, and, under the same circumstances, he would vote so again, and if President GRANT should at any time go back on his party, or on the principles on which he was elected, he (YATES) would be the first to denounce him. The President, however, had shown no inclination or design to do this, and, therefore, there was no reason why Congress should manifest a want of confidence in him by keeping this law upon the statute book. The present President had vindicated his right to the people's confidence on a thousand battle-fields, and although he (YATES) was not one of his favorites, yet he was anxious that the President should have a fair chance in the administration of the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he would vote for the repeal of the law. He would not do so, however, upon the ground that the vote otherwise would exhibit a distrust in the President, but because he had opposed the law from the first, and had foreseen and foretold that its operations would do more evil than good. He had not opposed the law because he thought it unconstitutional. On the contrary, he believed that Congress might constitutionally impose upon the President the restriction which this law did impose. He thought that the Senate had already a sufficient check on the action of the President in the power to withhold its assent from his nominations. He had been unable, therefore, to support this law at the time of its enactment, because, although it seemed to be demanded for that particular occasion, he had never been in the habit of framing his legislation for particular occasions. The great evil which had attended the operations of the law, was that it had tranferred substantially the power of appointment to office from the Executive to the members of the House of Representatives. This transfer, he thought, had been attended with very bad results, and he was, therefore, prepared to vote for the repeal of the law. He would, repeat, however, that his vote would not be given for repeal on the ground that to vote otherwise would indicate a want of confidence in the President. He did not think it necessary or dignified to be continually announcing the confidence of the people and of Congress in the President. The people had but recently elected and it was to be presumed that they had confidence in him. He did not mean to lecture the Senate, but he thought it was not necessary or in good taste to be continually slavering the President with praise, and talking about his battles and victories. General GRANT had ceased to be General and had become President of the United States, and was likely to have a hard time of it. [Laughter.] He (FESSENDEN) expected to stand by the President, to approve of his official conduct that seemed to him good, as he expected most of it would be, and excuse all that was mistaken, and the President would be more than mortal if he did not make some mistakes. He was in the habit of determining his action upon all measures of legislation that came before him, without regard to persons or its probable effect upon them, and only with regard to his duty to himself, to the Senate and to the great constituency which he represented. He would vote for the repeal of this law only because it was a bad one, and not with regard to its effect upon any person or persons.

Mr. HOWARD protested against the imputation of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) that to vote against the repeal of the suspension of this law would indicate a want of confidence in the President. The imputation was without foundation and entirely gratuitous. The law itself he thought an excellent one, and his chief object in voting for it had not been to restrain ANDREW JOHNSON, but to put upon the statute book a salutary enactment necessary in his judgment to the Executive as well as to the people. It was true that the misconduct of President JOHNSON had given the occasion for the enactment, but occasions have always suggested the enactment of laws. No one could have a higher sense than he of the patriotism and brilliancy of General GRANT'S military career, and he trusted that his civil career would be admirable; he expected it would be so, as he intended to give his support to every act and suggestion of the President that he could approve, but he would not be swerved from the line of his duty as a legislator by regard for President GRANT or any other human being. He had never learned and never would learn

"To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

Mr. EDMUNDS thought that a disinterested spectator, if there were any such, would have some curiosity to know the occasion of this attempt to strike off the statute book a law for which some of the wisest and purest of the fathers of the country had struggled, and for the want of which Executive patronage had more than once, by direct intervention, been used to control and coerce the will of the people. The supporters of the attempt to repeal this law were of two classes. The Democratic Party in the Senate advocated it in a solid body; some of them probably upon principle, but others no doubt in the hope that by repealing the law the Republican Party would put itself in the wrong, and would stand before the people of the country and the world as a party which had resorted to a mean and unconstitutional contrivance against an Executive that it did not like, and which now make haste to abandon that contrivance in favor of an Executive that it did like. Acting with the Democratic Party were some of the most able and eminent members of the Republican Party, who, however, acted in this case as if ours were a Government of men instead of a Government of laws. There being this strong combination for the repeal of the law, it was worth while for Senators seriously to consider what it was that they were asked to do. He would remind them that history was not silent upon this question. It was the old contest of one-man power against the power of the people as represented by their own agents. The question had been mooted in the Senate of the first Congress of the United States, where the advocates of a strong Executive quarreled with the Constitution as it was because it did not give them a strong enough Government; because the Executive was not near enough in power to a King. The debates in that first session of the Senate were not public, but there had been handed down to us the notes of one of the Senators, taken upon the spot, a portion of which he would read.

Mr. YATES inquired whether all these considerations had not been familiar to the statesmen of the past, from the days of President WASHINGTON down to the days of President JOHNSON, and whether they had not disregarded them and agreed in the opinion that this disputed power belonged to the Executive?

Mr. EDMUNDS would not undertake to say whether the statesmen of the past had been familiar with these considerations; but again appealed to the opinion of Senator YATES, one of the judges in the Impeachment trial, [laughter,] to show that the Constitution did not confer any such power upon the President. [Laughter.] The Senator from Illinois seemed to forget that a free Government could be maintained only by having wise laws, continuous in their operation, and which, although they may not be needed for good men, are always ready for bad men.

Mr. YATES asked whether the Tenure-of-Office law had not been enacted expressly to meet the case of President JOHNSON, and wished to know why the Senator from Vermont had not introduced such a bill before it had always been so much needed?

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that as it had not occurred to the people of Vermont that his services were needed in the Senate until after the commencement of Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration, he had been unable to introduce such a bill before that time. [Laughter.] He admitted that the misconduct of President JOHNSON was the occasion which called the law into existence. But that did not show that the law was not a good one upon general principles. He would ask the Senator from Illinois whether the occasion of *Magna Charta* was not the maladministration of King JOHN?

Mr. YATES—Certainly.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Every law arises out of a necessity to remedy some abuse or to guard against a threatened abuse. It was not true, however, as some Senators seem to think, that the people had always submitted quietly to this assumption of power by the Executive. There had been no complaint on the subject until the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, but on the 4th of May, 1826, Mr. BENTON, from a Select Committee to which had been referred a proposition to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Executive power, made a report. Mr. EDMUNDS was about to read the report, when Mr. DAVIS asked him how many removals from office had been made by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS confessed that he did not know.

Mr. DAVIS—I had it from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS himself that he made only two removals, and they were for cause.

Mr. GRIMES suggested that there had been complaints of the abuse of Executive power in JEFFERSON'S time.

Mr. DAVIS inquired whether Mr. EDMUNDS knew how many removals had been made by JEFFERSON.

Mr. EDMUNDS again confessed his ignorance.

Mr. DAVIS said there were only about twenty.

Mr. EDMUNDS was pleased that there was one gentleman in the Senate who had been identified with the Government, and was familiar with the details of its history from the days of WASHINGTON down to the present time. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the Senator from Vermont would do well to make himself more familiar with that history before going so much into its details.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought it was unnecessary for him to do so as the Senate was bound to keep a judicial notice of the history of the Government from the earliest day, as embodied in the person of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—I will give you more of it by-and-by.

Mr. DRAKE, seeing no prospect of reaching a vote to-day, moved to go into Executive Session, which the Senate did at 4 o'clock, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, in relation to their imprisonment in Paraguay by President LOPEZ, and subsequently on board of the United States gunboat *Wasp* and the flag ship *Guerriere*, and in that connection offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into all the circumstances and into the conduct of the late American Minister to Paraguay, and of the officers commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, with power to send for persons and papers, &c.

Mr. WOOD moved the reference of the memorial and resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill to extend the laws relating to the registry of vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE COINAGE BILL.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Coinage, for the coinage of nickel-copper pieces of five cents, and under.

Mr. KELLEY moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment providing that the purchase of all material to be used in the coinage, except where old coins are redeemed, shall be made by public advertisement for contracts, to be given to the lowest bidder on the percentage of pure metal required. He explained that the object of his amendment was to prevent the possibility of a job.

Mr. KELLEY expressed himself in favor of making a general law embracing the same principle, but was opposed to adopting an amendment to this bill which would embarrass the Director of the Mint in carrying out the law.

Mr. JUDD sustained both the amendment and the bill.

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Mr. BUTLER, in reply to a question from Mr. JENCKES, entered into a further explanation of the object of his amendment, and said that now the man who furnished nickel copper to the Mint was a Pennsylvanian, and, therefore got the preference. He did not wish his friend (the Director of the Mint) to be led into temptation; all that he desired was that in the immense purchase, amounting to millions of dollars, there should be an advertisement of what is needed.

Mr. DICKEY inquired of Mr. BUTLER whether there was any particular harm in a Pennsylvanian rather than an Englishman having the preference?

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the nickel establishment to which Mr. BUTLER referred was in New-Jersey, not in Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUTLER, replying first to Mr. KELLEY, said that the Mint was in Lancaster County, Penn., and the establishment was in Camden, N. J. In reply to Mr. DICKEY he said there is not any harm in a Pennsylvanian having an advantage over an Englishman unless you tax the people to pay higher for that advantage. Then there is harm in it. That I stand by everywhere.

Mr. MAYNARD argued against the provision abolishing the ten-cent paper currency.

Mr. WOOD sustained the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, remarking that that was the proper principle, and might in this case save thousands of dollars.

Mr. DAVIS, a member of the Committee on Coinage, moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to that Committee, remarking that he was satisfied that it had not been properly considered.

That motion was agreed to, and the bill and amendments were so referred.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.

Mr. BEAMAN introduced bills dividing the State and Territory of Texas into several States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill regulating compensation in cases of contested elections. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

It provides that in contested election cases, no mileage or per diem shall be paid until the question is decided by the House, and then shall only be paid to the person to whom the seat is awarded, and that the unsuccessful party shall be allowed by the Committee on Accounts only the amount actually expended by him in the contest.

PROPERTY AT SEA.

Mr. SWANN presented several resolutions of the Baltimore Board of Trade, in reference to immunity of private property at sea in time of war, building levees on the Mississippi, and modifications of the Bankrupt law.

VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. POLAND presented the petition of ALMON BALDWIN and twenty-five others, for pension to soldiers of the war of 1812.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committees were then called for reports, but no reports were made.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, with a communication in reference to the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION.

The Speaker announced that Mr. BLAIR declined the service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims; that he appointed him to the position on the Committee on Ways and Means made vacant by the resignation of Mr. ORTH, and that he appointed Mr. ORTH Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and to the second place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, previously held by him. He also announced that, by an error in copying, Mr. DEWEESE had been announced as Chairman of two Committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department was Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to appoint a clerk.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, the undistributed books of last Congress were ordered to be distributed among the members of the present Congress.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Captain CONNER, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall. We are indebted to her purser for the prompt delivery of our South American packages. The following is her treasure list:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$60,525	Lanman & Kemp	$400
Eugene Kelley & Co.	150,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,180
Walter Watson	32,036	James McNider	703
Wells, Fargo & Co.	43,454	Order	50,000
Fred. Probst & Co.	16,000	Total	$354,292

United States of Colombia—The President's Message—State of the Republic—Government Views of the Canal Treaty—The Panama Railroad Land Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, March 8, 1869.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to Feb. 17. In my last I referred to the opening of the annual Congress at Bogota, and gave the names of its officers, but did not write of the President's message. That document makes a sad exhibit of the fiscal condition of the Government, and does not disguise the fact that anarchy reigns supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. The President says:

"In all the States the necessity of bettering their condition is felt, and it is understood that this must be commenced by making roads. In the midst of backwardness, general poverty and the state of bankruptcy in which nearly all the sectional Governments are at present, attention is turned to that of the Union for help, but it cannot answer them in an honorable way even with promises. The country, on the other hand, has reached such a point of decline, the result of the intranquility more or less absolute during the past years, that it is necessary to commence the great work of its regeneration at the foundation by reëstablishing security."

The President holds the following language in regard to the State of Panama:

"On the 5th July the Constitutional Government of Panama was overthrown by a revolutionary movement. In consequence, since then, the National Government has had no agents to watch and maintain the Federal order in this important section of the Republic. The individuals and the interests which cross the Isthmus do so under the safeguards guaranteed them by the National Constitution. Notwithstanding, according to the laws on public order, the General Government must in this, as well as in other States, await the result of the civil wars that are inaugurated, although during their continuance both belligerents violate the laws and compacts of the Federal Union, for which she alone is responsible. This neutral attitude is assigned to the Government by law, although reclamation may be directed to it, and although the multitude of the outrages which are committed cannot immediately be punished; thus presenting the picture of a union of savages.

This state of things covers dangers, which are the greater when it is considered that the insecurity of the transit is a matter affecting the interest of the world at large, and that the frequency of the outrages may eventually foster and stimulate a desire to overthrow the sovereignty of the nation. Nor does the law fix a period when the nation can expect the new rulers to place themselves upon a constitutional basis. In this manner the strife may be indefinitely prolonged in a State or in all the States, successively or simultaneously, and be virtually separated from the Republic and exist under conditions at variance with those under which it has been declared, that they must appertain to the Union.

As the disorders on the interoceanic route not only prejudice the credit of the nation, but also seriously compromise its responsibility; and as the new Government of Panama, through the absence of the conditions which are required by law, had not yet been recognized, and to remedy as far as possible such an anomalous situation the more lamentable because at the present time the attention of the world is fixed on the Isthmus, for the union of the two oceans, I ordered a part of the Colombian guard to proceed hence to guard the security of the transit and gave the necessary instructions to avoid all domestic or internal conflicts.

The Assembly having on the 22d of December framed a new Constitution in conformity with the laws of the nation, on the 20th of January I renewed official relations with the State."

THE CANAL TREATY.

In reference to General CUSHING's canal treaty, the President says:

"One of the principal difficulties in contracting for the excavation of a canal consists in the fact that the portion of our territory which is by nature designed as the spot where the two oceans shall be united, is embarrassed by a concession which was made with unbounded liberality in favor of the Panama Railroad Company, by virtue of the contract celebrated with it, selling the reserves, which the nation had secured for herself in the said railroad. According to article 2 of the legislative decree, approving the said contract, this Government cannot, while the privilege lasts, build, or open, or permit others to open, any canal across the Isthmus of Panama to the east of a line from Cape Tiburon on the Atlantic to Point Garachine on the Pacific, to unite the two oceans, without the accord and consent of the said Railroad Company. If the explorations should establish the fact, that the line where the canal can be built is to the east of this demarkation, the full extent of the damage which threatens the successful issue of the enterprise will be at once apparent.

The treaty prepared by the Plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the United States of America, and approved by the Executive, will be submitted to Congress, who, in union with all good citizens, will devote the attention that this important subject demands, which is probably the most transcendental of our day, not only for this country but for the world.

If the spot exists in our territory, which may become the point of union of all the waters, and necessarily of all the lands, and if at this point with the unanimous consent of all the maritime powers we shall cause the principle of perpetual neutrality, and a strict equality for all flags in the common use of the canal to prevail, our national escutcheon shall then in future not only represent the symbol of our fortunes, but be impressed with the seal indicated by nature and granted by our spirit of justice at the providential union of the human family."

The papers in Bogota continue to oppose the treaty most bitterly, and it is now said it has but little chance of ratification. One of the arguments most dwelt upon is that it will be humiliating to Colombia to see United States troops stationed on the line for the protection of the works. It is still urged, also, that the United States has no intention of making the canal, but has only stipulated for the privilege to delay the work—in the interest of the Panama Railroad.

On Wednesday next the President of the State, as agent for the National Government, will formally hand over to the Panama Railroad Company the 97,000 hectares of land granted the Company by the nation in the State of Panama. An extra train will convey the President and suite, the agent of the Company, and the United States Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall over the road on the occasion, and the ceremonies will end by a dinner at the club-house of the Company at Aspinwall.

In Carthagena, in the State of Bolivar, a conspiracy against the General Government had been discovered in time to thwart the purposes of the conspirators.

The old sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, under orders for San Francisco. The United States gunboat *Nipsic* is at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* will leave Panama to-day for the Mexican coast, with Mr. WILLIAM NELSON on board, with a view of inquiring into the feasibility of extending the Central American line to certain ports south of Acapulco.

South and Central America—The Loss of the Santiago—Earthquake Shocks in Chili—A Dictatorship in Bolivia—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Peru, Guatemala and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, March 8, 1869.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 16th, and from Callao and Lima to the 27th of February.

CHILI.

The news of the loss of the Pacific Navigation Company's fine steamer *Santiago*, sunk in the Straits of Magellan on the 25th of January last, is confirmed. The *Santiago* was on her regular passage from Valparaiso, with over 100 passengers for Liverpool, *viâ* Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon and St. Nazaire. Capt. KING, in a letter to the Managers of the Company, gives the following account of the disaster:

"On Jan. 22, after an uncommonly rough passage, we cast anchor in Port Mercy at 3 P. M. On the 24th, at 12:45 A. M. we weighed anchor and started under full steam. Five minutes afterward we struck on a hidden rock not mentioned in the charts. (Situated about three miles off, and nearly abreast of Port Mercy Island of Desolation.) At once the boats and life-preservers were got out. The passengers and crew embarked therein, and at 7 in the morning all were landed, excepting a seaman, named JOHN READER, a cabin servant, WM. WILLIAMS, and the child of a second cabin passenger, Mr. GAGNANESA. The servant got drowned in an attempt to reach the cabin, and as the ship became filled most rapidly it was impossible to save him.

On the confined spot of ground where we landed the brushwood was cleared away and a fire lighted to pass the time as best we might. During the evening I sent a boat with ten men, under orders of Señor LEWIS, the chief officer, to the Chilian settlement of Punta Arenas for succor. As we had but a scanty store of provisions I allotted half a buiscuit and half a pint of tea to each of the passengers and crew, and even thus divided they would hold out only ten days. Fortunately, during the night of the 24th a vessel came to anchor in the bay, having fallen in with the boat sent to the Chilian settlement.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, we were all on board the American pilot-boat *Sarah H. Merrie*, of 100 tons burthen, A. W. ROWE, master, making sail for Punta Arenas with two boats in tow. Captain ROWE was obliged to take some of the cargo out in order to accommodate all the people in the hold. At 10 A. M. we happily sighted Her Britannic Majesty's corvette *Nassau* in Borgia Bay, and I sent the passengers on board of her, where they met with a most friendly and solicitous reception from the officer in command, who proposed in furtherance of their interests to take them on to Montevideo. The cargo, specie and correspondence were totally lost, excepting a small mail-bag for the *Nassau* and a few loose letters. The *Santiago* disappeared completely within six hours."

After having touched at Misericordia Bay, (doubtless the Port Famine referred to in VICTOR HUGO's *Toilers of the Sea*,) the shipwrecked people were during two days exposed to a drizzling rain, supporting existence on one biscuit per diem, as only three barrels had been saved.

All letters received in Valparaiso eulogize the conduct of Captain KING during and after the shipwreck. Treasure, passengers' luggage and cargo all lost, a few passengers managed to save the money they had in their portmanteaus.

A Lima correspondent of the Panama *Star* speaks as follows of Captain ROWE:

"Great credit is due to Captain ROWE, of the American schooner *Sarah H. Merrie*, for his disinterested and noble conduct in saving the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship. Although Captain ROWE had been beating about the Straits some twenty-eight days, harrassed by hostile Indians and was short of provisions when he fell in with the boat from the *Santiago*, sent in search of assistance, on being informed of the disaster he immediately hastened to the relief of the unfortunate people, and had to work his vessel to windward thirty miles against a strong northwest breeze and a rough sea. After the shipwrecked people were placed on board the English man-of-war *Nassau*, on the 26th January, the *Sarah H. Merrie* returned to Port Mercy, the scene of the disaster, and the next morning found a large number of Indian cannibals plundering what had been left behind by the passengers. The *Merrie* arrived at Valparaiso at 6 P. M. on the 9th February.

A movement had been set on foot in Valparaiso to present Captain ROWE with a handsome testimonial, and the object was being freely subscribed to. No doubt the owners of the *Santiago* and the British Government will also recognize in a suitable manner the noble conduct of the gallant captain, who, in his little craft of only one hundred tons, risked everything to help his fellow-beings."

Only about $20,000 was insured on the cargo of the *Santiago*.

Shocks of earthquake were of alarming frequency in the City of Santiago, scarcely a day passing without one or more. On the 10th February quite a smart shock was felt, but no material damage was done.

BOLIVIA.

An attempt to assassinate President MALGAREJO was made by a young man named D. E. OLIDEN, in the streets of La Paz, a short time since, and while the President was surrounded by his Ministers and guards. The President was so much alarmed by the incident that he immediately declared himself Dictator of Bolivia.

PERU.

Earthquakes are still of frequent occurrence in the south of Peru. On the 14th of February some houses in the City of Arequipa were overthrown. Throughout the south of Peru the yellow fever continues its ravages. Arica, Iquique, and even Tacna were nearly deserted because of the epidemic. Even at the Chincha Islands the epidemic is raging. Lima and Callao are as yet free from the scourge.

Six persons, who were on a pleasure boating excursion on Titicaca Lake, were lately drowned by the capsizing of their boat. They were Dr. D. NARCISO ARESTEQUI, the Prefect of Puno, two commercial gentlemen belonging to the same place, and three Englishmen, viz.: FRANCIS MARTIN, Engineer; JAMES SUNDERLAND, carpenter, and GEORGE HILL, a blacksmith.

There is nothing of political interest from Peru. A Stamp tax had gone into effect, with a view to replenishing the treasury.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 20th and 22d, from Nicaragua to the 24th, and from Costa Rica to the 27th February. The whole five Central American States are tranquil. There was no news of any importance. In Guatemala, the yellow fever had appeared at Escuintla. In Honduras, the elections for President were progressing. The present incumbent, MEDINA, will be elected. Of Mr. SQUIER's Honduras Railroad, the papers say that—

"Two engineers have at length arrived at Omoa to commence preliminary surveys for the Honduras Railroad. The principal engineer, Mr. HAZAN, notified the Minister of Foreign Relations that other engineers were shortly expected, and that a cargo of implements and materials and a number of workmen were to sail from England on the 11th of January for Puerto Cabello."

In Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, typhus fever of a severe form was prevalent.

THE WARRENTON TRAGEDY.

Dr. Darden, the Murderer of Charles Wallace, Taken from Jail and Shot.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, March 14.

From a gentleman who came to this city yesterday evening on the passenger train on the Georgia Railroad, we learn that the Warren County murder was most fearfully avenged on last Friday night. Our informant states that soon after the murder was committed Dr. DARDEN surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and for his own protection asked to be imprisoned in the jail of the county. His request was granted, and he was lodged in prison and allowed to retain his arms in order that he might have some means of defence if an attack was made upon him by the friends of his victim. The affair, as may well be imagined, created the greatest excitement in the town, and many people coming in from the country, as soon as they heard the news, swelled the excited groups, who were engaged in discussing the affair. At night, between the hours of 11 and 12, a large body of armed men, estimated to be about one hundred in number, entered the village, apparently coming from the country. Silently and in compact array they marched to the residence of the jailor, and their leader demanded the key of the prison. Knowing too well what must be their object, the jailor had the courage to refuse their demand. The "Regulators" employed no violence toward him to enforce their request, but turned from his house and proceeded to the jail—a building remote from any other houses. Arrived there they kindled a fire at the door, as the easiest method of removing this obstacle, and, the door soon igniting, burned until it could be easily forced from its hinges, and the avengers rushed into the building. The prisoner, warned by the noise outside, knew that his hour had come; but he determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and when the men reached the door of his cell he bade them stand back; that he was armed, and would shoot the first one who entered. They paused at this, but the still burning door supplied them with a device, which they hastened to put in practice. Collecting a quantity of fuel they placed it at the door of the cell, apparently determined to make him surrender, either through fear of suffocation or burning. This was ignited and a volume of smoke poured into the room so rapidly that the inmate felt that he could indure it but a little while longer and shouted to the regulators his willingness to surrender if they would remove the flames. No sooner had he spoken than his request was granted and he was told to come forth. But now that this other death was so near at hand, revived, too, by the fresh air, which had taken the place of the smoke, Dr. DARDEN again refused to deliver himself up.

Determined not to be baffled in their scheme of vengeance, the fire was started for the second time, and the smoking process continued, until almost suffocated, the wretched man implored them to put out the fire, pledging himself to surrender. Accordingly the fire was extinguished, and seeing it impossible to avert his fate, the prisoner dropped his arms and walked out to receive the sentence of this terrible court. His first request was to be allowed to see his wife and children. This was refused, but they granted him permission to write her a note and carried him to his office in the village for that purpose. Seated in his office he wrote hurriedly a few lines to his wife, and then awaited the disposal of his captors. From his office he was carried some distance from the town, until they reached a place near the railroad station. Here they tied him securely to a tree, and then fired a volley at him, thirty shots of which took effect in his person, killing him, it is believed, almost instantly. And thus has ended a most shocking murder and most fearful retribution.

The General-in-Chief of the Japanese Army.

Correspondence Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.

A few days ago you announced the appointment, by the Mikado of Japan, of FRANK PAUL as General-in-Chief of the Japanese army, and expressed at the same time your satisfaction at seeing the honor conferred on an officer and a native of the United States. Permit me to correct your regarding his nativity. FRANK PAUL is a native of that country whose citizens, in the desire to march into the front ranks of progress, (if compelled will even accept a paying position,) are excelled by none, and equaled only by citizens of this glorious country. He is a German, and was formerly an officer in the Saxon army. He emigrated to this country, and resided for some time in Hoboken. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-second New-York Regiment, and, after being mustered out, was transferred to the regular service, which he left to accept his present position. Very respectfully, H.

SHIPWRECK.

A Vessel Found Abandoned at Sea—Two Dead Men Lashed to the Masts.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, March 12.

From Captain H. D. MCARTHUR, of the *Nicteaux*, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, we gathered the following particulars concerning a terrible shipwreck:

The Captain reports that he left Liverpool on the 16th of January last, experiencing heavy gales from the west. On the 23d, while in latitude 46° 45', and longitude 18° 22', his attention was attracted by an object which, on approaching, was found to be a wreck. The vessel, an American built brigantine, was water-logged, the bowsprit and foretop masthead were gone, the rigging of the mainmast swinging to and fro, and the mainmast-head raking forward about six feet. Two men, one white and the other black, and both dead, were seen in the maintop—the former lashed with his back to the dead eyes of the top-mast rigging, and the latter lashed to the mast by his legs, with head down, having evidently slipped from his position and was unable to recover it. A boat was sent to the wreck which was boarded and the two men examined. From appearances, they could not have been dead long, but the vessel, from all circumstances brought to bear in the formation of the opinion, had probably been in this wrecked condition about fifteen days. With the exception of the two men mentioned, no trace of the crew could be found, and it is more than probable that they were either swept from the vessel or took to their boats and were swamped.

As the name of the vessel could not be ascertained, an accurate description of her was taken as far as practicable, a tremendous sea running at the time, with the hope that she might be recognized from it. The description, as given by Captain MCARTHUR, is as follows: She was hurricane deck fore and aft. This deck had been bursted up between the fore and mainmast by the swelling or floating of the cargo, the character of which could not be ascertained, but must have been floatable (probably timber) or else the vessel would have gone down. She had no figure-head, but in lieu thereof was a knee rounded off; had a half round stern and was sheathed (perpendicularly). Her house was about two feet above the deck, with alley-ways running around. Her wheel was new; her anchors had iron stocks, and were lashed to the forecastle deck. The top of her house appeared to be new and made of hard pine. There was also new work about the rails and poop. The rudder, unhung, was hanging in the collar of its case. The waves were making a clean sweep across the middle of the wreck, which was floating heavily. The inside of the cabin had been washed out.

The Death of Hon. James Guthrie.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Mar. 15.

Long ere this the telegraph has flashed over the country the news of the death of JAMES GUTHRIE. This distinguished Kentuckian died at his residence on Walnut-street, between Second and Third streets, at 11:45 A. M., yesterday, after having been confined to his bed since the 8th of Aprial last. For nearly half a century a resident of Louisville, and the heart and soul of nearly every great enterprise to which this city owes her almost unexampled prosperity, his death will be felt by all our people.

On the 8th of April, 1868, a paralytic stroke compelled Mr. GUTHRIE to take to his bed, which he was never able to leave again. Three days before his death, he was visited by a second stroke of paralysis, and from that time to the moment he breathed his last he was unconscious. He bore with that Roman firmness for which he was always distinguished, all the sufferings to which he was subjected.

His daughters, MARY, wife of Major JOHN CAPERTON, AUGUSTA, wife of Dr. WM. B. CALDWELL, and SARAH, wife of Professor J. L. SMITH, were present with their husbands at his death bed, as were also grandson, JAS. GUTHRIE COKE, Esq., and a number of his grand-children. His physicians during his last illness were Dr. W. B. CALDWELL and Dr. LEWIS ROGERS, who were untiring in their attentions and neglected nothing that might tend to soothe and comfort him.

Gen. Hancock's Intentions.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

Since General HANCOCK has been assigned to a distant command not at all commensurate with his high rank, many of his friends in Pennsylvania have agitated the question of nominating him for Governor of that State. It may now be definitely stated that he does not intend to withdraw from that profession in which he takes such pride, unless humiliation should follow exile and his self-respect should compel him to throw up his commission, to effect which such earnest efforts were made by certain politicians during the past year. In declining such a high compliment from his own State, General HANCOCK feels he is not doing injury to any important interest, as there are many prominent men who are much better acquainted with the State's local interests, which absence in his country's service has prevented him from knowing thoroughly. Therefore he does not wish to be an obstacle in the path of any one who could administer the State affairs to better advantage than himself. These views have been known for some time by his intimate friends. It is certain that General HANCOCK does not desire to be a candidate for civil office so long as he remains in the army.

The New-Orleans Appointments.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 12.

The general expectation that Colonel CASEY would be appointed Collector of the Port has, it seems, been justified by the event. This gentleman is, we have before remarked, not unconnected with the President, and is not much addicted to politics. He has for some time resided in New-Orleans, and has gained the good opinion of those to whom he has become known. Mr. STOCKDALE, the new Collector of Internal Revenue, has resided for some years in New-Orleans as a Deputy-Collecor of the Port, in which position he displayed good business qualifications. Mr. STOCKDALE is an advanced Radical in politics. Of General LONGSTREET, the new Surveyor of the Port, we prefer to say nothing, simply because his history as a gallant Confederate officer is so well known that repetition would be superfluous, while his history as a Republican politician would be neither agreeable to the public nor creditable to himself.

Hon. George A. Halsey, of New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, March 16.

A telegram from Washington informs us that the office of Registrar of the Treasury has been formally tendered to Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, of Newark, late Member of Congress from the Fifth District of this State. Mr. HALSEY, it is stated, is unwilling to accept. We trust that he may reconsider this, for no better man could possibly be selected for the place.—A practiced business man, thoroughly skilled in financial subjects, and of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, he is just such a man as is needed for such a post.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The *Junta Patriotica de Cubanas* held their weekly meeting at No. 139 West Twentieth-street, yesterday, Senora CASTELLANOS, President, in the chair, and about thirty ladies present. Senora SHERMAN, the Secretary, read a report of recent proceedings, which was slightly discussed and finally adopted.

Mrs. Judge BRADY offered the following draught of a letter, which was unanimously adopted, signed by the officers, and forwarded:

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

To Wendell Phillips, Esq.:

HONORED SIR: We, the undersigned, representatives of the Sociedad Patriotica de Cubanas of New-York City, are, daughters and sisters, wives and mothers of the Cuban patriots who are now struggling on their native soil to shake off the oppression that has so long demoralized our beloved country, desire to aid in this holy cause by accumulating funds to minister to the necessities of our brethren in Cuba. To this end, we call on all those who sympathize with the cause of liberty, and foremost among those stands the illustrious name of WENDELL PHILLIPS. We would ask you, Sir, to give us the proceeds of one of your lectures. We do not need to dwell upon the wrongs of Cuba in speaking to you, an ardent and consistent lover of human freedom, to whom the records of wrong and oppression are familiar. We would only beg to call your attention to the fact that we, too, endeavor to be consistent, and do not claim liberty for Cuba while holding enslaved her negro population. The leaders of our revolution have already decreed the abolition of slavery, and every loyal Cuban heart responds "Amen!" We know that you do not need our remembrance or our gratitude, for so long as the world keeps record of the generous hearts that oppose injustice, your name will be immortal. We trust that you will hold out to us the hand of fellowship.

[Signed] SENORA CASTELLANOS, President, and other officers of the Junta.

The Committee announced that all the requisite arrangements had been made for the approaching concert and lecture. Mr. DE CORDOVA will give one of his inimitable sketches; and HARRY SANDERSON, the clever pianist, will perform some of his best solos.

The Junta have adopted the designs for a very handsome badge and seal. The badge already appears on their official papers and letters.

Continuation of the Sale of Autographs.

The sale of autographs of distinguished persons in Europe and America was continued yesterday at the auction rooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., in Astor-place.

Among American celebrities, George Washington's signature brought $8; John Adams, $3; Thomas Jefferson, $1 12; James Monroe, $3 25; J. Q. Adams, $3 50; Andrew Jackson, $6; James K. Polk, $3 62; Franklin Pierce, 70 cents; Abraham Lincoln, $7; Henry Clay, $3 25; John C. Calhoun, $2 50; Daniel Webster, $2 50; Edmond Randolph, $2 75; George Clinton, $2 50; Aaron Burr, $3 50; Major-General Henry Knox, first Secretary of War, $3; Captain James Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame, $1 75; Major-General McComb, Commander-in-Chief U. S. A., $2; Wm. Pinckney, $1 25; Wm. Wirt, 50 cents; H. G. Otis, orator, 60 cents; Henry Wheaton, jurist and author, 50 cents; Daniel S. Dickinson, 25 cents; Governor Henry A. Wise, who hung John Brown, 20 cents; Senator Doolittle, 10 cents; Jeff. Davis, $1 12. Of foreign names Napoleon Bonaparte's autograph sold for $4; General Kleber, the famous fighter, $2 25; General Moreau, victor of Hohenlinden, $3 25; Marshal Bernadotte, $2 25; Grouchy, who didn't come to time at Waterloo, $2 12; Marshal Davoust, $5 25; Baron Trenck, $2 75; "The great Condé," $1 62; Marshal Turenne, $3; Talleyrand, $2; Alex. Dumas, $1 12; La Place, the great mathematician, $5 25; Jean Jacques Rousseau, $9 50; Madame de Stael, $1 62; Alex. Von Humboldt, $5 25; Carl Ritter, the geographer, 75 cents; Encke, the astronomer, 50 cents; Voltaire, $3 50. The sale will continue and be concluded this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE SHIP-YARDS.

Business Dull—Vessels Now Building.

Dullness prevails throughout the ship-building trade in this locality, and there does not at present seem any promise of improvement. The ship-yards look dreary and deserted, and many a good workman hangs around the river-side and sighs in vain for a job.

At WEBB's yard, foot of Fifth-street, East River, the only work under way is the large sailing ship *Charles H. Marshall*, which has been on the stocks for about three months. This ship, which will be one of the "Black Ball" line, is intended primarily for the Liverpool trade, but will probably be used also for the California and Pacific trade. She is about 1,600 or 1,700 tons burden; measures 200 feet long, 43 feet beam and 28½ feet deep. She will be finished in May.

At the ship-yard of JOHN INGLIS & SONS, Williamsburg, they are building a side-wheel steamer of about 700 tons burden. She is 180 feet long, 30 feet beam and 12 feet hold. Her engine is also in course of construction at the Morgan Iron Works. It will be a beam engine with forty-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. This vessel is intended for the San Francisco trade, and will be launched about the middle of June or early in July.

At STEERS' yard a ferry-boat is being built for the Hunter's Point Ferry, running in connection with the Long Island Railroad. At WEBB & BELL's yard a ferry-boat is being built for the Union Ferry, and at SNEDEN's yard, this side the River, they are building a ferry-boat for the Erie Railroad Company. This is all the work of any importance that seems to be on hand at the principal ship-yards in the vicinity. It is a dull time, and the ship-builders do not seem to speak very hopefully of the prospects of the future.

The clipper ship *Baltic*, the latest addition to the California fleet, was opened to the inspection of the public on Monday, and a great number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of examining the details of the ship, her cargo and her machinery. The hull of this vessel is that of the famous steamship *Baltic*, one of the pioneers of the Collins fleet. Several months ago ISAAC TAYLOR, with two or three other gentlemen extensively engaged in maritime business, negotiated for her purchase, which in due time was effected, with the view of adapting her as a sailing vessel to the California trade. At once her ponderous machinery was removed and subsequently broken up and disposed of as old metal, when the hull was towed to Pier No. 32 East River, and the preliminary work of tearing away unnecessary upper works, the old passenger accommodations and decks, together with examination of beams, &c., was commenced on the 1st of December last. The job was quite an extensive one, and those who had it in charge employed in various capacities, at times, over 350 men per day. The *Baltic* is 290 feet length on deck, 46 feet breadth of beam, 31 feet depth of hold and about 2,650 tons burden, new measurement. Her cargo-carrying capacity will reach nearly 5,000 tons. She is now loading and will sail about the 1st proximo.

Society of Practical Engineers—Submarine Engineering.

Last evening, at the fortnightly meeting of the Society of Practical Engineers, a paper by Professor WILLIAM ROBINSON on "Submarine Engineering" was read by Mr. BENJAMIN C. GREGORY. It appears that apparatus to facilitate diving was mentioned by ARISTOTLE; but the earliest practical application of the principle of the diving-bell was made in 1528, when CHARLES V., having heard that two Greeks had descended under water and remained under a considerable period, expressed a wish to have the experiment repeated in his presence. Accordingly the Greeks descended beneath the Tagus in a diving-bell, and carried a lighted candle with them; and great was the astonishment of the Emperor and his Court to see them return to the surface in perfect safety. A diving-bell is also described by Lord BACON. In none of the ancient apparatus, however, was there any provision made for a supply of pure air. In 1715 Dr. HAWLEY endeavored to remedy this defect by sinking barrels freighted with fresh air to the bell under water. And afterward the method of forcing air into the bell by means of condensing pumps was used. The diving-bell now remains substantially the same as when thus fitted, the only improvements being in mere matters of detail. The paper next treated of submarine defences, and gave brief descriptions of the system of submarine batteries or torpedoes placed around Cherbourg and other French naval arsenals by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Most of the inventions connected with this department were developed in the United States during the late war. The question of submarine explorations has always been a subject of considerable interest in this locality, on account of the wreck of the *Hussar* at Port Morris, foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, in revolutionary times. This vessel had in her hold, securely packed in iron boxes, the enormous sum of £900,000 sterling, in George III. guineas. Any successful explorer who could reach this part of the ship would therefore come into possession of a veritable gold mine. Attempts have often been made to reach it; but the wreck has been covered over with so much drift and mud, that the adventure becomes year by year more difficult. The lecture concluded with a notice of a submarine boat, invented by a gentleman of New-York, the account of which was illustrated with numerous diagrams.

The Late Rev. C. C. Townsend.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently seen some communications in the City papers reflecting seriously on the character of the late Rev. C. C. TOWNSEND, we ask space in your excellent newspaper for a few words to the public. We have been intimately acquainted with Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND for thirty years. He labored faithfully, successfully and acceptably as a pioneer missionary in Ohio, Kentucky and Arkansas, nearly twenty years. Feeling a deep interest in destitute orphans, he then undertook an enterprise in their behalf. His plan was to take such children from New-York and other Eastern cities to the Orphans' Home, to be located near Iowa City, Iowa, and provide for them until he found good homes for them. The companies of children gathered by Mr. TOWNSEND in 1855 and 1856 were cared for by a family belonging to Rev. Mr. GUION's church, Williamsburg. In 1862 the Home was incorporated, and Mr. TOWNSEND, who began the good work fourteen years ago, was its President and Director from the time of its incorporation until his sudden death, Feb. 25. When at the Home he not only looked over every department, but taught in the school, and preached on Sundays. When in the East, he labored in season and out of season, to collect money, provisions, goods and second-hand clothing, and to collect a fresh company of neglected children to take out with him. The President's large-hearted plan of opening a house of reception on Staten Island was not favorably entertained by the Eastern trustees. About two years ago they resigned. In the communications above referred to Mr. TOWNSEND's integrity is questioned, to which we answer that during our long and intimate acquaintance with him we have no knowledge of a single act which would justify such a charge. It is further said that "Mr. TOWNSEND collected $75,000, and had nearly nothing to show." About $30,000 of this was in goods, old clothing and provisions, which he valued too high, and credited as cash. We answer, secondly, he has taken to Iowa about 500 ragged, starving little ones, fed, clothed and schooled them, until he found them good homes. Many of them are married, and are now respectable farmers in the West. We do not believe that any house of reception in or about New-York, sustaining an Orphans' Home in the West for the same noble purpose, can show any larger amount of good done, with the same amount contributed, than can be shown by the Orphans' Home, Iowa City, which has been under the direction of this devoted, unwearied servant of God. We do believe that Mr. TOWNSEND was an upright and good man, full of faith in the success of his benevolent work, and abundant in labors. Mr. TOWNSEND was one of the most self-denying, unselfish and persevering men we ever knew. In his sudden death the orphans have lost a true and faithful friend. Of the boys who once enjoyed the benefit of this Home, about 150 served as soldiers in our army during the late war. Among the many contributors to this Orphans' Home with whom we have conversed, not one has expressed regret that he aided it.

ALVAH GUION,
Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Brooklyn.
JONATHAN JANES,
of SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-street, New-York.

A New Seaman's Chapel.

"The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen," (and not the "Port Society," as was incorrectly reported by one of our cotemporaries the other day,) have recently purchased the house and lot No. 34 Pike-street, in this City, and are converting it into proper shape for missionary purposes. The lot is one of the widest in the street, having a frontage of over twenty-five feet. The building is about forty feet in depth, three stories in height, and very substantially constructed. Workmen are now busily employed in effecting a thorough transformation of the first and second floors. The basement is to be made into one large apartment, which will be used as a reading-room and library; the capacious parlors will be over-arched where the folding-doors now are, and all the necessary arrangements made to change it into a neat, pleasant and commodious chapel for week-day use, while the upper rooms will be arranged for the residence of the chaplain in charge, Rev. ROBERT W. LEWIS. This Society also has several other stations under their fostering care. They own the dock at the foot of Pike-street, where, in place of the floating Bethel recently sunk and abandoned, will be a new one moored; this will be completed next Fall, and will be large, strong and beautiful. They have also a capacious and comfortably-furnished hall in Beach-street, near West, where services are held by Rev. HENRY F. ROBERTS, the chaplain of that district. Open-air worship is also conducted every Sunday morning and evening, at Coenties-slip, by Rev. ROBERT J. WALKER, who for the past eleven years has missed but two of these services. This gentleman is also the resident chaplain of the New Sailors' Home at No. 338 Pearl-street, which, under the care of Mr. BLAKE, is really a home to the often homeless, needy and much-abused "Sons of the sea." Altogether in its various stations and departments, this Society, now in the twenty-fifth year of its existence, is doing, and has done, a great deal of good.

St. Patrick's Day.

Extensive arrangements have been made in this City and vicinity for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Should the weather be favorable doubtless the display will be a fine one. In St. Patrick's Cathedral a grand Pontifical mass will be sung at 10 A. M., when the following church dignitaries will officiate: Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, Celebrant; Arch-Priest, Father STARRS; Deacon, Dr. MCSWEENEY; Sub-Deacon, Father MCGLYN; First Master Ceremonies, Father F. MCNEIRNEY; Second, Father KEARNEY. A panegeric will be pronounced by Father PRESTON, of St. Ann's Church.

Mr. J. EDMUND BURKE will lecture on "St. Patrick and the Land of his Glory," in the Hall of St. Bernard's Church, and a discourse will be delivered by Rev. Mr. ANDERSON on "St. Patrick and his Children." There will be a banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, a ball of the Shamrock Association, and the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The procession will include all the Irish Societies of the City, and the military display is expected to be unusually imposing. The procession marches precisely at noon, from Tenth-street, down Second-avenue to Second-street, up Second-street to the Bowery, through the Bowery and Chatham-street to the Park, through the Park, where it will pass in review before the Mayor and Common Council; up Broadway to Union-square, down Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, up Sixth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue and through Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Eighth-street to the Cooper Institute, where the procession will be dismissed.

The various civic societies in Brooklyn are making extensive preparations, and it is believed the turn out will be the largest which has ever taken place. The flags of the city will be floating from the Hall and the other municipal buildings in honor of the day, and Mayor KALBFLEISCH and the Aldermen and Supervisors will review the procession.

In the evening the members of the St. Patrick's Society and their friends will enjoy a jolly time together, in accordance with annual custom, around the festive board. There will be a ball at the Assembly Rooms, and many other social events on the occasion.

At Staten Island a grand solem High Mass will be sung in St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, and Holy Communion will be administered to the members of religious societies. A panegeric on St. Patrick will be delivered.

The College of Dentistry.

The New-York College of Dentistry celebrated its third annual commencement at Irving Hall on Monday evening. Long before the exercises commenced, every seat in the hall was filled, as well as all available standing room. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestral band discoursed an admirable selection of music at intervals throughout the evening. The annual report of the College sets forth that over 4,000 operations had been performed during the last year in the College Infirmary.

The degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery" was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. L. Alker, W. M. Dodge, T. A. Wadsworth, C. M. Pierson, W. R. Patton, G. A. Fiset, G. H. Grice, A. R. Cuyler, W. G. Cowell, H. S. Baylis, L. Halsey, L. Garcia.

The "Kingsley prize," for the best carved imitation of the natural denture, was awarded to FREDERICK M. PERRY, of the Junior Class.

Professor FRANK ABBOTT, of the Faculty, addressed the graduating class, giving them sound practical advice upon their future duties and responsibilities.

WM. R. PATTON, D. D. S., of Quebec, Canada, delivered a most chaste and appropriate valedictory address.

The members of the Junior Class were: J. C. Merrit, F. Garcia, M. M. Maltby, L. B. Caldwell, A. Marian, H. W. Hogue, J. G. Briggoti, H. A. Dallas, K. C. Gibson, L. N. McCerran, J. C. Williamson, D. W. Williamson, J. S. Lerre, J. D. Skipnore, M. Levett, W. Griffin, F. E. Perry.

The evening's entertainment was closed by a most humorous poem on the "horrors" of quack dentistry by Professor W. M. DWINELLE, M. D.

The Free Trade League.

At the annual meeting of the American Free Trade League, held on the 6th of January, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That on the occasion of the retirement of our late leader, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, from the labors of the office of President of this League, we cannot permit the opportunity to pass without the expression of our warm and affectionate regard of our high appreciation of those noble traits which have won him the esteem of the whole American people, and which made his name a tower of strength to the cause which we are supporting. And further

Resolved, That Mr. BRYANT's name be placed first on the list of members of the general council of the League.

The following is Mr. BRYANT's acknowledgment of the honor done him:

To Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Free Trade League:

DEAR SIR: I have been at a loss with what adequate expressions I should acknowledge the honor done me in adopting the resolution communicated to me in your letter of the 11th inst. I can now only say that I beg you to communicate to the League my best thanks for such an expression of its good opinion; that I wish I deserved what the resolution says of me; that I value it the more as coming from a body of men associated for an unselfish object, and looking only to the common good of the country and of mankind; that I am with them heart and soul, and ever shall be in the cause which they have espoused; and that my firm conviction is that they will yet see the principles triumphant in the legislation of the country.

I am, Sir, very respectfully and truly yours,
W. C. BRYANT.

Another Stabbing Affray.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of JAMES KEENAN, a native of West Troy, 23 years of age, and a resident of Lunenburg, who was found at the corner of West and Hubert streets, suffering from a stab wound in the left side, which is pronounced by Dr. SLIME to be very dangerous, if not fatal. The statement made by the wounded man was that at noon yesterday he was engaged in selling potatoes from a barge lying at the bulkhead between piers Nos. 38 and 39 North River, when one PETER WELSH drove on the dock with a wagon to purchase some potatoes. WELSH, in handling some baskets of potatoes, upset them. when KEENAN told him to desist, whereupon WELSH began to abuse him, and said he would whip KEENAN before he left the dock. KEENAN says he begged WELCH to go away and leave him alone, when WELSH attacked him, and KEENAN struggled to get away, which he at last succeeded in doing. KEENAN declares that WELSH then pursued him, and taking hold of him stabbed him in the left side. KEENAN seized the knife as WELSH withdrew it from the wound it had made, and in the ensuing momentary struggle between the two men the knife broke, and the blade remained in the hands of KEENAN. WELSH then fled, but was subsequently arrested and is locked up in the Leonard-street Station-house to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

The third annual report of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society has recently been issued. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN is President of the Society. At the Newsboys' Home, No. 69 Poplar-street, an industrial school for small children is open from 9 till 2 o'clock, a sewing machine school for girls from 9 till 5 o'clock, an evening school for newsboys from 8 to 9 o'clock, and a gymnasium from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Added to these there is a special Relief Department for procuring employment and homes, which is open between 9 and 10 A. M. and 7 and 8 P. M. The Children's Home, No. 20 Van Brunt-street, has an industrial school for small children, a boys' industrial school, a boys' evening school, and a gymnasium. The Poplar-street establishment has had a new house added during the past year, and has admitted 1,482 boys. The Van Brunt-street house has admitted 451 boys. The Special Relief agent has found 736 homes in city and country for boys, girls and women. 179 girls have been admitted to the sewing machine school, from which 61 have graduated as good operators. Situations have been found for 30 of these. The trustees of the society and its donators comprise many of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn and New-York.

The Farmers' Club.

At the session of the Club yesterday, at Cooper Institute, the attendance was much larger than usual, and not a few ladies were present. The first hour was appropriated to reading letters from correspondents on topics connected with agricultural and horticultural affairs. In answer to the inquiry for a remedy for "scab in sheep," T. C. PETERS said that dipping the animals in a decoction of tobacco is usually a certain remedy. J. B. LYMAN stated, on the authority of Professor GAMGEE, that in England the operation is thought to be more effectual by pouring the warm liquid on the bodies of the sheep. The subject of choosing a location for life was afterward discussed at some length by HORACE GREELEY and T. C. PETERS. Mr. GREELEY spoke favorably of the eminent advantages of the West for young men who have but a limited capital. T. C. PETERS felt confident that a young man with only $1,000 or $2,000 could purchase ten acres in New-Jersey, make more money and live more independently than at the West, were he to receive one hundred acres as a gratuity, because, he said, here he will have the advantages of a good market for everything he raises, while at the West bountiful crops, at a distance from the railroad, will be only a source of limited profit.

Mr. D. B. BRUIN then read a paper on the choice apples of New-Jersey, and the mode of making the best quality of New-Jersey cider. He also showed a specimen of a new mode of grafting, which cannot be explained without printed illustrations. He also distributed several packages of scions which had been cut from choice trees.

The Chairman, Hon. N. C. ELY, after making appropriate remarks touching the subject of deep and shallow plowing, then introduced Mr. TODD, who read a brief paper on the most feasible manner of plowing deep with a single team. Numerous letters were then read on the advantages of deep plowing, after which HORACE GREELEY, Mr. PETERS and Dr. TRIMBLE spoke on the subject. The conclusion of the whole matter was that when to plow deep and when to plow shallow will depend wholly on the quality of the soil.

SAMUEL L. ALLEN then brought in and exhibited a new hand seed drill, for planting all kinds of garden seeds, and for distributing bone dust in the drills where the plants are to grow. He put a quantity of Indian meal into the hopper and scattered it in streaks over the floor, where the meal could be seen after it had been distributed evenly, as the machine was trundled along.

The New-Jersey Marl Company having opened a spacious pit, and being desirous of ascertaining the value of marl on soil round about New-York, authorized a commissioner to proffer to the Farmers' Club fifty tons, as a gratuity, provided they would experiment with it on different kinds of soil. The offer was accepted, whereupon the Club adjourned for one week.

Meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commissioners.

The Commissioners met late on Monday afternoon. Present—Mayor HALL, Recorder HACKETT, Comptroller CONNOLLY, Corporation Counsel RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The Mayor presented a report from the Street-Cleaning Contractor, with sundry reports of his Inspectors, in regard to street cleaning, which the Mayor remarked, did not meet the required particulars demanded by the resolution adopted Feb. 17, 1869, because the labor performed for street cleaning on each street, the number of carts employed on each street for street cleaning and the number of cartloads of street dirt removed therefrom were not stated apart from the aggregate of cartloads removed, which included ashes and garbage as well as street dirt. After considerable discussion the following was adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Commissioners now present, default has been made in the performance of the contract for cleaning streets, and said contract having proved wholly ineffectual to provide clean streets, and the Legislature having authority to make an effectual contract for such cleaning; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation to examine and report as to the propriety and mode of terminating the existing contract for cleaning streets, and taking action for an effectual contract under the authority of the Legislature, and that in the meantime no bills be passed.

The Commission then adjourned.

Removal of Street Incumbrances.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As answer to a great number of letters of either complaint or compliment respecting removals of street incumbrances received by the Mayor, he requests me to make public statement that the credit of recently enforcing the ordinances on that subject belongs exclusively to the Street Commissioner's Department, and to add that for permits to place suspensions between building and stoop fronts, the Mayor's office, under regulatory ordinances, is responsible; but the Street Commissioner has exclusive jurisdiction over streets beyond the stoop lines. "It is an embarrassing question," to quote from one of the letters received, "whether to altogether relieve Broadway of signs or the comforts of awnings, or to unreasonably restrict the loading and unloading of carts, may not, too, at the same time, relieve its stores of country custom and its great thoroughfare of traffic." The Mayor, however, believes that all the corporate authorities, including the Street Commissioner, endeavor to accommodate the wants and convenience of trade and commerce as to street requirements, to the daily growth of a great metropolis. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH H. TOOKER, First Marshal.

The Church-street Extension.

The Superior Court, General Term, have confirmed the Comptroller's theory in the matter of the extending and opening of streets, which is that the fee of the land does not pass to the City until the land taken for the purposes of public streets and avenues has been accepted by the City. The decision of the Court sustains the view that the proprietors or owners of buildings are entitled to the rents therefrom up to the time of the acceptance of the property by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. In relation to the awards for the extension of Church-street, the Comptroller has decided to pay the same on the 1st day of July next.

New Railroad Facilities.

About twenty-two miles from this City is located the town of Woodbridge, in New-Jersey. It is on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and has recently been the scene of considerable activity in real estate transactions. The Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, recently completed, has opened up a large tract of valuable sites for building purposes, and given considerable impetus to the manufacturing and other enterprises of the town. There are now in this place quite an extensive establishment for bottling the Chalybeate Spring waters, found there, five large factories for clay working, four churches and several schools. The proximity of the town to the ocean affords excellent bathing and boating, and it has other attractions as a suburban residence. There are quite a number of fine country residences in process of erection, which will soon be ready for occupation.

Diseased Pork.

In accordance with the directions of the Board of Health, Superintendent HARRIS and his assistant, Dr. MORRIS, yesterday morning inspected the two hundred and sixty diseased slaughtered hogs from Chicago, and by their direction Mr. T. H. REID, the consignee, had them all thrown into the offal tanks. The doctors report that the diseased condition of the meat was not caused by the hog-cholera or by trichinosis. It was simply the result of the inability of the animals to eat hard food after they were taken from the distillery. The arrival of this diseased meat was made known to the Board of Health by its detectives, of whom a force is constantly on the watch for the arrival of such freight in this City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Adjourned to Monday, March 22.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
540—Virtue vs. Kelly.
1126—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
1260—N. H. Life Ins. Co. vs. Swords, impl'd.
875—Fawcett, adm'r., vs. Stewart.
1332—Pickersgill et al. vs. Goicouva.
1334—Aitken vs. Lamont.
1336—Learned vs. Ryder.
1340—Nat. Bank of N. Y. City vs. Taylor et al.
1342—Beckett vs. Susquehanna and Wy'ng. Valley R. R. and Coal Co.

Nos.
1344—Surbruy et al. vs. Deisel et al.
1346—Otis, &c., vs. Pinckney.
1348—Sterling vs. Thinness.
1352—Braddick vs. Cabre.
1356—Robins et al. vs. Sands, impl'd., &c.
1360—Clark et al. vs. Finck.
1362—Meade vs. Keyes.
1364—Guilder and wife vs. Crosby.
1368—Flanberger et al. vs. Friedman et al.
1370—Hufnagle vs. Sauer.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.
340—Wood vs. Lefferts.
1095—Poillon vs. Dorman.
1080—Burlingame vs. Wattles et al.
792—Longfellow et al. vs. Devoe et al.
754—Atwood, assignee, &c vs. Kelly, Sh'ff, &c.
1182—Simmons vs. Mapes.
1102—Mack et al. vs. Messenger, Pres't, &c.
960—Payne vs. Livingston
995—Baer vs. Herzog et al.
1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
1275—Whelan vs. Lynch. surv'rs, &c.

Nos.
1309—Crow vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
1337—Gilbert vs. Burra Burra Copper Co. of Tennessee.
1339—Wagner, Jr., vs. Crummey.
891—Schmidt vs. Seely et al.
1235—Rouan vs. Browning.
881—Morris vs. Treacey.
962—Ehrlich vs. Laubheim.
610—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
13—Cutter vs. Roberts et al.
25—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.

Nos.
26½—Furniss et al. vs. Carow, trustee.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
168—Kohler vs. Finck.
170—Weir vs. Wood et al.
166—Wilson et al. vs. Ninth-av. Railroad Co.
169—Lyon vs. DeComeau et al.
173—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.
187—Fielder vs. Young.
225—Broadway Savings Institution vs. Cutler, &c.
227—Dennison et al. vs. McFarlan et al.
228—Broadhead vs. Commonwealth Oil Co.

Nos.
229—Fowle vs. Commonwealth Oil Co.
230—Brown vs. Furniss.
231—Beamish, rec'r, vs. Cutta Percha Mf'g Co.
232—Stiner et al. vs. Stiner et al.
233—Gumaraes vs. Jennings et al.
234—Schultz et al. vs. Scholborg et al.
235—Dugan vs. Duryea.
236—Seeman et al. vs. Wright et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
34—Abraham vs. Lessack.
35—Phillips vs. Suydam.
39—Lejeal vs. Schubath.
67—Rorke vs. Russell.
68—Same vs. Same.
71—Alexander vs. O'Gorman.
76—Lake vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
84—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
93—McLean vs. Cuddy.
96—Bedell vs. Bedell.
102—Hill vs. Day.
117—National Cit. Bank vs. Griswold.

Call No. 131—Jaques vs. Thiers.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Both Parts adjourned to Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
769—Gray vs. Heller.
661—Magee vs. Cary.
723—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
273—Duckworth vs. Greer et al.
1464—Peiser vs. Cong. B. U. R.
697—Primrose, inft., by Gd'n. vs. Erie Railway Co.
569—Eppstein et al. vs. Bowe et al.

Nos.
399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
703—Doyle vs. Mulrein.
705—Goldberg et al. vs. Van Horn et al.
643—Agnew vs. Liverpool and Phila. Steamship Co.
673—Drude vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.
393—Bonton vs. Elmer et al.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
254—Birdsall vs. Dorman et al.
668—Hufnagel, admr., &c., vs. Custaler.
960—Colt vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.
722—Howell vs. Schnepel et al.
576—Godfrey vs. Thompson.
690—Eagan vs. Meyer.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.

Nos.
678—Mahoney vs. Christadore.
800—Geller vs. Theiss.
888—Hay vs. Douglas.
756—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co., vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
896—Keegan vs. Hopkins.
898—Franklin vs. Canthorn et al.
910—Bart vs. Strangman.
914—Costello vs. Casey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2111—Dunn vs. Hoffman.
— —Kelly vs. Langley.
2107—Robb vs. Hart.
2042—Carpenter vs. Cent. Prk. R. R.
1997—Bache vs. Ruckenberg.
— —Mahon vs. Mahon.
2024—Husband vs. Millbank.
2113—Flaville vs. Bostwick.
2114—Kelly vs. Mannas.
2115—Grodginski vs. Ertz.
2116—Brown vs. Dunning.
2117—Stiger vs. Dunning.
2118—Woods vs. Dilger.
2120—Killenson vs. Desmonde.
2121—McMahon vs. Daly.
2122—Newton vs. Quintard.

Nos.
2123—Barrett vs. Stone.
2124—McDonough vs. Woods.
2125—Gibbons vs. Schoenfeld.
2126—Dutel vs. Murphy.
2127—Herbert vs. Dowling.
2128—Parker vs. Mills.
2129—Lacombe vs. Gugisberg.
2131—Praget vs. Coffee.
3130—Schriber vs. Schaefer
2133—Marsh vs. Sillirnan.
2134—Dainier vs. Post.
2135—Palmer vs. Kelly.
2136—Konig vs. Stek.
3137—Spelman vs. Schlam.
2138—Same vs. Same.
2138½—Hubbel vs. Christie
2139—Paine vs. Fellows.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

United States vs. J. Nelson Luckey.—The defendant is charged with collecting bounties and withholding the money from soldiers. Another claim was presented yesterday by Michael Ryan.

J. F. Graham affirmed that he was in business with Luckey during 1867 and 1868; he had power of attorney to indorse Luckey's name on the back of checks for deposit; there was an agreement between Luckey and L. Brown & Co. that when they had claims to collect, the power of attorney should be made out in Luckey's name, that he should forward the claims and receive the checks; Luckey's only interest in such transactions was a commission of $2 50; the sub-treasurer never took the trouble to require a special act of attorney before paying checks.

Commissioner OSBORN said there was not evidence enough to hold Luckey for criminal fraud, but he was of opinion that, if Mr. Luckey refused to pay over the money he had collected, it might be obtained by a civil suit. He gave it as his opinion that the carelessness of the Sub-Treasurer in paying checks when no power of attorney was exhibited, made him liable for money so paid, and that the soldiers should demand another payment. He did not dismiss the case, however. He wished the soldiers to demand the money of Luckey, which many of them had not done, on account of the extreme difficulty of finding that gentleman in his office.

Mr. Luckey said he would be at No. 234 Broadway next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE CASE OF HESS.

United States vs. Bernard Hess.—The defendant is charged with attempting to blackmail John George Berlinghoff, in 1867. This case came up yesterday, but was postponed to to-day. Meanwhile the complainant has been arrested for perjury, and is now imprisoned in default of $2,000 bail.

Before Commissioner White.

EMBEZZLING LETTERS.

United States vs. John R. Terry.—Terry is charged with embezzling letters from the New-York City Post Office. He appeared and gave $25,000 bail to appear on Thursday for examination.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—MARCH 16.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

A SMALL CASE—THE WAY THE CIRCUIT CALENDAR IS CROWDED.

Lewis Frank et al. vs. Karl Kroder et al.—This was an action to recover $100. The trial occupied the attention of the Court and Jury nearly two days. The charge of the Judge gives briefly and well the whole case as follows:

This action is brought by plaintiffs to recover $100 for erecting a saw in the mill of the defendants in Williamsburg, in 1866. To prove their case the plaintiffs have produced four witnesses, who testified that the saw was erected in accordance with the contract that had been previously entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants, and that it operated when completed in a very satisfactory manner. To disprove that, the defendants have called an equal number of witnesses, who testified that the saw was utterly worthless, and that when it started it tore down the scaffolding and brick-work. If you find that the plaintiffs' witnesses have told the truth, the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict. If, on the contrary, you find that they have not told the truth and the defendants' witnesses have, you will find a verdict for the defendants. That is all the charge I deem it necessary to make, in a case which has detained us six hours.

Verdict for the plaintiffs for $100. Goepp & Stern for plaintiffs. Kaufman, Frank & Wilcoxsen for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 16.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Erastus Crawford vs. Abram Welch, Sr.—This action was brought to recover $1,010 for damages to a building in Twenty-eighth-street, resulting from the explosion of a boiler in defendant's factory adjoining.

The sole question for the jury to determine was that of carelessness on the part of defendant, and, failing to be convinced of its existence, they found a verdict in favor of defendant.

Marsh, Coe and Wallis for plaintiff; Salter and Cowing for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 16.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

BREACH OF PROMISE—INDICIA OF THE CONTRACT.

Isabella D. Mandeville vs. Edward Birmingham.—This case was resumed this morning, and in addition to the direct testimony of the plaintiff in relation to a positive contract, and the circumstances tending to show a recognition on the part of the defendant of that contract, there were read a number of letters by plaintiff to defendant, showing clearly that at least, so far as she was concerned, she fully believed in the existence of such engagement. Among the indicia relied on to prove the state of facts, as claimed by plaintiff, were, that one night in her mother's house the defendant found on the mantel-piece a chicken "wish" bone sufficiently dry to experiment with. He thereupon, took hold of one horn of the astrologic dilemma, and she taking hold of the other, they both pulled in the most approved style; the bone broke, each held a piece, and the centre part fell on the floor. This, the plaintiff alleges, was interpreted then by defendant as meaning that the marriage between them would take place soon. The defendant also gave her money which plaintiff claims as the result of their engagement. He also took her to a lecture, to Coney Island, and to the Central Park, all of which was claimed by plaintiff as reconcilable only with the existence of a marital engagement. There were also produced her letters to him, exhibiting indignant feeling at an apparent decline in the warmth of his attachment and a faltering of purpose in perfecting the conditions of the contract.

On the part of defendant it was testified by himself that he never engaged to marry the plaintiff; that the small presents in money made by him were made as the result of a friendship of twenty years' standing, and with a view solely to assist plaintiff and her mother in their then straitened circumstances; that she (the plaintiff) rather forced her society upon him, and gave as his version of the fatal bone story, that on the occasion referred to, all he said was, "It seems we are to be married at the same time; wouldn't you like it?" and she made answer, "I'll bet I would;" that she had frequently visited him at his rooms in Harlem, as he alleges, against his remonstrance. The latter circumstance was claimed by defendant as showing that she sought his acquaintance, not he, hers; and on her part assumed, as her reasonable right under the circumstances, she assert him to be her husband in the sight of God. No impropriety of relationship between them was either pretended or asserted.

Judge FITHIAN charged the jury that it was not necessary that the marriage contract should be in writing; if all the surrounding circumstances indicated the existence of such a contract it was sufficient; that whatever idea the defendant might have on the subject, it was clear the plaintiff either believed the contract to exist, or else it was a deliberately laid scheme to entrap the defendant; and if they found the marriage contract to exist, it was for them to fix the damages, being guided to their decision by all the circumstances of age and condition of the plaintiff.

The jury not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, the Court directed a sealed verdict.

E. Nagle for plaintiff; Sackett, Webster & Sackett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

Before Judge Jones.

PRACTICE.

Charles H. Swords, et al. vs. Adoniram J. Owen.—This action is brought by plaintiffs who are brokers, against the defendant, who was their customer, to recover some $3,000 damages on account of loss sustained by them in purchasing 500 shares of Erie for defendant and selling the same at auction, the defendant failing to secure plaintiffs by a margin or make good the loss. The complaint alleged fraud on the part of defendant in procuring the purchase of the Erie, the contract between the parties and the price at which the stock was purchased and sold. The summons was for relief. On a prior motion the allegations of fraud in the complaint were stricken out, as irrelevant, (the defendant having been previously arrested,) and plaintiffs allowed to serve a new complaint. A new complaint was served, omitting the allegations of fraud, and alleging new matter, but otherwise conforming to the original complaint. Defendants' counsel moved to set aside the new complaint as irregular, inasmuch as it did not agree with the summons; also because the new complaint contained new matter, and prayed to have the complaint made more definite and certain. Judge JONES, in denying the motion, delivered the following opinion: There is no departure of the complaint from the summons. After the granting of a motion striking out parts of a complaint as irrelelvant or immaterial, the plaintiff may, if the time to answer has not expired amend as of course, if he has not previously amended as of course. If the defendant has obtained an extension of time to answer, the plaintiff has a right to amend once of course at any time before said extended time expires. The giving of permission in an order striking out parts of the first complaint to serve a new complaint, does not deprive the plaintiff of his right to amend of course. The complaint is sufficiently definite and certain in the particulars referred to in the notice of motion, and the motion is therefore denied, with $10 costs.

D. M. Porter for motion; William Wirt Hewitt and Lester Newell opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

The Union National Bank of St. Louis; motion granted for 1st Friday of April.

Zeller et al. *vs.* Fowler et al.; allowance $50.

Frederics *vs.* Eneas; granted for March 26.

Michalup *vs.* Bohne; motion granted.

Burke *vs.* Saunders; granted for March 22.

Lang *vs.* Bailly et al.; Morris *vs.* Wicks; Worthington *vs.* Johnson; Colster *vs.* Lambert; Bryant *vs.* Hoffenbach; Pollock *vs.* Gragg; Preuss *vs.* Schepeler *vs.* Ford; Cooper *vs.* Lichtenstein; Phelps *vs.* Simonds; Donohue *vs.* The Shoe and Leather bank; Crook *vs.* Birdsall, &c.; granted for March 26.

Jacques *vs.* Nye; Fitzsimsoms *vs.* Dempsey; Fay *vs.* Burrill; Stuyvesant Bank *vs.* Maretzek et al.; Kraft *vs.* Sachs et al.; Hendricks *vs.* Snow; Smith *vs.* Boardman; The Same *vs.* The Same; Jessup *vs.* Hubert; Arthur *vs.* Jacobs; Fatman et al. *vs.* Wascelbaum; Keyser *vs.* Blum; Hess *vs.* Brummer; Griffith *vs.* Hernsten; Ladenburg *vs.* Bechtel.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Cory *vs.* Flynn; White et al. *vs.* Talmage et al.; Moore *vs.* Fitzgerald.

In the matter of Gilbert T. Raisbeck and A. L. Bush, Attorneys; reference ordered to inquire as to matters in papers of both parties.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

By Judge Barrett.

Benjamin Marshall *vs.* Mary G. Marshall; referred back to take further proof.

Lane *vs.* Nichols; motion to punish for contempt denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Nothing was done in this Court yesterday on account of the illness of Judge BEDFORD. It was adjourned to to-morrow morning at 11.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16, 1869.

$1,000	U.S.5-20 C.'62..c	119⅞	5	Ninth Nat. Bank	109½
124,000	do.	119⅞	25	Phœnix Bank	107½
170,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,	117⅞	25	do...bet. call	107
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	113⅝	7	Bank of N. Amer.	111
10,000	do.	113⅝	200	Quicksilver	23¾
100,000	U.S. 6s Cur.s30	103⅛	200	Pacific Mail	97¾
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..	113½	10	do.	97⅝
275,000	do.	113⅜	150	do.	97½
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105½	100	do.......s30	97⅜
3,500	N. Y. City 6s, '87	98	100	do.......b30	98
1,250	N. Y. City 5s, '70	95	100	Atlantic Mail.b.c.	20
875	N. Y. City 5s, '75	95	100	Boston W. P.	17¾
1,000	Ill. 6s, Cou. Bds., '79	100½	100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	32
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	65½	100	Adams Ex....b.c.	61
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57½	300	Amer. Mer. U.Ex	43
31,000	N. C. State 6s, bet. call	63	200	N. Y. Cen.	160
2,000	N. Car. 6s, new	58⅛	200	Hudson	140¾
4,000	N. Y.Cen.6s. '87	90⅛	31	Reading	91⅝
2,000	Erie 1st M.	102	100	do.	91⅞
1,000	Har. 1st M.	102	100	Mich. Central	118
26,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94½	200	Mich. So. R.	97⅝
5,000	Mor.& Es.2d M.	89¾	400	do.	97¾
1,000	do.	90	500	do.........b15	98
500	C. & A. Inc.Bds	95	50	do.	97½
7,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	86¾	5	C. C. Cin. & I.	66
21,000	do.	86⅞	100	Chic.& N.W...b30	83
25,000	do.	87	200	Chi.& N.W. Pf.	91½
10	Bank St. of N. Y.	112	600	Clev. & Tol.	106⅛
40	Bk. of Commerce	122½	152	Mil. & S. P.	69⅛
15	Continental Bank	99½	100	do.	69½
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	109⅞	100	Del., L. & W.	115⅛
5	do.	109¾	202	do.	115⅛
			10	N. J. C. R.R.	110½
			50	do.	110¾
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	121
			20	do.	120¾
			100	Han. & St. Jo.	115⅝
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	115
			7	Dub. & S. C. Pf..	101

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$8,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C..	117	10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65..	117¾
74,000	do.	119¾	10,000	do.	117⅝
4,000	do.	119½	10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67..	113⅛
125,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅝	20,000	do.	113⅛
22,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	115⅛	7,200	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105½
500	do.....small	115	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$10,000	N.C.St.6s,new.	58⅛	100	Bruns. C. L.	9⅛
10,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	98½	100	Hud. R.	140
5,000	do.	98⅛	100	T., W. & W.	67⅛
100	West. Un. Tel.	38	500	do......b30	67⅜
200	Pacific Mail	95½	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
11	do.	96	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	120
100	do.........b60	96½	50	New-Jersey Cen.	110¾
40	Reading	91⅝	220	do.	110
100	do.	91⅛	100	Col., C. & I. Cen..	43
100	Adams Express..	60⅞	400	do.	42½
300	Mariposa Pf.b. c.	33⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	32⅜
50	At. Mail.....b. c.	20	200	do.........b10	32½
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	128⅛	200	Lake Shore	106⅛

OPEN BOARD— 10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. New	65⅛	10	B'k. & Bro. Asso.	109
5,000	Missouri 6s	88⅛	100	Alt. & T. H...b30	37¾
100	Cumberland Coal	36¾	200	Mil. & St. P.	69¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	32½	100	do.	69⅜
100	do.........b3	32½	200	do.	69¾
100	American Ex	42¾	100	do.	69⅛
500	Quick. Min.Co	23¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅝
100	do.........s10	23¼	300	do.	79¾
100	do.........b5	23¼	100	Fort Wayne	120⅜
100	do.........c	23½	200	Ohio & Miss.	32⅝
100	Mariposa	15¾	500	do.........b3	33
100	Mar. Pf.........c	33½	200	do.........b30	33
1100	Pacific Mail	97¾	600	Mich. So. & N.I..	97⅜
100	do.........c	97⅝	200	do.........b10	97¾
200	do.........b5	97¾	800	do.........c	97¼
200	do.........c	97¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	89¾
100	do.........b10	97¾	200	Cleve & Tol.	106⅜
100	do.........s5	97½	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	129
400	West U. T.	38¾	100	do.	129⅛
600	New-York Cen.	160⅛	500	Chic. & N. W..b30	83
200	do.........c	160	200	do.........b60	83⅜
200	do.........b3	160⅛	200	do.	82⅝
200	Hudson.........c	140⅛	100	do.........b10	82⅜
200	Reading.........c	91¾	600	Chic. &N. W. Pf.	91⅛
100	Chi. & Alton	152½	100	do.........c	91⅜
			100	do.........b5	91⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex..	31⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	79⅝
100	Cum. Coal	36½	200	Fort Wayne	120½
100	U. S. Ex. Co	57¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	32¼
100	Am. Mer. Ex	42¾	200	do.	32⅜
100	Merch. Un. Ex	16¾	300	do.	32⅜
500	Quick. Min. Co	22½	200	do.	32⅜
200	do.	22¾	1100	do.	32⅜
100	do.	22½	200	do.........b5	32⅜
300	do.	21¾	200	do.........b10	32⅜
300	do.	21½	200	do.........c	32⅜
600	do.	21¾	100	M. S. & N. I..b10	97⅛
200	do.	21⅛	800	do.	97⅛
100	do.........b10	21¾	200	do.........c	97¼
400	do.	21	200	do.........b3	97⅜
200	do.	20¾	400	Clev. & Pitts	89⅛
200	do.........b30	21	200	do.	89⅜
200	do.........b3	21	200	Clev. & Tol.	106⅜
400	Mariposa Min	16	100	do.	106⅛
100	do.	16¾	600	C., R. I. & Pac.	129
100	Mariposa Pref	33⅜	300	Chic.&N.W.	82¼
300	do.	33⅜	600	do.	82⅛
100	do.	33½	200	West U. T.	38⅜
300	do.	33½	600	do.	38⅜
100	Hudson	140¾	100	do.........c	38⅛
500	Pacific Mail	96⅛	200	do.........b3	38⅜
600	do.	96⅛	300	do.........s30	38⅜
100	do.........c	96⅛	1200	N. Y. Cen.	159⅝
200	do.........b5	96⅛	1100	do.	159⅛
200	do.	96⅛	200	do.........c	159⅛
200	do.	96	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	152¾
200	do.	95⅞	100	T., W. & W.	67⅛
1100	do.	95¾	500	Mil. & S. P.	69⅛
200	do.........b3	95⅞	200	do.........b30	69⅛
100	do.........c	95⅞	100	do.	69⅜
200	Harlem	137	500	Chi.&N.W.Pf.	91⅛
200	Reading	91⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	N. C. St. 6s,.nw	58⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	79⅝
100	Adams Ex	60⅝	200	do.........b10	79⅛
100	do.........b10	61	100	do.	79
50	U. S. Ex	57⅜	200	Ohio & Miss.	32½
200	Quicksilver	20¾	200	do.........b10	32⅛
200	Mariposa Min	16	300	do.	32⅝
100	Mar. Pf	33⅜	100	do.........s10	32⅜
100	Pacific Mail	95⅜	200	do.........b3	32⅝
100	West. U. T.	38⅛	100	Fort Wayne	120⅞
100	do.........s60	38⅜	300	M. So. & N. I.	97⅜
100	do.........b5	38⅜	200	do.........b10	97¼
150	Wells-Fargo Ex.	32½	200	Clev. & Pitts	89
200	New-York Cen.	158⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	106⅜
100	Reading	91⅞	200	Lake Shore R.R.	106⅝
200	do.........s30	91⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	82⅜
100	Chi. & Al.	152	100	do.........b10	82⅜
100	T., W. & W.	67⅜	100	do.........s3	82⅜
100	Mil. & St. Paul..	69⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	91⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

2,000	Ala. $100..	65½	300	Erie	35⅛
100	Mer. Un. Ex	17	200	do.........c	35⅛
300	Erie	36	300	do.	35⅜
800	do.	36⅛	100	Mich. Southern	97
600	do.	35⅜	200	Ohio & Miss.	32⅜
200	do.........c	35¾	500	Reading	91⅝

TUESDAY, March 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 131⅝@131¾ ₱ cent. as against 131¾ ₱ cent. at the very close of business yesterday. The advance of Monday on the absurd story of a violent speech contemplated by Senator SUMNER against the Alabama Treaty was not sustained for two substantial reasons, the first is that no such speech is likely to be made by Mr. SUMNER, and the second is that the Foreign Exchanges are dull and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower. The Cash Gold is in easy supply and 4@5 ₱ cent. interest is paid for carrying over balances. The Customs demand for Gold continues large, but this is really the only trade employment found for Gold, and the daily amounts thus required are not beyond the ready ability of the Importers to borrow the Gold and to await a lower premium before closing up their accounts.

In the Foreign Exchanges the rates on actual sales, 60 days on London to-day, were 108¾ ₱ cent. net, and 108⅞ ₱ cent., less a sixteenth brokerage, and on short sight, 109@109¼ ₱ cent. The demand is by no means equal to the variety and supply of Bills offering. The market for Money is pretty close at 7 ₱ cent., on call, to the Brokers, the Banks as a rule pleading poverty, and the chief demand falling upon the Private Banking houses and other outside lenders. This condition of the market operates in common against the Foreign Exchanges and against speculation in the Railway and other Stocks on the Stock Exchange. It even extended to-day to the Public Funds, upon which 7 ₱ cent. Interest was paid to carry over holders for a day or two.

The funds were comparatively steady in prices through the day. The passage through both Houses of Congress of the Schenck bill to strengthen the Public Credit, the certainty that it will be approved by the President, and the firm Cable quotations for United States 5-20s from London and Frankfort, all tend to confidence in a further advance in prices, and to these influences are to be added the growing belief that the new administration of the Treasury will soon approve itself both practical and successful. Against these favorable influences the enhanced demand for Money, noticed in particular quarters to-day, told to the extent of ¼@½ ₱ cent.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the State Bonds were dull; the Miscellaneous Shares, on Pacific Mail, 2 ₱ cent. lower; on Quicksilver, 2½@3 ₱ cent.; and on Mariposa and Western Telegraph about ¼@½ ₱ cent. The Railway speculation was generally dull, and ⅜@1 ₱ cent. lower on New-York Central. The market altogether was not a satisfactory one for the holders of Railway Stocks, while the bearish feeling was not sufficiently pronounced to make business at all active.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold was higher after 'Change hours:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105½	105½
United States 5-20s of 1862	119¾	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¼
American Gold Coin	131¾	131⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	65½	65¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57
Missouri Bonds	88⅜	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅜	63
New-York Central	159¾	158¾
Reading Railway	91⅝	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅝	128⅞
Northwest Common	82⅝	82⅝
Northwest Preferred	91¾	91½
Michigan Southern	97⅜	97½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120⅛	120
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅜	89
Pacific Mail Company	97½	95⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79	79¾
St. Paul Common	68¾	69⅝
Toledo and Wabash	67½	66⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅞	106¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32⅝
Mariposa Preferred	33½	33½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	119½	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1864	115⅛	10-40 reg	105⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛	10-40 coup	105⅛
5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	113⅝	6s Currency	103⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¼	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou	66½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	x101½	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds	65⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100	Virginia 6s, ex cou	57
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	99½	Virginia 6s, new bds	60¼
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100⅛	Georgia 6s	80
Ill. Canal bds, reg.,'60	100⅛	Georgia 7s, new bds	92½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60	100⅛	North Carolina 6s	63
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62	100⅛	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	58⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65	100⅛	Missouri 6s	88
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100⅛	Mis'ri 6s,H.& St.Jo Iss.	88½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100⅛	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Ill. War Loan	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Indiana 6 ₱ c. War L.	99	Alabama 5s	66½
Indiana 5 ₱ c. War L.	97½	Alabama 8s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	People's	140
Manhattan	135	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	130	Shoe and Leather	131½
Union	127	Corn Exchange	130
America	145	Continental	99
Phœnix	107½	St. Nicholas	115
Mer. Exchange	116	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	106	Commonwealth	113
State of New-York	112	Imp. and Traders'	127½
Commerce	122½	Park	157
American Exchange	118	Manuf's and Merch's	102
Chatham	145	Central National	109½
Bank of the Republic	117½	Fourth National	102
Hanover	109	Ninth National	110
Metropolitan	141	Gold Exchange	137

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅞
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	87	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-'76	110	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	90½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.'85	102½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Harlem 1st M.	101½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	119	Chi. & Alton inc	94
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	118	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	90¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	77½	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	86½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	94	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	108	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84½	Western Union bonds.	85
Tol., W. W. c.c. S'k. F.	81	Connecticut War L'n.	99½
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.	105	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	83½
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88..	86	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	83
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	74	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	92
Chi. R. I. & P.	94½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86⅞

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,478,932; total payments, $1,131,155; balance, $91,631,258. The receipts include for Customs, $678,000; for Gold Notes, $62,600.

The five ₱ cent. half-yearly Dividend of the Chicago and Rock Island Company has been declared payable on the 10th of April—transfers to close on the 31st inst.

The Northwest Road for the

Second week in March	$250,289
Against same week, 1868	189,654
Increase	$60,635

The Chicago *Republican* says:

"The Common Council have at length abolished, in accordance with the wishes of every intelligent business man in Chicago, the semi-obsolete ordinance relative to non-resident sellers of goods by sample. Its objectionable character is so well known that few remarks upon it are necessary now, especially since it has happily been repealed, except to award the credit of procuring this result where it is due, viz., to the Merchants' and Commercial Travelers' Association of Chicago, and to express the hope that our good example in getting rid of an enactment so detrimental to our mercantile welfare will be speedily followed by the numerous cities and towns in the Northwest which still have similar municipal ordinances."

A new stock commission-house has been established by Mr. JAMES RITCHIE, as special partner, and Messrs. W. F. CORNE, late with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., and J. S. STANTON, late with Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., as general partners. The firm will be represented at the Stock Exchange by Mr. CORNE.

The produce exports this week amount to $2,676,378.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press & Times*, of March 12th, says:

"We learn that there is no doubt about the raising of the requisite amount of money to meet promptly the July interest of the State debt. The whole amount of semi-annual interest to be paid is, in round numbers, $1,200,000. Of this sum the railroads will probably pay in $400,000, leaving $800,000 to be provided for. There is a little item of $400,000 which must be met before the 1st of July, being money borrowed to settle last year's interest. The financial officers say that there will be no difficulty in getting money, the credit of the State being good."

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

A meeting was held at the close of regular business hours at the Produce Exchange yesterday, under a call made through the President of the Association, at the request of a number of prominent merchants interested in the selling, buying and shipping of grain, whose attention had been directed to the following telegram from Buffalo, March 13, as published in the City journals of Sunday:

A large meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held this morning on 'Change. Messrs. BARBER, MOULTON and SHAW, of New-York, were present, and the two former addressed the audience. These gentlemen were the representatives of the elevating interests of New-York, and were sustained by nearly all the prominent and influential merchants on the Corn Exchange in the advocacy of a radical reform in the present mode of conducting the grain business in that City, and their mission was to explain their views to the several Western Chambers of Commerce, and devise some uniform plan of action to remedy the existing evils. The principal points urged were, that if Buffalo and Chicago would reduce their elevating charges, New-York would make fifty per cent. reduction, and that grain should be placed into elevators immediately on arrival in New-York, instead of remaining several days in canal-boats awaiting sale. The contract system of canal repairing was denounced, as well as the political influences which surrounded the Senators and Assemblymen in Albany whenever this important and vital subject was brought before them. Statistics which could not be reported were reported and commented upon by the delegation and the members of the Board of Trade. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report.

In the afternoon another meeting was held, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon the recommendation of the Committee, fully indorsing the suggestion of the delegation, and also a resolution asking the Western Elevating Company, of Buffalo, to revise their scale of charges for elevating and storing grain.

Before adjourning a committee was ordered to be appointed to accompany the New-York Committee on their Western trip. The day's proceedings, taken together, were most important and enthusiastically sustained.

The meeting at the Produce Exchange yesterday was called to order by Colonel EDWARD HINCKEN, President. On motion, ARCHIBALD BAXTER, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and STEPHEN K. LANE, Esq., Secretary. The Chairman made some remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting. He said that it was designed to enable the members of the Produce Exchange, interested in the question, to adopt some measures to present their views on this important subject, and to counteract any wrong impressions that may have been conveyed by the gentlemen referred to in the published reports, who were now visiting the leading cities of the West, and who represented the warehousing interest of this port. From the telegram, Mr. BAXTER observed, it would appear that it had been represented to the merchants of Buffalo that a large majority of the prominent and influential members of the Produce Exchange were favorable to a change from the present manner of conducting the grain trade of this port. This, he thought, was not the fact. The shippers of grain certainly were not a party to it, and were of the opinion that the proposed change would injuriously affect the produce trade of the port. The movement referred to was an unexpected one; was not authorized by the Produce Exchange, and the nature of it was not really known to the bulk of the members of the Exchange. From the interest manifested in the proceedings of the meeting, and the feeling which he noticed as existing around him, the Chairman felt convinced that none of the different branches of the produce trade were in favor of any radical change in the system of conducting the business. He knew of no existing evils to be corrected, and could see no difficulty in the way of transacting business on the prevailing basis. As to expediting the work of handling grain, he could not see how the present mode could be surpassed. But a few days ago he had placed a whole cargo of wheat on board ship in three hours from the time of its purchase. By the proposed system no such promptness could possibly be obtained. The entire shipping interest were in favor of the present system, giving as it does, general satisfaction. Nor could he see how, with the extra handling which would be required by the plan proposed, the actual cost of the grain could be diminished, and when it is considered that at least three-fourths of the grain arriving in our port is needed afloat, he could not see the benefit of storing it, and thus adding to its cost the expense of unnecessary labor. He could not understand the principle of cheapening wheat and other grain by adding to it an extra charge for extra labor. Besides, there were other competing markets for the European trade. For instance, Montreal was, in Summer, a strong competitor with New-York in supplying grain, and if we put on expenses here and increase the cost it will divert the trade away from us into other channels, and to carry out the proposed plan would be cutting our own throats most effectually. All the shippers of grain are now satisfied perfectly, and nothing could be devised to facilitate, in his opinion, any better working than the present system of handling grain.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting Mr. WILLIAM BLANCHARD, of the firm of Messrs. WILLIAMS, BEE & CO., who explained that he was requested to offer a few resolutions expressive of the views of the members of the Exchange on the subject now fairly before them. He thought that the members were entitled to be heard; that their views were of some importance, and that no steps should have been or ought to be taken in the matter without a frank and thorough canvass of their opinions. Any hasty or inconsiderate action would only lead to confusion and the derangement of business, detrimental to the true interests of the produce merchants. He therefore moved the adoption of the following resolutions, as read by him:

Resolved, That while the members of the New-York Produce Exchange Association are most willing to adopt any system proposed for the handling and care of produce sent to this City that is practicable and will lead to a saving in the expenses upon it, or tend to attract from and facilitate business with the great West, still they must be satisfied, before adopting any such system, that the merits claimed for it are undoubted and lead to the desired results, and they do object to being represented by private parties as being by a large majority in favor of a plan which as yet has not been formally made known to them, and has not been shown to have all the essential requisites; and further, to which plan grave objections are made by a large proportion of our members.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the different Boards of Trade at the West to correct and prevent misapprehensions of our views; and to guard against the hasty acceptance of the plan proposed by the New-York Warehouse Association until it shall have been carefully considered, and the arguments for and *against* shall have been fully presented.

The resolutions were duly seconded, and after the voting down of a counter motion offered by Mr. L. SIMONS, were adopted almost unanimously.

A motion was made and seconded that the President of the Produce Exchange be requested to forward to the different Boards of Trade at the West, a copy of the resolutions. This was also carried unanimously.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of March 15, says:

"The anthracite coal production steadily increases, and as the Schuylkill Navigation has already commenced shipments, which is somewhat earlier than last year, and other canals will probably be in operation this week, a very considerable increase over last year in the same time may naturally be expected for the next three or four weeks. The shipments by the Reading Railroad and Canal from the Schuylkill region last week, were 66,802 tons, and for the year, 640,573 tons, against 611,421 tons to the same time last year. The tonnage of all the several carrying companies for the week, was 180,286 tons, against 104,969 tons in corresponding week last year—an increase of 76,317 tons. The total tonnage for the year of all the lines is 1,957,338 tons, against 1,493,519 tons to same time last year—showing an increase so far this year of 463,819 tons. Though the increase was large last week, it was nevertheless checked from what it would have been had the representatives of the several carrying companies, which met at New-York during the week to adjust rates of tolls, &c., succeeded in accomplishing that object. For the present the tolls on the Schuylkill Canal from Port Carbon to this city are $1 28, and freights 92 cents. The Lehigh Navigation, it is expected, will announce its tolls in all this week, as will also the Morris Canal, on which, we are informed, the facilities for business have been considerably increased. The Delaware and Hudson Company announces the following prices for coal on board vessels at Roundout, until April 10: Furnace and steamer lump, $4 60; grate, $4 60; egg, $4 70; stove, $4 90; chestnut, $4. There is a fair local consumption demand for coal in this City, but the retail prices are believed to be much above the market. First quality stove coal, Lehigh, long ton, is delivered from the yards at $8 75@$9 ₱ ton. Schuylkill coal is $1 to $1 25 ₱ ton lower. Though the Delaware has been unobstructed with ice for several weeks, the shipments from Port Richmond are light. Trade thence is no doubt waiting the fixing of the drawbacks on tolls. Shippers want the advantage of the minimum rates, and, as stocks at the Eastern depots are pretty full, consumers can afford to wait. All the indications of the trade, so far, are that the price of coal must further decline."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August —in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by the National Park Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,875	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	2,960	Pork, bbls.	1,092
Cornmeal, bags	1,400	Cut Meats, pkgs.	348
Wheat, bushels	1,102	Lard, pkgs.	898
Corn, bushels	5,622	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	692
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	141
Oats, bushels	300	Petroleum, bbls.	1,647

ASHES—Continue in light demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in request at 48c.@50c. for yellow ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been quoted firm for desirable styles of work, the inquiry for which is gradually improving. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request, including common Hard at $13 50@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $50@$55 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue quiet, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Is salable and steady, including Rosendale at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—The market is generally dull, and buyers have any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ ℔. Total stock of Rio in the country, 88,387 bags.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade lower on a moderate business. Sales 2,773 bales, including 1,365 bales to spinners, 728 bales to speculators and 680 bales to shippers. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for April delivery, on private terms; and 100 bales Low Middling, for May delivery, at 27⅝c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, of

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25¼@½	25½@¾	25¾@26	26@¼
Good Ordinary	26¼@½	26½@¾	26¾@27	27@¼
Low Middling	27¼@½	27½@¾	27¾@28	28@¼
Middling	28¼@½	28½@¾	28¾@29	29@¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,166
Receipts last week	14,856
Receipts preceding week	19,907
Receipts since Jan. 1	221,114
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,015,491
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports week ending to-day	4,808
Exports since Jan. 1	56,115
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	245,041
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	118,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,781,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,779,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	907,000
Exports same time last year	1,119,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	390,000
Estimated stock same time last year	331,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in demand and firm in price, as a rule.

FEATHERS—Have been in request, including Live Geese at 80c.@90c. ₱ ℔.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue inactive and nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ₱ box.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$29; No. 2 do., $18 50@$24 50; No. 3 do., $13 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@50c. for Scale and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—There has been rather more call for the leading articles, including Layer Raisins at $3 15@$3 20 ₱ box; Currants at 10½c.; Almonds at 12c.@24c.; Figs at 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 11⅛c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and irregular in price. The demand has been almost wholly local, and for jobbing lots, chiefly of other than the better grades, for which there has been very little call recently. The offerings have been moderate, but have been in excess of the requirements of buyers. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 90@$6 30; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 30@$7 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 25@$5 85
Extra State	5 90@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 80@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 85
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 25

Southern Flour is in more request, but at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 bbls., at $6 20@$6 70 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 70@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been slow of sale at $6@$8, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8@$10 25 for new Extras, ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales 275 sacks. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5@$7 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Cornmeal has been in limited demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quite dull at $2@$2 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, at firmer prices. Winter has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 85: Amber Michigan at $1 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 50; No. 2 do. at $1 44@$1 46, in store and afloat; Extra do. at $1 48, and White California at $1 60@$1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels at 87c.@90c. for New Mixed Western; 95c.@97c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 85c.@91c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 39@$1 40 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley is in slack demand but steady. Barley Malt continues quiet at $2@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are a shade firmer, but not active; sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels Western at 73½c. cash, in store, and 75c.@75½c. delivered, ₱ bushel. The fortnight's business in Breadstuffs Messrs. EDWARD BILL & CO. notice thus: "We have again to report a dull, unsettled and declining market for all grades of Flour. The causes that have operated throughout the Winter to depress the trade are yet in full force, increased by a further decline in England and more free receipts at the seaboard. The export demand has been exceedingly light, and the limits on orders much reduced. There is only a fair supply of the choice family brands, but the inquiry for them is of a retail character, and the trade purchase merely for their daily wants. California brands are dull, with irregular and lower prices. The export clearances of Wheat for the fortnight past amounted to 504,608 bushels, which shows a good degree of activity; but, in view of a dull market in England and a liberal stock here, holders have been free sellers at material decline. With such liberal shipments the trade would, ordinarily, at this season be buoyant and strong, but the weakness of the foreign markets and the general good appearance of the coming crops, both here and abroad, give but little hope for any material advance in price. California White is lower under free arrivals. Rye has improved in value. Barley is heavy and lower. Oats are in moderate demand at easier prices. Indian Corn is quite neglected by shippers, only 7,900 bushels having been cleared in the fortnight to England. For home use the demand is fair. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 7,596 bbls. Flour, 498,608 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 535 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn; to South America, 6,151 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 16,563 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,320 bbls. Cornmeal, 16,313 bushels Corn, 2,890 bushels Oats, 2,150 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 30,845 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,320 bbls. Cornmeal, 504,608 bushels Wheat, 25,413 bushels Corn, 2,890 bushels Oats and 2,150 bushels Peas.

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	Mar. 12, 1869	211,995	4,409,876	1,608,174
New-Orleans	Mar. 5, 1869	2,524	17,000	219,505
Philadelphia	Mar. 5, 1869	2,357	.....	57,108
Baltimore	Mar. 5, 1869	1,412	.....	285,675
Boston	Mar. 5, 1869	458	.....	.....
California	Feb. 11, 1869	8,413	3,240,935	.....
Other ports	Mar. 5, 1869	8,307	59,132	54,475
Total		235,046	7,726,934	2,224,937
To about same period, 1868		388,727	9,430,248	4,027,785
To about same period, 1867		102,699	2,834,943	4,763,602

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
From New-York, to March 12, 1869	12,870	.....	112,099	27,613
From other ports, to latest dates	6,344	.....	.....	3,837
Total	19,214	.....	112,099	31,450
To about same period, 1868	42,425	115,464	309,199	26,458
To about same period, 1867	2,140	11,813	41,436	8,060

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, since our last, at 16½c.@17½c., and 20½c.@21½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in moderate request at $83@$84 ₱ ton.

HAY—North River continues quiet, but steady at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been inactive at 85c.@$1 15 for long and short rye ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including American at 5c.@12c. for New and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been quiet but firm. Stock limited.

HEMP—Has been in limited request, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$330 for dressed, ₱ ton. Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Manilla, 12c., gold, ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand at $3 50 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole has been fair, and prices have been maintained. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 60 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER has attracted more attention at steady rates.

METALS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading kinds, including Ingot Copper at 25c.@26½c. ₱ ℔.; No. 4 American Pig Iron, $40@$43; No. 2 do., $37 50@$40; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $90@$95 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $6 75, in gold, ₱ 100 ℔s.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ₱ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 32c.@32½c., in gold, ₱ ℔.; Banca Tin, 33c., in gold, ₱ ℔.; L. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 12½@$8 50, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 13c.@13½c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in very limited request, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@65c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in quite moderate request at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 50; Resin at $2 30@$9 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 50@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 28; Crude Sperm at $1 88@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 03; Olive at $1 80 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 15.—*Sperm*—Has been in good demand for export, and sales were made of 3,500 bbls. in parcels, at $1 90 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—Is very quiet and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Mch. 15, 1869	3,909	1,301	60,170
Same time last year	3,500	900	31,900
Exports for the week ending March 15, 1869	59	....	6,392
Previously	1,728	....	121,687
From Jan. 1 to date	1,787	....	128,079
Same time last year	4,770	3,923	110,147

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Is quiet and depressed at from $40@$50 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after since our last, at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30½c.@34½c. for Refined, in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, chiefly on speculative account, at firmer prices, particularly for New Mess, in which the bulk of the dealings took place. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $31 12@$31 50, closing at $31 50 for New Mess; $31@$31 25 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess; and $26@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,250 bbls. New Mess, for April delivery, seller's option, at $31 40@$31 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in light supply and demand at 14c.@14½c. for Western, and 14¾c.@15c. for City, ₱ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet at drooping prices; sales equal to 125 packages, at 16c.@16½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in good demand at rising prices; Sales 650 boxes, including Cumberland, at 16½c.@16½c., and Short Rib at 16½c., and Short Clear at 17½c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been quiet, but stiffly held; Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 18½c.@18¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, on private terms. Beef is inactive at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in demand at $25@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue quiet to-day. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ ℔	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ ℔	45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ ℔	40@43
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ ℔	40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	28@30
Common Western, ₱ ℔	25@27
Western Rolls, ₱ ℔	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	33@43

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ ℔	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ ℔	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ ℔	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ ℔	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been in pretty fair request, including Carolina at $8 75@$9 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in, including Turk's Island at 43c.@44c.; Liverpool Ground, at $1 85; do. Fine, at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ₱ 100 ℔s. Jobbers' prices unaltered.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7½c.@8c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive. Clover Seed has been offered more freely and quoted heavy. We quote: Clover at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.; rough Flax at $2 65@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 30, gold, and Timothy at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in light demand, including Honduras Deer, 45c.; Nicaragua, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 49c.@50c., gold, per ℔. And Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SOAP—The inquiry has been moderate for most kinds. We quote Castile at 14c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Have been generally firm, but in urgent request. We quote: Mace at 95c.@96c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@95c.; Cassia at 45c.@47c.; Cloves at 28½c.@28½c.; Pepper at 23¼c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19½c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in better demand and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13½c., and 1,090 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14c.@17½c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote: Best Crushed Sugar at 17c.; Granulated Sugar, 17c.; Ground Sugar, 16⅞c.; White Sugar—A, 16c.; Yellow Sugar—C, 15½c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 54,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; also, 54,500 ℔s. Stearine at 17½c.@18½c., and 34,000 ℔s. Grease at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The market has been inactive but steady, including Gunpowder and Imperial, at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50.

TOBACCO—There has been rather more call for most kinds. Sales, 141 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia at 6½c.@15c., and 46 cases Connecticut Seedleaf at 16½c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ₱ ℔. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Old crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7c.@7½c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond. Sales 72 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. Western, at 95c., free, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a moderate call for desirable lots both of fleece and pulled; prices have not varied materially.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₱ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	50@57
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@38
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed pulled	42@47
Southern limed pulled	40@45
Tub washed	54@62

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer on a moderate offering of produce. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 35,000 bushels Wheat and 9,000 bushels Peas, at 3½d. ₱ bushel. For London, by steamer, 150 bales Hops, at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 15, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

The minutes of meeting held March eleven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Cushman—

Petition of David Sherman for payment of loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of the Trustees of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Everett, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church situated in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents, as a donation to reimburse said William Everett for moneys paid by him, charged against the property of said church for the work of paving Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, with trap-block pavement, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George J. Gier, Pastor of Saint Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, as a donation, to enable the said pastor to pay taxes, assessments, &c., now due on the property of said church; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That on Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, the curb and gutter stones be reset immediately where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert in the tax levy for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine the sum of ten thousand dollars for Saint Vincent's Hospital, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid from southwest to the southeast, and from the northwest to the northeast corners of First-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman White—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Isaac Burrows to connect his premises, number two hundred and forty-seven West Fourth-street, by a six-inch drain-pipe, with the sewer in Charles-street, the work to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Gregory to erect a bay-window on his house, on the southwest corner of Forty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, to donate to the Mission Church on the northwest corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, one hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty cents, to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Markets presented a report with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the business now being transacted on the premises located in the block bounded by Broadway and Seventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets known as the "Central Market," to be immediately discontinued, by injunction or otherwise, as in his judgment may be deemed best calculated to accomplish the purpose intended; and also that the said Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby further authorized and directed immediately to commence an action against the persons owning or claiming to own the said premises, for exemplary damages, for violation of the market franchise of the City, in order thereby to punish this, and prevent any further encroachments of a like character upon the corporate franchises of the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from John J. Freedman, tendering his resignation as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Henry Cooper be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John J. Freedman, resigned.

Which was adopted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the "Fisk Concrete Pavement Company," transmitting copy of specifications.

Which was ordered on file.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from "The Richard B. Connolly Association," to attend their soiree, at Irving Hall, March twenty-nine.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Laight-street, from West-street to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street, in a direct line to Clinton Market.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on south side of Charlton-street, from Varick-street to Hudson-street, the sidewalks be regraded and regulated, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp post be placed on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James R. Davis, Trustee of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, situated on Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest thereon, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Thirteenth-street, from number four hundred and fifteen to Avenue A, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Common Council respectfully request the contractors to the City printing to extend to the working printers the same concession as to prices for general work which they have conceded them for City work.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Cassidy, one of the Trustees of the Mariners' Church of Sea and Land, situated in Henry-street, corner of Market, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars, with interest thereon, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Broome-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, be paved with Brockelbach & Trainer wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That Maiden-lane be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That all avenues be renumbered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jacob Story, President of the Board of Trustees of the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and six dollars, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Miller, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade, Connor—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James H. Noe, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Berean Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

(In Board of Aldermen March eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the words "full width," the words "Fisk concrete flagging.")

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-seventh streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

Which was again laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Eighty-seventh-street, from Second to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Havard Smith, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, for the sum of seventeen hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Water-street, from Fulton-street to James-slip, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That Front-street, from Fulton-street to James-slip, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to widen Waverley-place, on the southerly side thereof, twenty feet, and to extend said Washington-place, from its present terminus at Broadway, easterly to the westerly line, or side of Fourth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Moore moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 15, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

The minutes of meetings held March eight and eleven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Petition of Henry M. Garven, Michael Meehan, and Jacob Seebacher, for compensation for extra services in the Department of Finance.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Daly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan and Jacob Seebacher, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, for extra services rendered at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in paying laborers, &c., in City Inspector's Department, as per annexed bill.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Petition of property owners on West Forty-fifth-street, that lot on south side of said street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue, be fenced in.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Cregier presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of West Forty-fifth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas lamp posts be erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where gas mains are now laid, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Fourth-avenue, at its intersection with One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, between First and Second avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the "Friendship Boat Club" to use the north side of pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River; the use hereby granted not to apply to a length not more than sixty feet of the said pier; the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and the advertisements of its Committees, &c., until further orders of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers-street to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board by what authority express wagons stand at the ferry foot of Cortlandt-street, to the exclusion of passage-room for other vehicles.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board, January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to wit:

"That H. Curran be and he is hereby authorized and permitted to retain the stand now in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-eight West-street, until the further order of the Common Council," be and is hereby rescinded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of reimbursing Michael McGinnis for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations in favor of paying the Church of the Holy Sepulchre seven hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of reimbursing Joseph Pine for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting an invitation from the Committee of the Convention of Irish Societies to review the procession of said societies on St. Patrick's Day, March seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in front of the City Hall, at one o'clock P. M.

Which invitation was accepted.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from James O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Richard B. Connolly Association, to attend the soirée of said Association, at Irving Hall, on Monday evening, twenty-ninth instant.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James J. Knipe, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church, in Seventh-avenue, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, as a donation, to enable said trustees to pay assessment on said property for the extension of Church-street, the same to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Mooney to flag sidewalks in front of his premises, number three hundred and fifty-six West Fortieth-street, and numbers four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and ninety and four hundred and ninety-two Ninth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolutions of sympathy with Messrs. Warren and Costello, who, as natives of Ireland naturalized here, have suffered cruel wrongs at the hands of Great Britain, by being deprived of their liberty for twenty months.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Edmund Jones & Co., printers for the Corporation, be and hereby are directed to pay the compositors in their employ, or those employed in the office where the printing is done, the full amount asked by Typographical Union Number Six in their "scale of prices for work," on not only the City work, but on all work done in that office; or that said firm be directed to remove the City and Corporation printing to some other house where such "scale" is being paid.

Which was concurred in.

Report of the Committee on Printing and Advertising, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Edmund Jones & Co., printers for the Corporation, be and hereby are requested to pay the compositors in their employ, or those employed in the office where such work is printed, the full amount asked for by the "scale of prices" adopted by the members of Typographical Union Number Six; the request, however, not to be construed or taken as affecting in any manner the contract at present existing between the said Edmund Jones & Co. and the Corporation of this City for the work in question. Further, that the said E. Jones & Co. be and are hereby requested, in all cases of work for private parties, in said printing-office, to pay the compositors employed thereon the full amount claimed in the aforesaid "scale of prices."

Laid on the table.

Resolved, That in First-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fifth street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, situated on the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That portraits of Honorable C. Godfrey Gunther and Honorable Thomas Coman, Ex-Mayors of this City, be procured and placed in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall; the said portraits to be procured under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner, the cost not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars each, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the crosswalk be relaid from the northeast corner of Union-square and Fourteenth-street to the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas mains be placed in front of the German M. E. Church, situated on the north side of East Twelfth-street, between Avenues A and B, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alois Muller, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, with interest to date, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Stevens, Treasurer of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and nine cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis W. Doane, Treasurer, of All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents, amount of assessment; and fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents interest on the same, to reimburse the corporation of said church in the amount paid by it as an assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Quincy Adams, Pastor of the Baptist Church situated in Madison-street, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, as a donation to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis W. Doane, Treasurer of "All Saints' Church," corner of Henry and Scammel streets, in the City of New-York, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, one of the trustees of St. Mary's Church, in Grand-street, for the sum of two hundred dollars, as a donation, to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

[To be continued.]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LE PROPHETE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Messrs. Boetti and Hableman.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
COUNT KLINGSBERG, THE FATHER. Leading character by Mr. F. Haase.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A slight earthquake shock was experienced yesterday in the eastern part of Lancashire, England, though no damage was occasioned. In the House of Commons, last evening, the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented petitions praying for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland, and for pardon and amnesty to Fenians. Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, informed the House that the Government proposed bringing in a bill establishing a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

The Austrian Reichsrath is announced as strongly in favor of the Government proposal to subject the Landwehr to the regular military authorities.

In compliance with orders from Paris, all the soldiers and sailors recruited in 1862, have been discharged from the depots.

In the Spanish Cortes a motion was made in favor of legalizing civil marriages, and the Government gave notice of the introduction of a bill to that effect. A discussion on the public demonstration against conscription led to a violent scene in the Cortes, the exasperation of both parties rendering discussion impracticable. The disturbance was only allayed by the Republicans pledging themselves to submit to the decision of the majority.

CUBA.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande, numbering some 1,500, are under the command of RUDOLPH PALE, an American, and formerly in the Confederate service. Advices from the interior state that Government troops are advancing against the rebels in every direction. In the attempts made by the Government forces to reëstablish communications between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, several skirmishes had taken place, in one of which, according to Government reports, 175 insurgents had been killed. The insurgents who sustained defeat at Mayari were at last accounts moving toward Holquire. Planters and merchants are dissatisfied with the proclamation issued by the insurgents.

A steam transport has arrived at Havana with 1,100 Spanish troops. Considerable military activity is displayed in the Central and Eastern Departments, and skirmishes are of frequent occurrence in various parts of the island.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico, per Havana cable, state that Colonel MAYER, formerly of the United States Army, had been arrested for an attempt to carry over his regiment to the rebel General NEGRETE. Many other officers who acted under NEGRETE'S orders have been captured and shot. Frequent arrests are made in the City of Mexico of persons implicated in the revolutionary movement, and several very wealthy capitalists are emigrating from the country.

A dispatch from Galveston states that Matamoras papers report that on the 6th inst. a courier had arrived bringing news that the rebel General VARGAS, who had recklessly assaulted MARTINEZ'S position at Jauz, had been ignominiously defeated, after an engagement of two hours. He was vigorously pursued by General CORTINA. This will, it is said, afford peace to the State of Tamaulipas.

The rebel General NEGRETE is still missing. A church in Zacatecas had been destroyed by lightning and one hundred persons buried beneath the ruins. General RIVERO had been killed in a duel by Governor GARCIA, who has resigned in consequence. CESPEDA, Governor of Yucatan, is dead.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, we are in receipt of later dates from South and Central America. The President of Colombia had transmitted his annual message to the Congress in session at Bogota. That document makes a sad exhibit of the fiscal condition of the Government, and does not disguise the fact that anarchy reigns supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. On March 10, the President of the State, as agent for the National Government, was to make over formally to the Panama Railroad Company the 97,000 hectares of land granted the Company in the State of Panama. In Carthagena, in the State of Bolivar, a conspiracy against the General Government had been discovered in time to thwart the purposes of the conspirators. The news from Chili gives particulars of the loss of the *Santiago*. Advices from Peru report the continuance of earthquakes and the destruction, without loss of life, of a small town. No intelligence of moment is at hand from other parts.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday several petitions were presented for the removal of political disabilities, and the same were laid on the table. The usual number of new bills were introduced, the most noticeable being to grant lands in Minnesota to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony; to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company; to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad, from Cairo, Ill., to the Rio Grande; to grant lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad, as an extension of the Pacific Railroad; to establish woman suffrage in Utah, and to authorize the recognition of Cuba. The bill for the reorganization of the Navy then received discussion, when the bill passed with amendments. A message was received from the President transmitting the report of Union Pacific Railroad Directors. The bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act was next taken up and an extended debate upon the measure ensued. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session without taking a vote and soon after adjourned.

In the House the petition of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN in relation to their imprisonment in Paraguay by President LOPEZ, and on board the United States gunboat *Wasp*, and flagship *Guerriere*, was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Coinage bill, providing for coinage of nickel copper pieces was taken up, and after some debate was referred, with all the amendments, to the Committee on Coinage. A bill for the division of the State and Territory of Texas into several States and Territories, was presented and referred to Committee on Reconstruction. As the Committees failed to make reports the House adjourned without doing any other business of interest.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Denver states that Major-General GEORGE A. CUSTER was captured by Indians a few days since while on a scouting expedition.

Mr. RICHARD YAPP was shot and instantly killed in his own house, near Ridgeway, Wis., on Wednesday last. He had just returned from town, and was standing by the side of his wife when, she declares, a shot was fired through the window and he fell forward dead. The strange conduct of herself and her brother subsequently has caused them to be looked upon with suspicion.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention is to be held at Providence on Wednesday next, the 24th inst.

Admiral PORTER has ordered several vessels of war from the Pacific Squadron to the West Indies, to protect the interests of American citizens during the disturbed condition of affairs in Cuba. Two iron-clads have also been ordered to Key West to coöperate with the West India Squadron.

The Massachusetts prohibitionists are to hold a grand Council in Tremont Temple on Thursday of this week, the object of which probably is to influence the Legislature. The call includes all temperance organizations of every name and nature.

Mr. A. W. FAULKNER has been arrested in New-Orleans for conspiring to defraud a Hartford, Conn., Life Insurance Company. In 1867, FAULKNER secured a policy of insurance for $8,000 on the life of THOMAS VIX. VIX was persuaded to leave the State, and subsequently FAULKNER presented evidence of his death and demanded the amount of insurance. The insurance agent suspected fraud, and after much trouble found the original VIX alive and well, and induced him to expose the conspiracy. Several persons were implicated in the plot, all of whom have been arrested.

A farmer named JOHN KEY, living near Maysville, Ky., was shot and instantly killed on Monday by his son. A Mr. GIVEN was also severely wounded by the same person No cause for the murder is assigned.

The Newark Conference of the Methodist Church will commence its Spring session in the Central Methodist Church to-morrow. Nearly two hundred clergymen are expected to be present.

A pontifical mass was celebrated yesterday in Philadelphia, in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Right Rev. MICHAEL EGAN, first Bishop of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. HENRY CORNWELL, the second Bishop, to the vaults of the Cathedral.

SMYTHE & EDMINSON, boot manufacturers, in Montreal, Canada, have failed, their liabilities being $125,000.

Mr. BOUTWELL has dissolved his business connection in Boston in order to give his whole time to the duties of his new office.

Upon the docket of the Superior Court in Hartford County, Conn., for the present term, there are forty-four applications for a dissolution of the marriage tie. In very many of these cases the parties have lived together but a comparatively short time—two, three or five years.

Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES does not seek the Republican nomination for Governor of Tennessee, but will accept it if tendered. General JOSEPH A. COOPER is mentioned as a candidate.

A San Francisco telegram states that SAVAGE and SMITH, who murdered Lieutenant-Commander MITCHELL, of the navy, in October, have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment each. The indians in Humboldt County and in Arizona are again committing outrages, and a war of extermination is suggested.

In the case of ORME and BROOKS, convicted of the murder of BRODHEAD at Delaware Water Gap, had a hearing yesterday before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on a writ of error. The decision will be made public in a few days.

The Lehigh Rolling Mill, at Allentown, Penn., was sold yesterday for $36,000.

Full returns from all but three towns in New-Hampshire give STEARNS for Governor 35,760, and BEDELL, 31,996.

The Hudson River navigation is now open as far as Poughkeepsie.

The Georgia House of Representatives passed the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by a vote of 54 to 46. It will be the special order today in the Senate.

In the Chicago Superior Court, on Monday, CHARLES STEWART, convicted of the murder of GEORGE HERBERT, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. In the case of CHARLES SENTER, convicted of manslaughter, for killing WILLIAM REASE, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years.

In the New-Jersey Legislature the bills authorizing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Delaware Canal Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad, to increase their capital stock, will come up to-day. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported a tax bill to raise $350,000.

A paper on submarine engineering, by Professor WILLIAM ROBINSON, was read before the Society of Practical Engineers last night.

Cotton was heavy and lower yesterday. Flour quiet and irregular. Spring Wheat and Western Oats were firmer and in demand. Corn was quiet and cheaper. Pork was more active and higher. Other articles without notable change. Freights stronger.

Private Property at Sea in War—The Last Letter of "Historicus."

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT was no doubt well pleased to seize the opportunity for a diversion which Mr. JOHNSON'S Manchester speech afforded him. Mr. HARCOURT has long been busily engaged in undermining by his logic regarding British responsibility for the *Alabama*, the high esteem and respect he had previously built up in America by his support of the cause of the Union against the cause of the insurrection. One happy chance for diversion he had, and used, when "recognition of rebel belligerency" was dragged in by head and ears as the *foundation* of our pecuniary claim for the *Alabama's* ravages; another he now enjoys in the remarks let fall by Mr. JOHNSON regarding the hoped-for immunity of private property in time of war.

But his second diversion is not so happy as his first. It was no difficult matter to show two sides to the question of considering England's recognition of the Confederate States as the *fons et origo* of our suit for the liquidation of specific damages caused by a single class of war casualties. But, when it comes to this second affair, what does "Historicus" make out? He diverges from the field of legal decision into that of private or individual opinion, and gives us, in place of his customary erudition, very general and inexact assertions to the effect that the ameliorating tendency of war cannot be applied to the protection of private property at sea.

The new doctrine is, as our readers know, that international law ought to protect private property at sea; as Mr. JOHNSON somewhat generally, but intelligibly, presented it, "private property upon the ocean, during war, shall never be subject to capture—men may be killed upon the land and upon the ocean in battle, but the merchant will go his own way unharmed." This doctrine, we may add, has been forced upon the attention of jurists by the mercantile community of the world, which comprises some of the acutest thinkers as well as the most influential citizens and resolute legislators of all commercial nations.

Mr. HARCOURT, in his late letter to the London *Times*, rehearses the view he expressed at Birmingham last Autumn, namely, that "it is idle to attempt to put an end to the horrors of war except by preventing war itself;" and that, as the wanton destruction of private property at sea is one of the horrors of war, it cannot be prevented. "When the dogs of war are once slipped from the leash," he says, "I have very little faith in moderating their havoc." And, in brief, his theory is, that we should make war so terrible, and especially so injurious to commercial wealth, that "the most powerful and influential interests may be banded together to discourage it."

We confess frankly our astonishment at hearing the enunciation from such a source of such a doctrine; we fancy it was the controversial and syllogistic reasoning, rather than the rich historic knowledge, to say nothing of the philanthropic sentiment, of the writer which projected it. On the same ground we are under obligations to take backward steps in civilization, and reduce war to Indian butchery; and whereas by degrees certain conceded usages of humanity have, under the influence of Christian nations, become binding "laws of war," whose transgression is severely punished even in their own troops, by all civilized nations, our intelligent international jurist has "no faith in moderating havoc." On the doctrine of "Historicus" we must go to medieval times and savage isles for our exemplars in warfare, and take as our teachers not WASHINGTON and WELLINGTON, but the Thug and Sioux. Whoever is conversant with the history of warfare from earliest to latest ages will see how civilization and intelligence have redeemed it from being a wild carnival of blood and booty, wherein the wanton sacking of cities, the putting of prisoners by the thousand to the sword, the outrage of women, the slaughter of infants, have borne conspicuous parts. Did these horrible atrocities ever lessen the frequency of war? Let the Palatinates of history bear witness.

Should "Historicus" reply that he does not seek a retrogade toward wanton destruction of life and the means of life beyond the present rules of civilized war, we may properly insist that he then abandons the fundamental hypothesis of his argument; for it is merely a *further* mitigation of such horrors as have already been mitigated by international agreement, that is now under discussion.

Mr. HARCOURT, in the next place, and independent of his general theory, takes the ground, inferentially, that neutral property at sea is entitled to no more immunity than neutral property on land, which latter gets in practice none at all. We repeat, in justice to this able writer, that this argument is only "inferential;" but *so* much it certainly is; and it comes out during his overthrow of a windmill that he sets up, namely, that "the most popular argument for protecting private belligerent property at sea is that private belligerent property on land is protected."

We shall not go into the side-issue which "Historicus" raises by disputing this alleged proposition of his opponents. What we say, on the contrary, is that the two cases are essentially different. It is difficult, and probably impossible, to protect from capture "private belligerent property on land"—but the reason is because it is so often difficult to restrain the needs of food and forage in an army; to discriminate between real and pretended "farmers" and guerrillas in a hostile region; to decide when the products of lands or factories have or have not been carried habitually to the camps of the enemy. The facts are different on the sea. Is SEMMES' seizure of ships' chronometers to be put on a par with SHERIDAN'S destruction of the wheat-fields regularly reaped in season by EARLY'S columns? Is the burning and scuttling of whale-ships, armed with no more serviceable weapons than harpoons, to be likened to SHERMAN'S destruction of houses containing extra shot-guns and cavalry bridles, or even to his seizure of food and forage out of barns? That is what "Historicus" argues.

For ourselves, we ask first to have it demonstrated that merchant ships, without arms, without contraband of war, and obviously pacific in intent, *cannot* be determined beyond doubt to be peaceful commercial vessels, and as such protected, before we give up the hope that the amelioration of warfare may at some day reach and shield them. We shall concede as necessary a right of search; a right of destruction on discovery of contraband of war, or on discovery of hostile intent or use; we might even, *if necessary*, concede a right in the war-ship to supply its own needs, in order to meet the argument from analogy in hostile armies; but that is something different from wanton destruction designed purely to increase the horrors of war. There will still be ships enough left to protect, after these exceptions, in the commerce of all nations.

Cardinal Bonaparte and the Papacy.

Cardinal ANTONELLI, it is said, will offer no opposition to the proposed repeal of the provision of the Roman canon law under which none but Italians are eligible for the Papacy. Such, at least, is the announcement made by *L'International*, a French journal published in London, which seems, as a rule, to be very well informed as to all political movements which in any way concern the welfare of the Second Empire. If this be true, the elevation of Prince Cardinal BONAPARTE to the Pontifical throne may be regarded as highly probable, if not as a foregone conclusion. Spain is not now in a condition to exercise her prescriptive veto. Austria has too good reasons for maintaining friendly relations with France to care about thwarting the wishes of NAPOLEON, and the election to the Papacy of the nominee and cousin of the "eldest son of the Church," would be so severe a blow for the "party of action" in Italy, and those who sympathize with them, that the Italian Cardinals, who have all thoroughly merged their feelings of nationality in their devotion to the Church of which they are priests and Princes, will scarcely be likely to object to the abrogation of the rule in question. Cardinal ANTONELLI may be said to represent in this matter the wishes of the Pope himself, and those of the inner circle of the Pontifical *entourage*. Unless some unforseen circumstances should alter the present aspect of affairs, we may look to Cardinal BONAPARTE as the probable successor of PIUS IX. The temporal power, so dear to the heart of every member of the Roman hierarchy, and doubly so to the Princes of the Church, with whom rests the election to the Papacy, now exists solely at the will of NAPOLEON. Were he to revoke M. ROUHER'S famous "*jamais*," nothing could preserve Rome to the Papacy for a single week. All minor differences between the Vatican and the Tuileries have long since dropped into insignificance in comparison with the services rendered to the Holy See by the Emperor at a time when it stood most urgently in need of external support. Under these circumstances, we fancy the will of the Emperor has but to be expressed to be obeyed, and there can be little doubt of his anxiety to see the triple tiara placed upon the brow of his cousin.

Speculation on this subject at present, however, is sufficiently vague. Pope PIUS may yet live for years, he may even survive Cardinal BONAPARTE, and NAPOLEON himself may pass from the stage before the crisis. It may not be immediately at hand, but no one who has studied the true bearing of recent events can fail to see that the death of one feeble old man, whenever it occurs, may prove the occasion of important modifications of the existing political status in Europe. Although no individual Power is vitally interested in opposing the election of Cardinal BONAPARTE, Europe generally could not look entirely without anxiety upon the spectacle of one BONAPARTE wielding the vast military power of France, and another controlling the ecclesiastical power of the Papacy. The feverish anxiety which seems to have been caused throughout Catholic Europe by the recent reports of the death of PIUS IX., is sufficient evidence of the importance which is attached in advance to that event. It is not until December that the great Council of the Church is to meet, and in the meantime there is probably no individual in Europe, NAPOLEON alone excepted, upon whose life the destinies of Europe so much depend as they do upon that of the Pope. The settlement of the question of the temporal power cannot be postponed beyond the death of PIUS IX., and the circumstances under which that event takes place, and the manner in which that settlement is effected, cannot fail to exercise the most powerful and enduring influences throughout Europe.

Oaths and Disabilities—Measures Before the Senate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has presented various devices for enforcing tests and disabilities which already operate prejudically in the Southern States. One provides for the removal from civil office in Virginia of all who cannot take the oath of office; their places to be filled by the District Commander by the appointment of persons able to take the oath in question. Another is intended to give effect to that provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which excludes from office, Federal or State, all who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, entered into the rebellion. The proposition of the Committee in this regard is to facilitate the prosecution and to prescribe the punishment of persons who accept office notwithstanding the prohibition.

The result of the application to Virginia of the test which it is proposed to enforce will practically be to proscribe ninety-nine hundredths of those who alone are competent to fill public positions creditably or usefully. The terms of the oath of office are so sweeping that they comprehend almost the entire Southern people; and the question to be considered is whether it is prudent or just now to exact rigidly, conditions which tend to create irritation and to retard the restoration of the State. We have the testimony of General SCHOFIELD, based upon his experience as District Commander, as to the impossibility of filling the offices properly if this oath were to be applied literally and generally. Good men to whom it forms no obstacle are available in but few instances; and the alternative is, therefore, the appointment of competent persons, without reference to the oath, or the appointment of a less desirable class on the ground that they were not compromised in the rebellion.

The time is not propititious for the issue. Virgina has yet to pass the last stage of reconstruction. Its path is incumbered with difficulties arising from the proscriptive spirit which would still further disorganize affairs by exacting an oath which was proper and even necessary while the war lasted, but no longer possesses any real justification. Congress has been asked to exercise its authority in expunging from the new Constitution tests and penalties that are as offensive as they are inexpedient. And the movement organized to urge the request for interfence has commended itself to the good sense and feeling of the country by the reasonableness of its arguments and the moderation they exhibit. The failure of Congress to concede the relief sought is unfortunate. But the case will be made infinitely worse if the harsh temper which dictated the proscriptive features of the pending Constitution be further fed by wholesale removals from office for a cause affecting nearly every reputable white man in the State.

The other measure, submitted by Mr. TRUMBULL, has more to excuse it. There is an obvious necessity for some method of enforcing the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, though the wisdom of the policy which perpetuates the disability created by the amendment is not so apparent. In a minor degree it produces in all the reconstructed States the inconvenience and injury which the proposed enforcement of the oath of office will occasion in Virginia. There are numbers of excellent men in every quarter of the South, whose services it is desirable to secure for the higher offices of their respective States, but whom the strict enforcement of the amendment, as contemplated in the bill before the Senate, will consign to private life. Some of them have taken office at the request of District Commanders, and hold it with the consent of the reconstructed Governments; and the proposal that for this "offence" they shall be "forever disqualified from holding any State or Federal office," is a little too severe. It is surely possible to uphold the authority of law without investing it with the attributes of tyranny or persecution.

The time is coming, we trust, when Congress will be prepared to approach the subject of tests and disabilities with the view of abrogating rather than extending them. In their way, doubtless, they have had their uses. Civil war cannot well be waged without them. But their justification ends with the circumstances which called them forth; and to maintain them afterward is to keep alive prolific sources of difficulty and irritation, and so to delay the reëstablishment of perfect peace. The importance attached to them is, indeed, a reflection upon the work performed under the direction of Congress. For the reconstructed States should be like other States in their ability to dispense with exceptional enactments, and their reliance upon other agencies than those of punishment and proscription.

To fully warrant so severe a penalty as that proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, Congress should deal largely and liberally with the general question of disabilities. By making their removal a matter of personal or partisan favor, it foments ill feeling and leaves a sense of injustice which it is not desirable to perpetuate. A general measure, we believe, would remove a cloud which now darkens the South, and inspire a respect and confidence which the enforcement of disabilities never will awaken. There might be exceptions still to be preserved, and in those cases the severity recommended by the Senate Committee would have at least a semblance of reason.

After reconstruction, the Chicago Convention declared, we are to have magnanimity. When is the latter to begin?

The Mormon Question.

What they are to do after the advent of the Gentiles in July is a very serious question with the Mormons. What we are to do with the Mormons and their Territory, is a very perplexing problem with the National Government.

Three propositions are now pending in Congress in regard to the Mormons. The first measure, looking to the dismemberment of the Territory and its division among the several States and Territories surrounding it, was introduced during the last Congress, and was strongly opposed by the Delegate from Utah, himself, of course, a Mormon. This measure, if carried out, would divide the Mormon vote, and destroy the political power which the sect now possesses, and, of course, it cannot be acceptable to the Mormons.

The second measure proposed is a bill introduced by the Mormon Delegate himself, admitting Utah as a State. The bill is identical with that admitting Nevada; the only clause which can be construed into an allusion to or evasion of the question of polygamy is one making provision for the enforcement of the laws of the United States where not inapplicable on account of existing local laws. Singularly enough this clause, making the laws of the country second to those of the Territory, is found in the bills admitting other Territories to rights as States. Admission to the Union with their favored dogma of polygamy recognized, or at least not prohibited, is precisely what the Mormons want; and they make the argument that, if it was right to recognize polygamy in a Territory, there is no justice in condemning it in a State.

The last measure has been introduced by the enemies of polygamy, and the title of the bill recites that it is for its discouragement. The means to be provided for this purpose is the extension of the suffrage to the women of Utah. There can be no measure devised, we presume, which the Delegate from Utah will more eloquently advocate in Congress, or which BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers, male and female, will more enthusiastically encourage at home than the measure which proposes to treble or quadruple their vote. BRIGHAM himself will become entitled under this bill, if passed, to forty votes instead of one, and will, under the present social and religious state of affairs in Utah, control the thirty-nine votes of his thirty-nine wives as completely as he does his own. As certainly as the bill, introduced in the House on the 15th by Mr. JULIAN, is passed, the Mormons will hasten to take advantage of it, and extend the suffrage to the women of their Territory.

With the completion of the Pacific Railway, the emigration to the West will be very greatly increased; the character of the inhabitants of Utah will necessarily change, and with it the political and social complexion of affairs. Politically the Mormons would soon lose power—they would be outvoted in four or five years more at farthest. But not less serious for them is the anticipated social change. They are fearful of the fate of California, where there is a painful scarcity of wives. They anticipate a preponderance of men anxious to take unto themselves wives—even the wives of the prophets. With what dreadful forebodings they will read the account which we lately published of the Chinese raid at San Francisco in search of wives, and imagine similar scenes enacted in their own Salt Lake City, with the Gentiles as raiders and their own numerous wives the sought for victims.

Seriously, the Mormon question is rapidly becoming of grave importance. The introduction in Congress of the several bills noted is proof of this, if proofs were needed to assure us. How to solve it without damage to the industrial interests of that prosperous region, and without uselessly disrupting the whole social system there established, will puzzle the wisest. We presume there is no way of doing this. When two social systems such as we see in the West, resulting in the existence in neighboring States of a community of men without wives and another of men with half a dozen wives each, come in contact, as they are about to do, there must necessarily be a conflict, just as when opposing armies meet. But we hope Salt Lake City is not to become another Nauvoo; that there is not to be another flight of the Mormons westward. Where would they go?

The Interoceanic Canal.

The letter of Lieutenant-Commander SELFRIDGE to Vice-Admiral PORTER, on the subject of the Interoceanic Canal, will be read with much interest, as the Cushing treaty is to be discussed in the Senate at an early day. Lieutenant-Commander SELFRIDGE pronounces the harbor of both Caledonia Bay and San Blas to be perfectly suitable for the location of one terminus of the canal. The former is fine and spacious, completely land-locked, and easy of access, as the neighboring reefs are bold. The latter is as large as the Bay of New-York, very deep, and approached by several passages, with the reefs generally bold and clear. There seems to be little choice, at first glance, between them, except that the configuration of the coast at San Blas is lower than at most other points, except Aspinwall. However, probably the route of the canal itself will determine mainly the choice of the points of entrance and exit.

We have already set forth the two routes which have seemed to the best engineers as upon the whole most feasible. It will require a thorough Government survey to determine which of the two is the more practicable. Meanwhile, however, the first step to be taken is the consideration of the Cushing treaty with New-Granada. The United States will probably find no rival in its stupendous undertaking, as the alleged Napoleonic-Nicaraguan scheme turns out to be only a private provisional contract with certain French gentlemen, including M. CHEVALIER.

MINOR TOPICS.

People will to-day enjoy their annual opportunity of seeing something of the power and fame of St. Patrick. He will, of course, be especially and *multitudinously* honored in this City, but in every city of the Continent there will be processions and demonstrations in honor of his name. We have been pleased of late years to see the temperance and charitable societies predominate in the processions, and if the good Saint's influence is now exercised in this direction, its value cannot be overestimated. The name of St. Patrick is now so potent, and his popularity so great in this country, that we think it would be well for Congress to elect him, by joint resolution, as the patron Saint of the Union. His chances of promotion need not be prejudiced by his being an Irishman,—for he was certainly *not* an Irishman,—though we are not prepared to decide whether he was Scotch or French.

Mr. JOUBERT, colored, says that he is not influenced by pecuniary views in asking for an Assessorship in New-Orleans, but by a desire to test the policy of the Administration regarding his race. Now, however, as Professor BASSETT, colored, and several other gentlemen, also colored, have applied for office, and would like the salary as well as the "test," of course Mr. JOUBERT'S purpose is accomplished, and he will at once withdraw.

General SHERMAN has commenced the labor of consolidating and reducing the army. The infantry regiments (now forty-five) are to be reduced to twenty-five, and such of the officers as are not required are to be assigned to other duties. General SHERMAN is just the man for this kind of work. He understands the army thoroughly, and is sound on the question of military retrenchment.

The double trial of the cruel and bloody officers of the ship *James Foster* has brought forth revelations which must not be suffered to pass lightly. The inquiry before the Commissioners of Emigration has been interrupted by the present sufferings of the passengers; but it has been very full thus far, and ought to be carried on till the facts are displayed in all their chilling atrocity. The jury in the inquest over one of the victims promptly rendered a verdict that he "came to his death through starvation and brutal treatment—the brutal treatment being received at the hands of the third mate, boatswain and carpenter, and we censure the Captain and the first mate, believing them to have been accessory to his murder." A police officer, on being questioned, said that the Captain and mate were unguarded, and nothing prevented their escape from the hands of justice. This should be at once looked into.

We have reports from Memphis, New-Orleans and other parts of the South, that negro labor is in greater demand this Spring than ever, and higher wages are offered to colored hands for plantation and other work than in any previous year. This is the very best sign of the growing prosperity of the Southern States. There are enough hands, black and white, now in the South to raise four million bales of cotton this season, and if that amount of the great Southern staple is prepared for the markets of the world, it will give the Southern people a sufficient supply of ready money to form a splendid basis of future power.

The mob of office-hunters now in Washington is far greater than it was when Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated eight years ago, and of course infinitely greater than it was four years ago. They spend their time principally in boring, intriguing, drinking and "blowing." It is a demoralizing business, both for the individual and the country.

A resolution was adopted yesterday in the Assembly at Albany, calling upon the Health Officer of this port and the Board of Health to report immediately by what authority they have sent to Ward's Island, from the ship *James Foster*, a large number of the passengers other than persons suffering from ship fever, which alone can be thus legally transferred. The preamble sets forth that this transfer of these passengers was apparently designed to establish on Ward's Island a quarantine, thus endangering the health and lives of the large and increasing population of Harlem, Yorkville and Westchester County.

We learn by an announcement printed elsewhere, that arrangements have been perfected to entertain Captain DUCHESNE and the officers of the General Transatlantic Company's steamship *Pereire*, now in this City, at a banquet to-morrow evening. The affair was suggested by a society of French residents, but the coöperation of our own citizens has been sought, so that the testimonial may be of an international character. We sincerely hope that coöperation will not be wanting. The courage of the officers of the *Pereire*, displayed under circumstances too recent to need reference, deserves some public recognition. and in default of a more substantial acknowledgment the proposed reunion ought to be numerously attended.

The *World* says "SHERIDAN will go to New-Orleans, and he will issue some insulting orders, and clatter his sabre about, and jingle his spurs, and appease his wounded honor by hectoring the helpless." What a chance for indignant rhetoric the *World* will lose, if, as now seems likely, SHERIDAN goes not to New-Orleans but to St. Louis.

We have news from San Domingo that the old Dominican hatred of Spain has been aroused, and a number of negro guerrilla leaders have gone to Cuba, to assist in forming the liberated slaves into guerrilla bands, to harass and cut off the advanced posts of the Spanish forces. The report says that if these Dominican guerrillas succeed in joining and heading the Cuban *Emancipados*, we shall hear of new and horrible features in the conflict with Spain. We do not doubt it at all, and, in view of the fact, it is no wonder that the Cubans are fleeing the devoted island.

President GRANT'S new Cabinet has been a source of great anxiety to a large number of people, and perhaps to none more than newspaper correspondents. But now that the Cabinet is fully and finally agreed upon, and the new Secretaries have entered upon the duties of their respective offices, it would be well to do them the justice of at least spelling their names correctly. The Secretary of War is RAWLINS, without a "*g*;" the Secretary of the Navy is ADOLPH E. BORIE; the Postmaster-General is CRESWELL, with only one "*s*," and there is not a final "*e*" in the name of the Attorney-General, Mr. HOAR.

The Mormons have lately been adopting the coöperative system in business; and our Salt Lake correspondent mentions, among other movements in this direction, the selling out of the stock of the two most extensive business establishments there to a grand coöperative wholesale mercantile concern, under the name of "Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution," of which establishment all faithful Mormons are expected to purchase when they desire merchandise by the package. He says that the distinctive, outward and visible symbol of business relationship to the movement is a sign over the store with the words, "Holiness to the Lord"—in a semi-circle, surmounting the All-seeing eye, with the title of the concern underneath; and this sign has been adopted by many Mormon retail stores. What would our business establishments hereabouts say to such a sign?

A Washington correspondent reports that "the 'two Hs,' or HANCOCK and HOFFMAN, are spoken of by representative Democrats as suitable candidates for the next Presidential election." But the Montgomery *Mail*, on the other hand, suggests, "let our motto, in anticipation of the next Presidential canvass, be, 'Patience, Prudence, and Pendleton.'" The question is, therefore, which *is* the better motto, "the two Hs" or the three Ps. The Hs are certainly good, but in alliterative advantage the Ps are unquestionably fifty per cent. better. Perhaps, however, HANCOCK and HOFFMAN, with HENDRICKS for Hengland, might turn the balance again in favor of the Hs.

General JORDAN, formerly Chief of BEAUREGARD'S Staff, who is reported to have gone to Cuba to take an important postion in the command of the rebel army, is a very thorough soldier, and a man of scholarly acquirements. He is a graduate of West Point, and served for many years in our old regular army, mainly on the Pacific coast. He accepted his position on BEAUREGARD'S staff at the opening of the war, and was prominent in BEAUREGARD'S early operations in Virginia. When BEAUREGARD was sent West, he accompanied him, and subsequently accompanied him also to Charleston, where he took the lead in the engineering operations against the assaults of General GILMORE. At the close of the war, he came to this City, from whence he soon went to Memphis to edit a newspaper; but subsequently he returned to New-York, where he wrote, in an octavo volume, the *Life and Campaigns of General N. B. Forrest*, and was also a contributor to a number of literary periodicals. He was the author of the scathing article on "Jeff. Davis," which appeared in *Harpers' Magazine*, after the close of the war, and his articles on military and historical subjects were always clear and valuable. If the Cuban revolutionists have any chance of success, General JORDAN will help them in achieving it.

TELEGRAMS.

Exciting Scene in the Spanish Cortes on Conscription.

Petitions for Religious Equality Presented in the British Parliament.

Further Particulars of the Insurrection in Cuba.

Major-General Custer Reported Captured by the Indians.

SPAIN.

The Legality of Civil Marriages—Warm Discussion in the Cortes.

MADRID, Tuesday, March 16.

In the Constituent Cortes, yesterday, a motion was made by a Republican member that the Cortes take ground in favor of legalizing civil marriages, and several Republicans spoke in support of the motion. At the conclusion of the debate, it was announced that the Government intended to introduce a bill on that subject.

A discussion arose concerning the conscription and the recent popular demonstrations against it. Ministers SAGOSTA, TOPETE and PRIM accused ORENSE and PIERRAD of making speeches to the people on Sunday last subversive of the Government. ORENSE was charged with inciting the people to oppose the authority of the Cortes, and PIERRAD was accused of exhorting soldiers to disobey the orders of their officers. A violent scene ensued in the Cortes; the exasperation of both parties rendered discussion impracticable, and after a few words from Deputy FIGUERAS, pledging the Republican Party, whatever its political desires might be, to submit to the decision of the Constituent Cortes, the subject was dropped, and soon afterward the sitting was adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Extradition Treaty—Petitions for Religious Equality in Ireland.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.

In the House of Commons this evening the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented petitions praying for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland, and that amnesty and pardon be granted to all Fenians.

In reply to a question from Mr. TORRENS, the House was informed by Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, that the Government would soon bring in a bill establishing a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the eastern part of Lancashire this morning. No damage was done.

AUSTRIA.

Proposed Change of the Status of the Landwehr.

VIENNA, Tuesday, March 16.

The Reichsrath is strongly in favor of the proposal recently made by the Government to subject the Landwehr to the regular military authorities.

FRANCE.

Discharge of Soldiers and Seamen.

TOULON, Tuesday, March 16.

By orders received from Paris all soldiers and sailors who were recruited in the year 1862 have been discharged from the military and naval depots.

CUBA.

Continued Hostilities—American Officers in the Field.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 16.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande number 1,500, and are under the command of an American named RUDOLPH PALE, formerly in the Confederate service, and lately a clerk in the mercantile house of BISHOP in Caibarien.

Advices from the interior represent that the troops are advancing against the rebels in every direction. The Government officers are working hard to reëstablish communications between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. Skirmishes have taken place at Baca, near Nuevitas, and at Polririlo two fights within forty-eight hours are reported, in one of which, according to the Government account, 175 insurgents were killed. No reports of these engagements have been received from the Cuban side.

Forty rebel prisoners have arrived here from Remedios.

The rebels who were defeated at Mayari are moving toward Holguin.

The *Diario* says wealthy planters and merchants are dissatisfied with the abolition proclamation issued by the insurgents in the Central Department.

A steam transport has arrived from Barcelona with 1,100 Spanish troops.

There is great military activity in the Central and Eastern Departments. Skirmishes between the troops and the rebels are reported in various quarters of the island, but no serious engagement seems to have taken place.

MEXICO.

Arrest of an American Officer—Frequent Executions of Rebels.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 16.

Telegrams from the City of Mexico to March 8 have been received by steamer from Vera Cruz.

Colonel MAYER, formerly of the United States Army, was arrested on the charge of attempting to carry over his regiment to the rebel General NEGRETE.

Many officers, who acted under NEGRETE, have been captured and shot.

Frequent arrests are made in the City of Mexico of persons alleged to be implicated in revolutionary plots.

Wealthy capitalists representing millions of property, are emigrating from the country.

The rebel General NEGRETE had not been heard of since his flight.

The legal courts in Potosi had conceded protection to Governor BUSTAMENTE.

A church in Zacatecas was struck by lightning on the 5th inst., and destroyed. One hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

General AURELIANO RIVERD was killed in a duel with Governor GARCIA. The latter resigned, and IGNACIO VARGAS would act in his place until an election was held for a new Governor.

CHAVEZ has been assassinated by his companions.

CESPEDA, Governor of Yucatan, died at Merida.

The reported appointment of a Minister to Washington proves untrue.

NAVARRO, the Mexican Consul at New-York, will act as one of the Commissioners under the treaty with the United States.

Reported Defeat of General Vargas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 16.

A dispatch from Gavelston to-day, says the Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 7th, contains extracts from Matamoras papers of the 6th, to the effect that a courier had just arrived bringing news of the defeat of the rebel General VARGAS, who, in his blindness and courage, dared attack MARTINEZ's position at Jauz. After a conflict of two hours VARGAS shamefully retreated into the woods, leaving the field covered with his dead. General CORTINA vigorously pursued VARGAS into the woods, and when the courier left VARGAS had been totally defeated. The State of Tamaulipas will now enjoy, peace security and order, which has been so long interrupted.

Governor BUSTAMENTE entered San Luis Potosi on the 13th ultimo, amid great rejoicings.

Pork Packing at the West.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 16.

The *Price Current* publishes a report of pork packing in the West. The total footings are: This season, 2,477,264; last season, 2,793,032; decrease in number, 315,768. The average weight is 5¾ pounds per hog greater than last season, and the average yield of lard is 3½ pounds per hog greater. Including head and gut, the net decrease in crop is 6¾ per cent., and the net decrease in lard is 92,000 pounds.

GENERAL CUSTER.

Report of his Capture by Indians while Scouting—Destruction of the Steamer Ruth.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 16.

A Denver dispatch says Mr. CRAIG, just from Fort Lyon, reports on authority of Major AMES at Fort Lyon, that General CUSTER was captured about eight days since while out on a scouting expedition. There are no particulars, nor does the dispatch say by whom the capture was made.

Governor MCCLURG has appointed W. KING, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, Superintendent of the new Insurance Department created by the Legislature.

The steamer *Ruth*, which was burned yesterday in the lower Mississippi River, was one of the largest and finest vessels in the Western waters. She was owned by the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company; cost, in 1865, $200,000, and was valued at $100,000. She was insured for $55,000 in Western companies. Her cargo of 2,000 tons was valued at about $130,000. The fire originated in the hold near the boilers, and she was immediately sunk by cutting a hole in her bow. She lies in fifteen feet of water. A large portion of her cargo can be saved in a damaged condition.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Murder Trial—Celebration of a Pontificial Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 16.

The case of BROOKS and ORME, before the Supreme Court on a writ of error, was argued today by Hon. CHRISTIAN BURNETT, of the State, and Judge STRONG for the prisoners. A decision will be rendered in a few days. These men were convicted of the murder of BRODHEAD at Delaware Water Gap last year.

A solemn Pontificial Mass was celebrated this morning at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Right Rev. MICHAEL EGAN, the first Bishop of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. HENRY CORNWELL, the second Bishop of Philadelphia, to the vaults under the Cathedral sanctuary in the rear of the main altar. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. P. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, S. C. The speakers among the clergymen present were the following: Right Rev. JEREMIAH SHANAHAN, D. D., Bishop of Harrisburg, and Right Rev. WM. O'HARRA, D.D., Bishop of Scranton. Bishop EGAN was consecrated in 1810 and died in 1814. Bishop CORNWELL was consecrated in 1820.

The Lehigh Rolling Mill at Allentown, Penn., was sold by auction at the Exchange to-day, for $36,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings of the State Legislature—The Jersey City Police Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, March 16.

The bill to authorize the joint companies to increase their capital stock, apportions the increase as follows: The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal, each, $3,000,000; and the New-Jersey Railroad $3,750,000. The bill comes up in the House to-morrow.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported a tax bill to raise $350,000.

The Jersey City Police bill, by which the people are to elect their Commissioners, four each year, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th inst.

The joint meeting will be held next week.

In the United States District Court Judge FIELD granted an injunction on the application of the Morse Patent Pen Company restraining the East Brook Fountain Pen Company from making fountain pens.

Murderers Sentenced—Indian Outrages Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 15.

SAVAGE and SMITH, the men who murdered Lieutenant-Commander MITCHELL, of the United States Navy, in this city, in October last, were sentenced to-day, each to ten years in the State Prison.

Indian outrages are reported in Humboldt County, in this State. One man while plowing his field was shot and killed by the savages, his house plundered and fired, the family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence represents that Indian depredations are numerous. The people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination against them, commencing with the massacre of the Indians residing on the Government reservation, is suggested.

Message from the Governor of Arkansas —Frauds in the Penitentiary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, March 16.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, Ark., says: The Governor to-day sent a message to the Assembly, notifying that body that the Board of Commissioners had awarded State aid to the Memphis and Little Rock and other railroads, which were left out in the Omnibus bill.

The investigations into the Penitentiary contract makes a startling development. It appears that HODGES and WEEKS, the contractors, who recently notified the Governor that they would vacate the grounds on the 1st of April, have drawn from the State Treasury $90,000, none of which has been returned. The contract, which specified their bond for $10,000, has been purloined from the Secretary's office.

The Nemeha Valley Railroad.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Tuesday, March 16.

Major FANNING, Chief Engineer of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, has just returned home, after making an examination of the Nemeha Valley Railroad route, from White Cloud, Kansas, to Lincoln, Nebraska. He reports it a very easy route, being a valley for nearly ninety miles, and only for a short distance would it be necessary to have a grade fifty-three feet to the mile. The country is settling rapidly, and the people on the line of the proposed route are anxious for its speedy construction.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 16.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Banks of this city:

Capital	$43,800,000
Loans	100,820,303
Specie	1,277,315
Legal Tenders	10,869,188
Due from other Banks	12,991,500
Due to other Banks	13,005,630
Deposits	34,081,715
Circulation	25,351,654

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TORONTO, Ont., March 15.—W. H. TAYLOR, a prominent produce merchant, and known on 'Change as the "Barley King," has absconded. His liabilities are heavy.

BOSTON, Mass, March 16.—The Board of Aldermen, with one dissenting vote, have granted the parade ground on the Common for the Peace Musical Concert. The trial of HARRY JENNINGS and CHARLES H. STEADMAN, charged with robbing GEORGE H. GOODING, a broker, of $13,000 in gold and currency in July, 1866, commenced in the Superior Criminal Court to-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 16.—The propeller *Daniel S. Miller* managed to reach the city from New-York to-day, and the *John L. Hasbrouck* is expected to-night. Navigation to this city may now be considered open for the season.

UTICA, N. Y., March 16.—Sister PHILOMENA MYERS, Superior of the Sisters of Charity here since 1865, died this morning and will be buried on Friday.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 16.—SMYTHE & EDMINSON, boot and shoe manufacturers, have failed. Their liabilities are $125,000. C. DORWIN & Co., brokers, have also suspended, one of the partners having absconded with a considerable amount of money.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Captain RICHARD B. FITZGERALD, senior partner of the well-known house of FITZGERALD, BOOTH & Co., of this city, died on Sunday night, aged 62 years. He was the founder of the house, which for many years has been engaged in a large South Pacific trade. St. Patrick's Day will be duly observed here to-morrow.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—Full returns from all but three small towns give STEARNS, for Governor, 35,760; BEDEL, 31,996.

ATLANTA, March 16.—The House passed the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 54 to 46. Republicans present and not voting, 18; Republicans voting nay, 4. It is made the special order in the Senate for to-morrow, at 3 P. M.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 16.—At the election held to-day the people of this city voted unanimously in favor of issuing $100,000 in bonds for the purpose of improving the Falls of St. Anthony.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Captain GEORGE W. RUSSEL, for many years in the service of the Norfolk and Baltimore line of steamers, and well and favorably known to the traveling public, died this morning in this city, aged 56 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

One of the largest and one of the strangest audiences that ever assembled in this establishment was drawn together by the announcement of Miss KELLOGG's benefit last night. The opera was "Faust," and the seats were nearly all sold before the curtain ascended. On such an occasion there should have been not only the attractions of beauty and toilet, but a degree of national pride and enthusiasm. This, however, was not the case. After the great third act Miss KELLOGG—we mention it only by way of illustration—received but three bouquets—one of them a paltry thing, which in these days of general vastness, in flowers and other matters, ought to have shamed the thrower. On the occasion of a benefit, there is no reason for being overtaken by enthusiasm. When one *is* enthusiastic, the smallest flower is a worthy tribute. It may be, and we hope it is so, that the vile habit of throwing bouquets is coming to its close. In these days it celebrates anything but the victory of talent. Among the stalkey things who wade through flowers, Miss KELLOGG is a giantess and another being. She represents the highest art culture that America has reached, and it is so high that Europe has cheerfully recognized it. Gifted with a beautiful voice, a charming presence and a genius quite exceptional in its versatility, she has given to the public in various ways the most perfect satisfaction. And she continues—and we trust long will continue—to do so. Her performance last evening was in every way perfect. Her *Marguerite* is undoubtedly one of the most vivid, pleasing, and delicately-toned representations of the part yet presented. The *rôle* admits of various interpretations. That given to it by Miss KELLOGG is to our mind the best. The lady was warmly applauded during the evening, but the audience being composed for the most part of strangers, there was less directness, as we have before hinted, than should justly have prevailed on such an occasion.

To-night MEYERBEER's opera of "La Prophete" will be given for the third time. The work has been produced in so careful a manner that it deserves to receive the fullest recognition of the public. It has, indeed, enjoyed this good fortune. The cast introduces the best strength of the company, and in a way that brings out the quality as well as the strength of the latter. We have never had a better *Fides* than Mme. LA GRANGE; the *Bertha* of Miss MCCULLOCH is clear and pleasing, and the *Jean* of Signor BOETTI possesses points of great merit. The three Anabaptists are admirably represented. But the charm of this opera, as in all others by the same composer, is the *ensemble*, and this Mr. MARETZEK has provided for in the most ample way. The orchestra and chorus are fine, larger than usual in each department, and thoroughly drilled in both. The effect is, of course, correspondingly agreeable.

Theatrical.

VARIOUS NOTES OF VARIOUS INTEREST.

Several *matinées* are to be given to-day in honor of St. Patrick. We trust the Saint will appreciate this delicate attention on the part of our City managers, and inspire his votaries with the proper disposition to attend the interesting sacrifices. The Olympic Theatre, Wood's Museum, the Bowery Theatre, the New-York Circus and the Tammany will offer their current attractions to celebrate the Saint's festival. At each of these places performances will be given at 2 o'clock.

A special reduction of the admission rate is announced by the managers of Tammany for the entertainment this afternoon. The price for this occasion will be twenty-five cents. In the absolute failure of other attractions, price instead of quality might be an inducement to draw people to the theatres, but in that case the minimum might be reached at Tammany by a clever combination of its dramatic and refectory departments. Thus, instead of lowering the charges any more, the managers might announce that previous to the new pantomime would be presented (to each patron) "an entirely new sandwich with new bread, new butter, new ham and new mustard, to be followed by the latest burlesque with Miss HARRISON on a velocipede; the whole to conclude with an entirely original cup of coffee, supported by a numerous corps of Turkish Beauties in new and correct costumes." There does not appear to be any immediate necessity for resorting to this, however, as Tammany continues to be very fairly attended. For the current week, three clever boys named GREGORY, go through a variety of gymnastic acts similar to those performed by the HANLON brothers. Their youth recommends them to the sympathies, and their grace and expertness to the applause of the audience. A pantomime entitled "Mother Widdle Waddle," is also on the programme for the week, and is fully as interesting as anything of the kind can be, which exhibits chiefly familiar tricks and transformations.

The illness of Miss ELISE HOLT continues. A malignant sore throat, we understand, confines this actress to her bed. Miss MINNIE JACKSON takes the part of *Gennaro*, in the Waverly burlesque, during Miss HOLT's illness. For the present week, also, Mr. ATKINS takes the part of *The Dook*; on Monday next when Mr. LEWIS is to withdraw from the cast, the *rôle* of *Lucretia*, now played by that commedian, will be given to Mr. ATKINS.

Mr. BROUGHAM publicly notifies his company and the public that his present season will close on Saturday, April 3.

Mr. DAVIDGE, who is to be the stage manager during Mr. TAYLEURE's direction of affairs at "The Grand Opera House"—calls his company to a meeting on the stage at 11 o'clock Saturday next. The cast of the leading parts in "The Tempest" is stated as follows: *Prospero*, Mr. E. L. Davenport; *Ferdinand*, Mr. Frank Mayo; *Alonzo*, Mr. J. T. Bangs; *Antonio*, Mr. Carden; *Caliban*, Mr. Davidge; *Miranda*, Miss Josephine Fiddes.

Mr. J. G. HANLEY, at present stage manager at Wallack's Theatre, is engaged for that position at Booth's Theatre next season.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who is shortly to open the St. James Theatre, in London, has offered Mr. MARK SMITH a leading position in her company, which he will likely accept. It is Mrs. WOOD's intention, we believe, to recruit her company to a considerable extent from the American stage.

Mr. GEORGE H. MILES, of Maryland, has just concluded an American comic opera, adapted from the Arabian story of "Abou Hassan." Manager FORD, of Baltimore, has secured the piece with the intention of organizing a special company for its representation in the principal cities.

Miss MARRIOTT, who is engaged to appear at Wood's Museum on Easter Monday, has arrived in the steamship *City of Baltimore*. The lady will likely make her *début* as *Hamlet*. The last actress who played *Hamlet* in this City, we believe, was Mrs. THOMAS HAMBLIN—(Mrs. SHAW.)

"School" is going the rounds of the country. It has just been withdrawn from SELWYN's in Boston, was acted at two theatres in Chicago last week, is in rehearsal at the Arch-street, Philadelphia, and is the current attraction at the Park Theatre in Brooklyn. Next Monday, also, a new play by the same author, called "My Lady Clara," is to be produced at two theatres in Boston.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is playing in Philadelphia this week; LOTTA is taking a rest in New-York; GRAU's French troupe give "Genevieve de Brabant" in Rochester to-night and to-morrow evening; Mrs. LANDER is in New-Orleans; Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS in St. Louis.

Death of General Barstow.

General WILSON BARSTOW died in this City last evening, of pneumonia, at the residence of his friend, Mr. RICHARD H. STODDARD, No. 75 East Tenth-street. General BARSTOW served during the war on the staff of Major-General JOHN A. DIX, and was with him when he was in command at Baltimore, Fortress Monroe and this City. He was an energetic young officer, of intelligence and ability, and during his service in the army held several exceedingly responsible positions. At the close of the war he was appointed by Secretary MCCULLOCH Assistant Appraiser in this City, in the office of Mr. THOMAS MCELRATH. General BARSTOW was 39 years of age, and his death will be deeply regretted by a large number of friends.

PERSONAL.

Governor Gibbs, of Rhode Island, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton; Hon. J. G. Smith, of Boston; Colonel Bissell, of Hartford, and T. Magoun, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Major-General Heintzelman, of the U. S. A., and Hon. A. B. Garfield, of Albany, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Paymaster C. H. Littell, of the U. S. N., is at the Gladstone House. General Harwood, of the U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. William C. Hasbrook, of Auburn; Admiral Goldsborough, of the U. S. N.; Hon. C. B. Erwin, of New-Britain, and Hon. A. Packer, of Munch Chunk, are at the Astor House.

List of Americans registered with NORTON & Co., No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris: New-York—W. E. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Haughwout, T. H. Rusherford, James A. Hays, G. W. Fellows and lady, Ch. S. Belcher, Mrs. M. R. Simons, T. G. Schomburg, R. A. Goodenough, General R. W. Kirkham, U. S. A.; Major Murray Davis and wife, U. S. A. Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, W. Kumbel Wilson, Miss Louise K. Kumbel. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Chilson, S. T. Bacon, Ch. J. Brooks, John E. Gower. Waterbury, Conn.—T. Armstrong, Mrs. E. Armstrong. Paris—Prince Polignac, Captain Bingham, Captain Stewart, Lord Lyons. Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bowler, Lewis S. Clark. Venezuela—A. M. Falcon. Hong-Kong—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter. Stockton, Cal.—Dr. W. C. Norcom. Springfield, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Bowen.

The Reinstatement of Second Assistant Engineer Sawyer.

From the Rochester Express, March 15.

While the question of impeaching the late President was mooted, last year, a young Scotch Assistant Engineer on board of one of our naval vessels, Mr. GEORGE F. SAWYER, said in the hearing of his comrades, that "Mr. JOHNSON was liable to impeachment, and ought to be impeached, and he hoped and believed the Senate would impeach and remove him." One of the men on board dared him to repeat the remark, and he did repeat it. He was then threatened with being reported, and said to his fellows that he had simply expressed an opinion, and he did not think any one in the service could be punished for such an expression. He was reported and tried by a naval court-martial, sentenced to be reprimanded, suspended from rank and duty one year, and placed on half pay, waiting orders. This sentence was carried out, and the young engineer resigned his position in October last, and returned home to Albion, Orleans County. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign last Fall, by singing and speaking. Not long since he was married to a daughter of Mr. O. BOYCE, of Albion, and has since become engaged with his father-in-law in the hardware business at that place.

The telegraph brings us the sequel to his naval experience above related. An order issued from the Navy Department by Secretary BORIE revokes the sentence, restores his full pay and rank, and obliterates, so far as possible, the record made against him for indulging in a little "free speech" under his flag. The tyranny of the "old man of the sea" has driven from the service a young man who was serving his country faithfully in an important department of duty, and given to him a new vocation, wherein we wish him great success. Mr. SAWYER is a young man of high character, the son of a very respectable family, and has the best regards of his townsmen.

One of Judge DAVIS' first acts on his assuming his seat as Representative in Congress, was to call the attention of Secretary BORIE to this case of personal proscription for opinion sake, and upon the facts being known, the revocatory order was immediately issued. General GRANT at once approved the order, and Mr. SAWYER's friends are congratulating him upon this act of justice. We tender him our good wishes.

Nova Scotia and the United States.

From the Toronto Globe, March 15.

The Nova Scotian Government is in no position to send treasonable delegations to Washington. It has enough to do to maintain its footing within the "constitutional" limit set by the Repeal Convention in August. If it went beyond that, and proposed rebellious measures, it would go down at once. It is true that the Government of that Province did at one time propose to send Mr. HOWE to Washington as the representative of Nova Scotia at a salary of $3,000 a year. But he was to look after the commercial interests of the Province, and not to negotiate terms of annexation. The offer was only made to him in the hope that it would keep him from taking office under Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and not because even the local Ministers supposed he would be of any use in Washington. The scheme was too foolish to catch a shrewd man like Mr. HOWE, and came to naught, and served only to show that the Repealers were frightened at the prospect of losing Mr. HOWE. Even if the Repealers should continue in power for a year or two longer, the danger of their appealing to Washington is very slight. It is true, some of them are Annexationists; but very many of their best and ablest men do not want annexation at all. They simply hope—if they have any hope at all—that, by repeated appeals to the Imperial authorities, they may at last wear out their patience, and get permission for the Province to return to its old isolated position. If the Annexationists were, by any positive movement of their own, to drive off the Repealers of that way of thinking, and the men would adhere to the Repeal Party, solely because they are committed to it as it now stands, they would find themselves a very weak faction, hardly worthy of even that contemptuous designation.

Secretary Borie Visits the Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 16.

Hon. ADOLPH E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday, in company with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, and was received with due honor by the marines of the Yard, who were drawn up in a line at the entrance. The marines presented a very pleasing appearance, being dressed with their usual care in their Winter uniforms. The Secretary proceeded to Commodore MARCHAND's office, where he was introduced to all of the officers in the station, with whom he spent about half an hour in friendly conversation. These gentlemen were in full dress, and seemed gratified with their introduction to Mr. BORIE. While the Secretary was in Commodore MARCHAND's office a salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of the occasion, under the direction of Lieutenant SHERMAN. The Secretary then proceeded to the Commodore's house, and after staying a few minutes, returned to the city, as it was considered advisable to postpone the official inspection of the Navy-yard, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Mr. BORIE left for Washington by the 4 o'clock train in the afternoon.

Senator Sumner's Forthcoming Speech.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 13.

Senator SUMNER has in print, and will soon deliver, a speech taking the ground that England is entirely responsible for much more than the destruction of our ships; that her action resulted in sweeping our commerce from the seas, and in prolonging war at least a year. Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, hearing of this, said to Mr. SUMNER, "That means war." The French Minister (BERTHEMY) said, "Mr. SUMNER, that means expansion of territory." The matter is making more stir in diplomatic circles than any question which has agitated them for a long time. It does not please the English here to learn that the French think, as BERTHEMY's remark is interpreted, that England will not fight, but give up British America instead.

Death of the Consul-General of France in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, Feb. 15.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of M. CHARLES FERDINAND DE CAZOTTE, Consul-General of France, who died on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., at his residence, in this city, of variola malignant. The funeral took place yesterday from the armory of the French military company, the Lafayette Guard, on Montgomery-street, at 12 o'clock M., and was attended by hundreds, not only of our French citizens, but by all nationalities, by whom the deceased had long been known and respected in his official and social relations.

M. DE CAZOTTE was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and had been decorated with several foreign orders. He was successively French Consul at Panama, Lima and Valparaiso, and finally was appointed to reside in San Francisco in place of M. F. GAUTIER. After an absence of many years from France, he obtained leave of absence and revisited his native land last year, and was promoted to the position of Consul-General in California—his Government deeming it important that French commerce should be thus directly in communication with the Ministry instead of by the medium of the French Consulate-General in New-York, as heretofore.

The funeral was attended by the French Benevolent Society, the Lafayette Philharmonic Society, and other French associations. The flags of the shipping at the wharves and in the harbor were at half-mast, and a dense throng lined the streets through which the cortege passed. M. DE CAZOTTE was 50 years of age.

A Negro Claims Eight Hundred Acres in San Francisco.

From the Stockton (Cal.) Independent, Feb. 10.

A negro man, aged about eighty years, recently arrived in San Francisco from New-York, visiting the former city for the purpose of reclaiming and taking possession of some eight hundred acres thereof, which he claims to own. He says that he lived where San Francisco now stands some thirty-five years ago, at which time he received a grant from the Mexican Government for eight hundred acres of the peninsula, but the sandy and barren character of the soil was such that he did not value it very highly. After several years' residence he went into Southern Mexico and thence to the Atlantic States, where he joined FREMONT's exploring expedition and returned to California. After the cession of this State to our Government he claims to have located a land warrant on the present site of San Francisco. It is understood that he is well pleased with the improvements that have been put upon his land during his absence, and that he is disposed to be liberal with his tenants. A swarm of real estate "sharps" are on his train, disposed to cultivate him. If this sable shadow is as dark as represented, it will considerably cloud San Francisco real estate.

Hawaiian Islands—Mauna Loa Active—Drought.

Dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by mail, are to the 6th of February. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following:

From Kona we learn that the terminal crater, Mokuaweoweo, on Mauna Loa, is very active. Saturday, Jan. 23, early risers in Kona and Kau witnessed several jets of red-hot lava thrown high into the air, from four to five hundred feet. The first fire was seen half an hour before sunrise, and could be seen until the daylight and smoke about the top of the mountain rendered it indistinct. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt during the week. The shock felt at Kaalaea, on this island, on the 19th, was not remarked on Hawaii.

A party just from Kona, Hawaii, informs us that the whole district is suffering from the long-continued drought. Several tanks and cisterns are nearly empty. Cattle are suffering severely. It is even said that some parties are on an allowance of water. Water will be sent from this city by the next opportunity.

Legislative Committee on Express Companies.

This Committee, of which Hon. Mr. RAY is chairman, was in session at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, from Saturday morning until last evening, when it adjourned, after having examined several witnesses, among whom were Messrs. FARGO and KNAPP, officers of the Express Companies.

The investigation is understood to have taken a range sufficiently wide to include evidence upon the various rumors and reports which have been circulated as to the alleged mismanagement, &c., of the Merchants' Union Company.

Among these rumors was one that Judge BARNARD had been influenced by improper motives in making his decision in the great Waterbury suit with that Company. Upon this point Mr. KNAPP, the Secretary of the Company, testified as follows:

"The report or rumor that Judge BARNARD was paid anything by the Company, or its officers, pending, or before, or after the litigation, is utterly untrue. He was never paid one dollar, directly or indirectly. The whole story is a sheer fabrication—cruelly, wickedly, and infamously false.

I desire to emphasize this statement by affirming that it is made without any equivocation or mental reservation whatever, and as a simple matter of justice to Judge BARNARD."

While we have ourselves never given any credence to the rumor referred to, we are very glad to publish this positive and authoritative refutation of it.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

COUNTERFEITED BUSINESS LABELS.—In another column Mr. HELMBOLD advertises the discovery of a counterfeit imitation of his labels, by means of which certain unscrupulous persons seek to defraud the public and injure his business.

$1,000 Reward
FOR
DETECTING
THE
COUNTERFEITER
OF
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HOW TO DETECT IT.
THE GENUINE HAS MY NAME AND ADDRESS BLOWN IN THREE SIDES OF BOTTLE;
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

Unquestionably the business has been carried on for some time, and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to the quality or contents of the bottle.

My conclusion is that the expensive wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plate taken by a dishonest engraver.

I have been in consultation with the various Glass Works in regard to it, and they assert that they have never made any bottles for any one the pattern of the spurious. I have purchased all my bottles, for twelve years, from Messrs. SHEETS & DUFFY, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle: "H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA." THE SPURIOUS HAS NOT, and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrapper, in a majority of cases.

My name and address is not blown in the spurious, and I have never used any bottle without this precaution.

Thus far it is evident that the SPURIOUS has emanated from SMALL JOBBERS or PEDDLERS of various preparations, who, when questioned, reply "that they never take bills or receipts when procuring their supplies," which causes difficulty in tracing.

My Buchu is no patent medicine or secret concoction, but a superior preparation, a concentrated fluid extract of the (Diosma Crenata) Buchu Leaves.

Any druggist, physician or patient, that is at all familiar with the properties of the Buchu Leaves, would have no difficulty in DETECTING THE FRAUD, as not the slightest regard has been paid to the contents of the spurious bottles, but simply a colored liquid with little taste or odor.

A very important item to druggists is, that quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a result has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what impression the afflicted may have formed of me, who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business by this counterfeit, which possesses no medicinal virtues whatever. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will greatly appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report. I WILL PROTECT SUCH FROM LOSS, AND WILL CAUSE TO BE ARRESTED DEALERS FOUND WITH THE SPURIOUS FROM THIS DATE.

Any information derived leading to detection will be thankfully received, and receive a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

H. T. HEMBOLD,
No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above the following druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine: GEORGE C. PORTER, 42d-st. and Broadway; J. J. CORCORAN, No. 119 Bowery; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; H. PAEPKE, 14th-st., near 6th-av., New-York. And many others of Philadelphia.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

THE BALLSTON SPA LITHIA SPRING WATER contains double the quantity of mineral matter of other springs, is more efficacious in diseases, and is a specific for kidney, scrofulous, cutaneous, rheumatic and bilious complaints. Sold by all druggists. Try it and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS. Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

☞HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

As a NEWSPAPER, the TIMES will continue to be, as it has been, unsurpassed.

Its CORRESPONDENCE, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press;—and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES contains, in addition to all the news of the day, from eight to ten columns of interesting literary matter, selected with great care from the latest periodical literature of this country and Europe, including the best stories, poems, &c., besides original articles by accomplished writers on subjects of general interest. It is therefore not only a NEWSPAPER, in the proper sense of the word, but a journal of ART, LITERATURE and FASHION; and no pains are spared to make it the most complete and interesting Sunday newspapers in the country. The matter it contains is always fresh and new, and is arranged in a tasteful and attractive manner.

The TIMES issues three editions, all of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing *fixty-six* columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills

Take out from the stomach, the bowels and blood those matters or humors that cause or continue disease. Thus they certainly cure Colds, Coughs, Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatisms, Dizziness, Pains of the head and limbs and bowels, and cannot fail to benefit whoever is sick, whether recent or otherwise.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, Brandreth House, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Furniture.—New designs and new styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods, original drawings furnished, with estimates for finishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

N. B.—Curtains and furniture covering store at No. 447 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st.—Wedding Cards and Envelopes of superior workmanship. (Established 1815.)

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BERRY—DODGE.—On Tuesday, March 16, at the residence of John Travis, Esq., by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., SAMUEL BERRY, of New-York, to PHEBE DODGE, of Clyde, Ohio.

DIED.

BARSTOW.—Last evening, at the residence of Mr. R. H. Stoddard, General WILSON BARSTOW, of pneumonia, in the 39th year of his age.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, March 16, GEORGE W. BRADY, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 646 Hudson-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOOTH.—On Sunday, March 14, ALICE SEYMOUR, infant daughter of Mary S. H. and William T. Booth, aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 3 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, March 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, at his late residence, No. 225 East 11th-st., CHARLES L. CARPENTER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

COREY.—On Monday, March 15, Miss SARAH W. COREY, sister of Rev. D. G. Corey, of Utica, and Rev. S. A. Corey, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 17, at 12 M., at the residence of her sister, No. 108 West 43d-st.

CONOVER.—After a brief illness, ELLA, only child of Samuel and Carrie Conover, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, James S. Lewis, No. 292 West Houston-st., on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARRINGTON.—At Croton Landing, N. Y., on Monday, March 15, CARRIE, youngest daughter of H. P. and M. J. Farrington.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the parents' residence. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOUSLEY.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of heart disease, GEORGE W. HOUSLEY, formerly of Boston, Mass., but for some years a resident of this City.

ISELIN.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 15, JOHN A. ISELIN, in his 53d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., corner of 10th-st., on Thursday, March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, March 16, MARY R., wife of Wm. H. Martin, of Brooklyn, aged 46 years and 6 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERRIAM.—On Monday, March 15, ANNIE M., youngest daughter of Isaac L. and Ellen M. Merriam, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 143 West 43d-st. The remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

RANKIN.—On Monday, March 15, 1869, JOHN RANKIN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 350 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

ROSEVELT.—At Bergen Heights, N. J., on Monday, March 15, PAMELIA, relict of John Rosevelt, and daughter of David Page, of Northampton, Fulton County, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wesley Gleason, in Bergen City.

SIMONSON.—At their late residence, on Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island, on Saturday, March 13, MARGARET DE GROOT, wife of Abraham Simonson, and on Tuesday, March 16, ABRAHAM SIMONSON, in the 78th year of their age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.

SURGET.—On Tuesday, March 16, JACOB SURGET, in the 97th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 220 East 11th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

TALCOTT.—After a brief illness, on Monday, March 15, REBECCA W., daughter of the late William H. Talcott, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 61 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN BLARCOM.—In Cornwall, on Saturday, March 13, SARAH VAN BLARCOM, aged 11 years, daughter of John A. and Mary F. Van Blarcom.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., corner of Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ The members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry A. Burr, from his late residence, corner 119th-st. and Avenue A, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Members are requested to meet at No. 393 4th-av., at 10½ A. M.

By order of J. R. TRESIDER, N. G.
J. CROKER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT CURE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

OF A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CITIZEN WELL KNOWN TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND GALENA LEAD CO.,
No. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir:* For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year, with more or less hemorrhage, which, together, for the last few years, has kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last, I had a very severe hemorrhage; and, according to the judgment of a good New-York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. This physician (and my good friends) said "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January I took a very severe cold; and, fortunately, was occupying rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., directly over your office. I think about the 16th of January, I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines; and after showing them to him, and having tasted them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like; they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last Summer, and I say the same now. If you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends that "he could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicines, but had not seen you. The doctor called a few times and found me, much to his surprise, he said, improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement, but, on the contrary, expressed doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying: "My symptoms were improving; the PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and, to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable.

Yours truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 23, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his rooms. Sold also, wholesale and retail, by John F. Henry, No. 21 Park-row.

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HOW HE WON HER. A SEQUEL TO "FAIR PLAY." By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A bright, clear day yesterday, and a very full attendance at the Exchange Salesroom. The sales were varied and well calculated to attract large crowds.

The stands of the different auctioneers selling out-of-town property were early surrounded by an eager set of responsible bidders—workingmen who had, by careful industry, accumulated an amount sufficient to buy for themselves plots of ground on which they might build comfortable homes, and which should possess to each occupant the great charm of ownership.

These sales of course drew together the largest audiences, and at them the bidding was most spirited. Homes are now in demand—not grand, expensive mansions, with elegant grounds and magnificent surroundings, but comfortable little boxes, with cozy gardens, and the many little bits of comfort which can scarcely be described, but which can very readily be appreciated. An indescribable sort of luxury attaches in every man's mind to the place which he can honestly call his own home, which belongs to him and to his children, and which is to them a place of refuge, where they may retire from the world and feel free and happy. All sales which offer these attractions are numerously attended.

Other property also sold well, and the market was very firm. The decline, which was by many expected, was not realized; on the contrary, prices generally advanced and the day proved a very favorable one.

The Brooklyn property sold by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and WYCKOFF & LITTLE, was disposed of promptly and at very satisfactory prices. The Harlem lots sold by Mr. JAS. M. MILLER also went off quite rapidly and at fair rates.

The West Side lots sold by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. drew together a large crowd. The bidding was quite spirited and the prices brought were excellent, much better than was anticipated. The lots are situated very far west, near the river, and are not of the class which generally command high prices. This firm will, within the next few weeks, have sales of other very desirable West Side and Boulevard property, the particulars of which will be duly presented to our readers.

The growing demand for country property has extended throughout Westchester and the adjoining counties and Brooklyn, and into New-Jersey. Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of Jersey City, have just issued their semi-annual descriptive list of New-Jersey real estate. It is a compact volume, contains complete descriptions of very many desirable pieces of improved and unimproved property in the large cities and delightful little villages of New-Jersey, and is generally interesting.

A number of interesting sales will take place to-day.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, by order of the executors of PHILIP HARMON, the three-story brick house and lot No. 58 West Washington-place; also, the four-story brick store and dwelling No. 498 Ninth-avenue.

Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. will sell the three-story and basement brick house and lot on north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. An elegant new three-story brown-stone house and lot on Sixty-second-street, near the Grand Boulevard. Several desirable lots in Harlem; other valuable City lots, and ten lots at Stapleton, Staten Island.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the lot No. 173 Macdougal-street, between Eighth-street and Waverley-place.

Mr. A. JOURNEAY will sell the three-story house, brown-stone front, No. 327 West Twenty-ninth-street, (Lamartine-place.)

Other smaller sales will take place. During the week numerous desirable pieces of property in this City and vicinity will be offered, and as the market now seems quite firm, the sales will doubtless be profitable.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot n. w. corner of 10th-av. and 60th-st., 25.5x100, John Eckhoff	$6,075
3 lots adj. on 10th-av., each 25x100, Jas. Clark	14,250
1 lot n. s. of 60th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100, John Eckhoff	3,675
1 lot adjoining, same size, B. P. Fairchild	3,200
1 lot adjoining, same size, John H. Bussell	3,200
2 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley	6,000
2 lots adjoining, same size, B. P. Fairchild	5,400
1 lot adjoining, same size, B. P. Fairchild	2,700
2 lots adjoining, same size, G. V. Jordan	5,100
3 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley	6,225
1 lot adjoining, same size, T. Farley	2,075
5 lots adjoining, same size, E. J. Busley	10,125
5 lots adjoining, same size, Chas. Rowe	9,875
1 lot s. w. corner of 61st-st. and 10th-av., 25.5x100, W. J. Stafford	2,000
1 lot adjoining on 10th-av., 25x100, W. J. Stafford	5,050
1 lot adjoining, same size, W. J. Stafford	5,350
1 lot adjoining, same size, W. J. Stafford	5,100
2 lots s. s. 61st-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, Bernard Smyth	7,400
2 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley, for	6,720
2 lots adjoining, same size, Bernard Smyth	6,250
2 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley, for	5,250
1 lot adjoining, same size, R. Kahoe, for	2,525
1 lot adjoining, same size, R. Kahoe, for	2,500
2 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley, for	4,400
2 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley, for	4,350
2 lots adjoining, same size, Patrick Riley, for	4,150
5 lots adjoining, same size, L. C. Stewart, for	9,750
1 lot adjoining, same size, E. Legry, for	2,050
2 lots adjoining, same size, J. Bernheimer, for	4,100
1 lot s. e. corner of 11th-av. and 61st-st., 25.5x100, F. Ridell	4,400
3 lots adjoining, on 11th-av., each 25x100, Meyer S. Isaacs	10,050
1 lot n. e. corner 11th-av. and 60th-st., 25.5x100, J. Bernheimer	4,100
3 lots adjoining, on 11th-av., each 25x100, J. Bernheimer	9,300

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story brick house and lot, and 2-story brick house in rear, No. 440 W. 32d-st., lot 25x98.9, A. Lewis	$13,000
4-story brick house No. 258 E. 42d-st., lot 25x92.4, C. Ketchum	14,900
4-story brick house and lot No. 223 E. 41st-st. lot 16.10x72.6, C. Ketchum	9,950
2 4-story brick houses and lots Nos. 225 and 227 E. 41st-st., each 16.4x98.9, C. Ketchum	21,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick house and lot No. 29 3d-av., e. s., 23 ft. n. of E. 9th-st., lot 25x70, Mr. Kuntzler	$13,400
3-story brick house and lot No. 41 3d-av., s. e. corner of 10th-st., lot 23x70, Mr. Kuntzler	17,000
2 lots n. s. of W. 59th-st., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, Mr. Morris	21,400
2-story brick house and lot No. 312 E. 26th-st., each 25x98.9, J. L. Haywood	7,700

By B. P. Fairchild.

2 3-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 506 and 508 W. 25th-st., lots each 25x100, E. C. Hornal	$6,000

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick house and lot s. s. of 32d-st., 152 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 17.6x98.9, James Kelley	$6,350

By D. M. Seaman.

4-story brick house and lot No. 181 Lexington-av., lot 19.6x85, E. Gray	$19,150

By James M. Miller.

2-story frame house and lot No. 46 114th-st., 195 ft. w. 3d-av., lot 46x100.10, Mr. Hawley	$12,075
1 lot s. e. cor. Clinton-av. and 141st-st., Baxter	$1,310
3 lots adjoining on Clinton-av., Baxter	3,690
7 lots adjoining, Baxter	8,225
4 lots s. s. 141st-st., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-av., each 25x109, W. Smith	3,700
4 lots adjoining, each 25x103, Mr. Cutter	3,760
4 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Clark	3,680
1 lot s. w. cor. St. Ann's-av. and 141st-st., 25x100, Mr. Boerum	1,350
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, Mr. Boerum	1,240
lot adjoining, 30.4x98, Mr. Bemish	1,245

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot on corner 9th-av. and Macomb-st., 24.1x94.5	$10,200
1 lot on 9th-av., adjoining, 20x94.5	6,200
1 gore on 9th-av., adjoining, 20.9x94.5x30.2x87.2	6,300
4 lots on the corner of 8th-av. and Degraw-st., each 25x100, in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Plaza and entrance to the Park, each	4,225
Lot corner of Warren-st. and Carlton-av., 26.6x95	4,250
1 lot on Warren-st., adjoining, 21x95	3,400
1 lot on Warren-st., adjoining, 20.6x95	3,350
1 lot on Warren-st., adjoining, same size	3,350
1 lot on Warren-st., adjoining, same size	3,250
4 lots on Warren-st., adjoining, 20x131, each	3,400
2 lots on Warren-st., adjoining, 20x131, each	3,300
2 lots on Warren-st., adjoining, 20x131, each	3,300
2 lots on Warren-st., adjoining, 20x131, each	3,200
2 lots on Warren-st., adjoining, 20x131, each	3,350
3 lots on Wyckoff-st., rear of above, same size, each	2,350
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,300
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,400
3 lots adjoining, same size, each	2,350
2 gore lots, 12.9 in front, 57.6 to 131 deep, on Wyckoff-st., adjoining above—one of these lots has no front—each	1,450
4 lots corner of 8th-av. and Macomb-st., 20x87, each	2,300
4 lots corner of Fiske-place and Macomb-st., each 20x80, each	1,400
2 lots on 8th-av. and Fiske-place, rear of above, fronting on both sts., 20x96, each	1,900
8 lots on Union-st., near 7th-av., 22x90, each	1,725
10 lots in Macomb-st., Polhemus-place and Seventh-av., being the entire front on Macomb-st., each lot 20x96 feet, each	1,475
5 lots on President-st., near 6th-av., each lot 25x100 feet, each	1,075
1 lot on Carroll-st., rear of above, same size	1,075
4 lots on Carroll-st., adjoining above, same size, each	1,050

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, India Wharf, 84.1 ft. e. of Conover-st., R. J. Kieler	$6,100
3 lots, India Wharf, 350 ft. e. of above, each 25x120, G. Lorillard	15,300
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. Lorillard	4,500
1 gore lot, corner of Hamilton-av. and Conover-st., 24.11x80x58.7x86.10, R. J. Kieler	6,100
3 lots w. s. Hamilton-av., 350 ft. e. of above, each 25x80, T. P. Kernochan	12,000
1 lot adjoining, same size, C. Booth	5,000
1 lot and gore on Summit and Imlay sts., 55x80.4, J. Lorillard	4,300
1 lot Summit-st., adjoining, 25x47.6	2,100

By Wyckoff & Little.

2-story frame house and lot s. s. Myrtle-av., 40.5 ft. e. of Yates-av., lot 22.2x100, John Dorlan	$3,900
2-story frame house and lot 40.4 ft. e. of the above, lot 22.2x100	4,750
3-story brick house and lot No. 212 Clinton-st., w. s., near Harrison-st., lot 25x96, E. B. Litchfield	15,000
3-story house and lot No. 135 Clinton-st, 75 ft. s. of Amity-st, lot 25x90, N. Henderson	16,000
2 lots s. e. corner Henry and Congress sts., each 21.11x80, E. B. Litchfield	5,940
3-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s. of Hall-st., 340 ft. n. of Gates-av., lot 20x100, Mr. Herbert	13,500

By ——

1 lot corner Marcy-av. and Lynch-st., 20x80, Jas. Dickinson	$775
4 lots adjoining, on Marcy-av., each 20x80, James Dickinson	2,740
22 lots on Lynch-st., 80 ft. from Marcy-av., each 20.2x100, J. Dickinson	12,650
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. Sheppard	675
1 lot corner Lynch-st. and Lee-av., 20x50.8, Jas. Flanigan	900
4 lots adjoining, on Lee-av., each 20x80.8, James Flanigan	3,200

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of Court-st., 53.5x73.5x51.10x73.5	$11,500
Atlantic-st., s. s., 137 ft. w. of Henry-st., 74.6x100	29,700
Balchen-place, s. s., 147.9 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90	6,500
Cedar and Willow sts., n. w. corner, 25x185	1,600
Cedar and Willow sts., s. w. corner, 10x117	
Chauncey st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	1,083
Chauncey-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	542
Degraw-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100	17,175
7th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 50x100	
6th-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 25x100	
Degraw-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100	
Devoe and Lorrimer sts., s. w. cor., 18.4x40	4,500
Hooper-st., s. s., 246.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 44.8x110	2,400
Middle-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.2	1,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 449.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	900
Pacific-st., n. s., 469.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	900
Powers-st., n. s., 206.6 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 22x100	4,400
Sackett-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	4,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 256.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100	2,000
Stockholm-st. and Johnson-av., s. w. cor., 100x100	800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 155.11 ft. e. of Underhill-av, 32.1x17.7x36.9	nom.
2d-st., s. s., 300.4 ft. w. of Bond-st., 19.8x100	5,000
3d-st. and North 7th-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	2,900
Brooklyn-av. and Jamaica and Brooklyn Railroad, s. e. corner, 74.6x100	3,050
Clermont-av., w. s., 70.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 23x72.3	6,000
De Kalb-av. and Oxford-st., s. e. corner, 33.10x99.2x13.6x103	34,000
Franklin-av. and 2d-st., s. e. corner, 90x110.4	800
Gates-av., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Downing-st., 27x100	7,000
Lawrence-av., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 1st-st., 86.6x100	2,800
Marcy-av. and Ross-st., s. e. corner, 20x69.10	9,000
Myrtle and Carlton avs., s.w. corner, 58x69.3x75.5	20,000
Railroad-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x200	1,350
Sheppard-av., w. s., 116.1 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	175
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 84.7 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 40x90	2,750
Willoughby-av. and Walworth-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	3,700
5th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25x97.10	1,800

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 448, first floor, &c., 3 yrs., per year	$840

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Courtlandt.

Smith-st., e. s., adjoining W. Reynolds', 50x235	$6,250

East Chester.

11th-av., n. s., lot No. 48, Wakefield's, 100x114	$225

Greenburg.

Storm-st., e. s., adjoining Ann Ayres', 37x110	$950

Morrisania.

Grove-av., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100	$1,200
Union-st., n. e. s., part of lot No. 38, N. Melrose, 25x100	600
Willis-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x100	800
140th-st., s. s., 431 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	1,050

West Farms.

Morris-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 45x89	$2,800
4th-st., s. w. s., part of lot No. 27, Morrisania, 26x118	3,500

Yonkers.

Albany Post road, e. s., 361 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 100x180	$2,000
Riverdale-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	700
Woodworth-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Union-place, 50x100	1,250

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 50x100	$1,300
Belmont-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	550
Condit-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 26x106	420
Essex and Middlesex road, e. s., indefinite locality, 30x100	3,000
Quitman-st., w. s., 107 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x100	3,000

Clinton.

Elizabeth-av. and Miller-st., easterly cor., 40x172	$3,500

East Orange.

Morris and Essex Railroad-av., s. s., part of R. Perdue's, 50x558	$5,000

Milburn.

Plot adjoining A. Oakey Hall's, 10 76-100 acres	$1,722

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., 67 ft. n. of Railroad-av., 16.8x74	$6,200
North 1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Coles-st., 100x100	7,250

Hudson City.

Beacon-av., n. s., lot No. 83, Collerd's Homestead map, 25x90	$950
Gardner-st., n. s., lot No. 756, block No. 3, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	206

Bayonne.

Bergen Point Plank road and Constable's Hook road, corner of, 100x200	$5,000
Avenue C and Oakland-av., n. corner, 115x172	5,155
Oakland-av., s. s., 172 ft. from Woodlawn-av., 86x184	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLY, THE handsome four-story Philadelphia-brick house, No. 111 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. It is well and substantially built, has all improvements, including marble halls, hard-wood finish, French-plate windows, &c., and is in most perfect order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 45TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, in perfect order, 20x50 x¾ block, containing extra baths, large closets, burglar alarm, &c., together with new carpets, curtains and gas fixtures; price $37,500. For particulars and permits apply at No. 74 Duane-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND WORTH-ST.—For sale, one lot southwest corner of Chatham-square and Worth-st., 33 feet front on Chatham-square; also two gores on Worth-st., near Chatham-square, made by the extension of Worth-st. For particulars and terms apply to ROBERT S. LUQUEER, No. 67 Murray-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE auction sale of houses and lots at Mott Haven, Westchester County, THURSDAY, March 18, by JOHNSON & MILLER. Those wanting pleasant homes at moderate prices had better be on hand. Particulars of CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown-stone house on 53d-st., near Lexington-av., with stable and porte cochere entrance; house new and complete; possession May 1 next. For cards to see apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., near 6th-av., a very fine four-story brown-stone English-basement house, 20 feet wide, in perfect order; price, $27,000. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND VALUABLE extra-size brown-stone building for sale, with a good rent roll; located near Wall-st. and Exchange-place; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE property on Broadway, near the Chemical Bank, 25x92 feet; a capital location for an Insurance Company; price $85,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY for sale on 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place; four lots, each 22 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon. Possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; perfect order throughout; frescoed; 23x57x98.9; $35,000, a bargain. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots; two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A GEM OF A HOUSE—THREE-STORY, brown-stone, pleasantly located, East 73d-st., near Central Park, for sale with all or part of the nice furniture. Apply at No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS—SIX LOTS north side 100th-st., and ten lots south side of 101st-st., between 8th-av. and New-av. Apply to ABNER L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 50th-st., near Beekman-place, for $16,500, with gas fixtures, &c.; only $7,000 cash. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished or unfurnished, very pretty, perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN ONE PLOT OR SEVERAL parcels, 25 lots fronting on Avenue D and 13th and 14th sts. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKLYN, fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry, a three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, 22½x45, with all the modern improvements, frescoed throughout and in excellent condition; will be sold with or without furniture. For permits apply to M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

COOK & CO., NO. 7 MURRAY-ST., offer Brooklyn property, from a cottage to a mansion. We to-day call especial attention to five new brick houses, first-class in every respect, which we offer at the low price of $11,000, if taken this week; cottages from $2,500 to $10,000.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., three-story basement, dining-room extension on parlor floor; modern improvements; good order and neighborhood; also, others. Apply at No. 258 Washington-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENSION 15x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK,

BROOKLYN.

A block of 30 lots, fronting Prospect Park and on 9th-av., probably the highest and best ground fronting any part of the park, (near the Litchfield mansion.) The location is not surpassed, probably not equaled, on any portion of the Brooklyn or New-York Central Park. Price asked, $10,000 per lot; to be sold as an entirety.

ALSO,

The entire front on 6th-av. and thirty-one street lots; lots on 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, between 5th and 6th avs. To be sold in one plot at $2,000 each. This property, both on the Park and on 5th and 6th sts. and 6th-av., is among the very best in Brooklyn, and is recommended to investors for a speedy rise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE BEST PROSPECT PARK property ever offered at public sale will be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange. Book maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—512 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Also, 18 acres south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale at Saugerties, N. Y., a valuable mill property, equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or other manufacture, consists of a large stone mill, 40x215; four wooden buildings, one, 30x150; two, 18x118; one, 30x46; stone warehouse, 33x50; a brick carpenter shop, 24x32; a stone building, 15x26; and a commodious stone dwelling, with good garden attached. The mill has a never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size; 200-horse power; six acres of land; very eligible location; daily access to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—Situated on the Peconic Bay, at New-Suffolk, town of River Head; 2½ acres; splendid boating, fishing and bathing; house is capable of accommodating 60 boarders; finely located on an eminence within 600 yards of the water, with an excellent view of the entire bay; accessible by railroad twice a day and steamboat thrice a week; boat lands at the dock near the house; has done a first-rate business with Summer boarders for the past twenty years; no season but more have applied than could be accommodated; the country around for twenty miles is unsurpassed for splendid driving, roads being hard and level; good stable and cattle arrangements; this is certainly an excellent opportunity for an enterprising business man or woman to make money; possession immediately; if taken before the 1st of May will be sold at a bargain; price $8,000; half mortgage. Apply to J. A. BABCOCK, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT RIDGEFIELD, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tidewater, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MILES EAST OF Brooklyn, and seven miles from the New-York City Hall, 160 acres of the most desirable land ever offered; it is all high, warm and dry, under a high state of cultivation, and easy of access by four railroads; this property is beautifully situated for residences for parties desiring to escape the high rents of the City, and its nearness to New-York makes it a most valuable plot for cutting up into city lots. Capitalists desiring to purchase such property will find it to their advantage to examine this at once; its vicinity to New-York, its accessibility and the natural advantages of the ground, render it perhaps as safe and valuable an investment, at the price, as can be found within twenty-five miles of the City. It will be sold either in one plot or several, as may be desired. For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. STURTEVANT, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 18.

TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF SUPERIOR gardening land, at Middle Village, only five miles from New-York City, with all the necessary outbuildings, consisting of a large house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, a stone stable, 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, 2½ stories high, with walls 2 feet thick; a wooden stable nearly the same size, a large stone potato vault and a stone cistern, 20 feet by 10, and 10 feet deep. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and for gardening or farming purposes cannot be surpassed. The whole would make a superior place for a large brewery, on account of the buildings. The property will be rented for one or five years, in parcels or in one plot. For particulars apply to S. A. MILLS, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 18.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, VILLAGE LOTS, WATER POWERS FOR MANUFACTURING, for sale at Bricksburg, Ocean County, New-Jersey, 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil fine loam, superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre, $25 and upward. For circulars and maps, sent free, address R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or D. W. BRIGHAM, Agent, Bricksburg.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, would call attention to their

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS JUST ISSUED,

as being 125 pages of matter, carefully prepared and handsomely bound, comprising the time tables and rates of commutation of the different railroads in New-Jersey; a description of the State, its advantages, its towns and villages, and country generally, with statistics as to inhabitants, schools and churches, and a detailed description of all the property that we are offering for sale.

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.—FOR sale, a tract of land containing 80 to 90 acres, situated on the line of one of the leading railroads in New-Jersey, about 24 miles from New-York. Healthy climate, good soil, splendid prospect, and a great diversity of surface, containing woodland, ponds and living streams. It is within half a mile of the railroad depot, and is in all respects admirably situated for building purposes. Address M. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A large, airy house, with lawn, kitchen garden, stables, &c., &c.; well shaded and stocked with choice varieties of fruit, with one to twelve acres of land, as may be desired; located in New-Jersey, 25 miles from this City, and is within 300 feet of railroad depot. A man doing business in the City can live there without being obliged to keep a horse. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—"ECHO POINT," ON THE Sound, New-Rochelle; 10 acres, good garden, fine spring water; porter's lodge, farm-house and stables, in good order; bathing, boating, fishing and gunning at the door. Water front worth the money. Price $30,000.
C. LELAND,
Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, S. I.—AN elegant country seat, fourteen acres; house furnished throughout; gas, bath-room, &c.; large stable, three horses, four carriages, two cows, poultry, &c.; large vegetable garden; fruit trees in abundance; ready for immediate occupancy; price, including all, $26,000. FAY BROTHERS, No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT PLACE in Rye, near the depot; house 34x28, two stories, with wing and basement; stable, &c., good garden, fruit and shade trees, and two acres. Rent, $750; terms of sale made easy. Apply to B. R. WESTERN, *American Journal of Mining*, No. 37 Park-row.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 68 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Station; a fine residence, in perfect order; lot 100x200 or 150x300. View rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. S. S. TIFFANY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a convenient two-story double house, 13 rooms, with 32 lots of ground, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing; would exchange for City property or good second mortgages. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

BERGEN POINT.—A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lot in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every side; see auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., COTTAGE on Centre-st., lot 200x400; good stable and garden; fine neighborhood; plank walk and city gas to the station; with or without furniture; price reasonable; part could remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st.

NEWPORT, R. I., ORANGE, N. J., NAHANT, MASS., BRISTOL, R. I.—Furnished cottages for Summer season; all fine situations; from $400 to $4,000. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 87 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn., late the residence of Arthur Tappan, deceased; lot 50 feet front by 120 feet deep. For terms apply to CHAS. A. WHITE, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, or GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

COTTAGE LOTS ON WESTBROOK'S Tract, near Fawn's Leap, in Cauterskill Clove, for sale. Price $25. EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERGH, Law and Real Estate Office, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., COUNTRY residence; one acre land; house 14 rooms, gas, two ranges, furnace, hot and cold water; barn and outbuildings.
PHILO W. SMITH,
No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENTION of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

REAL ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND for sale, near Port Jefferson, 70 acres. Price $1,400. The owner can be seen for two days, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at No. 207 Front-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, March 25, one of the most desirable residences in Hudson County, with a water-front. See auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—180 acres; apple and peach orchard. Price $6,000. The owner can be seen for two days, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at No. 270 Front-st.

A FURNISHED SEA-SHORE HOTEL, with three acres of land, near New-York, accommodating 150 guests, for sale, exchange or to let cheap. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to a private family only, on 36th-st., west of and near 5th-av.; is a high-stoop four-story stone front dwelling, frescoed, decorated and furnished with exquisite taste, which the family, about leaving for Europe, direct be rented to a small private family, for six months, at $550 per month; scarce any house more complete can be found in the City. Can be seen most any day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. by parties willing to pay the price, by card from HOMER MORGAN, at No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PRETty house, 36x40, 11 rooms, 2 acres of ground neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; near Hackensack, N. J.; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house 1¼ hours; pleasant drive of 15 miles from Hoboken. Price, $12,000, or would exchange for City house worth about $30,000 above 23d-st.; would pay cash for difference.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, a handsome 12 roomed three-story high-stoop house, convenient to the ferries; every improvement, large lot, vines, fruit trees, scup, &c.; rent moderate to careful parties; shown from 10 to 12 daily or evenings. Apply on premises, No. 317 Henry-st., or to F. H. SMITH, No. 302 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT FORDHAM RIDGE, WESTchester County, a large unfurnished brick house, about forty feet square and about forty acres of land, two stables and gate-house; fruit and shade trees in abundance; fine garden; the place is very convenient to the Fordham depot. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AT Newburg, on the Hudson, the country place, "Danskammer," with garden, lawns, stable, coachman's house, ice-house, &c. The house is of stone, very large and substantial; beautifully situated; one of the finest places on the river. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT BAYSIDE, L. I., ON high ground, with unequaled water scenery, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, contains 13 rooms, an elegant country residence, stabling, barns, &c.; 10 acres; eight minutes' drive of railroad station. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Norwalk, Conn.; beautifully situated, overlooking the town and Long Island Sound; one of the most healthy locations in New-England; plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 271 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to a private family, a first-class brown-stone front house, on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes from Fulton Ferry, with possession before the 1st of May; terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1,258 New-York Post Office.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL FURNISHED houses, pleasantly located; rents $175 to $225 per month; possession April 1. Also, two small houses on East 28th-st., at $1,200, unfurnished. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 108 Madison-av., in perfect order and unexceptionable location; possession May next, for a term of years if desired. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-story and attic house on Lexington-av., near 25th-st.; small but complete, with every modern improvement; bay windows on two floors; seen 2 to 4. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, 2½-STORY FRAME extension house, Orchard-st., excellent neighborhood, three blocks from Chestnut-st. Depot N. J. R. R.; 8 rooms, cellar and garret; water and gas; rent $700. Address W. B., Box No. 2,065 New-York P. O.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 451 West 47th-st.; rent $2,000. For sale, brown-stone-front house No. 12 Morris-place; price $13,000. Address ISAAC COCHRAN, Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE ON HACKENSACK plank road, one mile south of Hackensack Village and New-York Railroad, and 2½ miles north of Northern Railroad Station; five trains daily on each road. Apply for one week at 131 East 27th-st., from 9 A.M. to 12.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A COTTAGE, with ten rooms and water-closet, and small barn; three minutes from depot, and twenty from Hunter's Point, by Flushing Railroad; rent $450. Apply at the Newtown Depot.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, furnished, on West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; in perfect order. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE FOUR-STORY houses on Beekman-place, between 50th and 51st sts.; new and ready to occupy; gas fixtures, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

OYSTER BAY.—A LARGE, FURNISHED house to rent, directly on the Bay, with stables, garden, &c. Apply to FRED. G. FOSTER, No. 12 East 15th-st.

TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE very large front room and bedroom in a desirable locality. Apply at No. 45 Dominick, between Hudson and Varick sts.

TO LET.—A FINE HOUSE ON EAST 14TH-st., containing all modern improvements. For permits apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON Stuyvesant-square. For permits apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park,

TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

TO LET—FOR AN ACADEMY OR OTHER purposes—is now and has been used as such for six years—a second floor in building No. 260 Bowery; other rooms and offices; also basement, suitable for a plumber, gasfitter, wire-worker or basket-maker. Apply on premises in tin shop.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL STORE NO. 116 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
J. W. HAMERSLEY,
No. 255 5th-av.—10 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers; building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST STORY OF BUILDing No. 124 Nassau-st., suitable for a bookseller or newspaper business or law offices. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE & SON, No. 78 Duane-st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATham-square and No. 62 New-Bowery.—The upper part of bank building to let. Apply in the bank, between 10 and 3.

TO LEASE—THE "POWERS HOTEL," NOS. 17 and 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 168 DUane-st., near the Hudson River and Erie Railway Depots. Apply to
WM. A. MARTIN,
No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

BROADWAY.—STORE NO. 634 BROADWAY to let. Also lofts and offices at Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway. Inquire of
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling (adjoining) on west side of Broadway, near the St. James Hotel, for two years from May next. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE store No. 310 Broadway, on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr.; or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 536 BROADWAY, IN COMplete order, plate-glass show windows; immediate possession. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY building, suitable for store or light manufacturing purposes, 41 Wooster-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE OFFICES, NO. 104 Broadway; possession 1st of May. Apply to the CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHT
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
situate on 1st-av., 50th and 51st sts.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
By order of
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, ESQ.,

24 lots, lying in one parcel, bounded by the west side of 1st-av., 50th and 51st sts.

10 lots on north side of 51st-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

4 lots on south side of 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Being part of the
BEEKMAN TRACT.

These lots are surrounded by
FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE AND BRICK
DWELLING-HOUSES,

are restricted against nuisances (as are all the lots between 49th and 51st sts., 3d-av. and East River,) and are most eligibly located for

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.
"THE TERRACE,"
at the foot of 50th-st., affords a most
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE EAST RIVER
AND LONG ISLAND.

Terms—80 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUBBY HOOK.—ELEGANT BUILDING SITES ON THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF NEW-YORK ISLAND, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, that valuable piece of land, containing about 19 acres of upland and 6 acres of water front, being nearly half a mile in extent, on the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek, forming the northwestern extremity of New-York Island, a short distance from Tubby Hook Station, and near the premises of Joseph Thompson and others. This property comprises upward of 300 City lots, exclusive of the water rights, and falls with a gentle slope to the river and Spuyten Duyvel Creek; it forms the terminus of the proposed Boulevards and River Side-av., and is capable of division into a large number of elegant building sites. It is covered with a heavy growth of the finest forest trees. This is the largest piece of land, eligible for building, lying in one tract, on New-York Island, and is capable of immediate and profitable improvement. The terms will be easy, and will be made known at the time of sale.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND GREENE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The 2 lots of land situate on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., and known as Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st. and Nos. 33 and 35 Greene-st. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store, in perfect order, on the corner, a three-story brick house adjoining on Grand-st., and 2 three-story brick houses on Greene-st. This property is one of the best business locations in the City, is opposite the elegant new stores of Appletons' and from the character of the improvements now contemplated, will soon be required for wholesale business purposes. Lots together 50.5 feet on Grand-st. by 96.1½ feet on Greene-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 359 BROADWAY AND NO. 71 FRANKLIN-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The first-class five-story store and lot situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 54 feet south of Franklin-st., forming an L and fronting on the south side of Franklin-st., and known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin-st. The store, which covers the lot, has a brown-stone front on Broadway and a marble front on Franklin-st.; is most substantially built, has basement and sub-cellar, and is finished with all the modern improvements and appliances requisite in a first-class store. The Broadway lot is 28 feet 1 inch by 186 feet 6 inches. Franklin-st. lot, 26 feet 10½ inches by 51 feet 6 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN—The very desirable three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., No. 372. The house is 22 by about 50 feet, is in good order, has modern improvements, convenient to cars, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; lot 22x100 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE

will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee,

ON TUESDAY, March 23, 1869.

At 12 o'clock noon,

the following valuable real estate, situated in the City of New-York:

No. 75 South-st., corner Maiden-lane, with four-story brick building.

Nos. 44 and 46 Pearl-st., with five-story brick double building.

No. 104 Broad-st., with five-story brick building.

Nos. 474 and 476 Water-st., each with three-story brick building.

No. 217 Cherry-st., with 2½-story dwelling-house.

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 East Broadway, subject to a lease calling for removal of buildings at expiration thereof.

Also,

ON FRIDAY, March 26, 1869,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Rotunda of the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn,

No. 229 Adelphi-st., with three-story sub-cellar and basement brick dwelling-house, with court-yard in front, 20x40.0½x126.8.

Also,

ON SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at Remsen's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, County of Queens, two acres and eight rods of land, situated at the village of Woodhaven.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE COLLYER SHIPYARD AT AUCTION.—(Supreme Court sale under the direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee.)

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

42D-ST.—One lot on the north side, commencing 220 feet east of 1st-av.; size, 25x100.5.

43D-ST.—Two lots on south side, commencing 225 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.5.

43D-ST.—Fifteen lots on the north side of 43d-st., commencing 150 feet east of 1st-av., and running to the East River.

44TH-ST.—Fifteen lots on the south side of 44th-st., immediately in the rear of the above lots.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—GAMALIEL G. SMITH and MARGARET H. TEN EYCK, his wife, Plaintiffs, against ELIZA L. LENTILHON, EDWARD L. SMITH and others, Defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1869, I, John N. Whiting, the referee therein named for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: All that certain messuage or dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Pearl-st., in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 176 on Pearl-st., bounded northerly in front by Pearl-st., easterly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to John Mason, southerly in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the parties of the first part, and westerly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to Joshua Waddington, containing in breadth in front thirty-one feet seven inches, and in the rear twenty-seven feet ten inches, and in length on the easterly side one hundred and two feet, and on the westerly side one hundred feet nine inches, be the said contents more or less.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the present Fifteenth, late Ninth Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, (on which said map is written the title of a suit in chancery wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others were defendants,) by the number 12, and which is bounded northeasterly in front by Tenth-st., southeasterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 15, southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 13, and northwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the said map as number 11, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side ninety-two feet and three and a half inches.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1869. JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, executor, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above-entitled action, I, DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1869, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described lands and premises, namely: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the westerly side of the Fourth-avenue, late the Bowery, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: beginning at the southwesterly corner of the Fourth-avenue, late the Bowery, and Thirteenth-street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Thirteenth-street, one hundred feet and eight inches to the easterly side of a lot of land conveyed by the executors of John G. Caster, deceased, to Jonathan Hunt, thence running southerly along the said last-mentioned line seventy-three feet to the northerly line of a lot of land conveyed by the said executors to Jeremiah Skidmore, thence running easterly along the said last-mentioned line ninety-nine feet and eight inches to the westerly line of the Fourth-avenue, late Bowery, and thence running northerly along said westery line of the Fourth-avenue, late Bowery, seventy-two feet and six inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said party of the first part by Stuart F. Randolph, of the City of New-York, merchant, by deed dated 1st day of May, 1849, and recorded in the office of Register for the City and County of New-York, in liber 521 of Conveyances, page 234, May 1, 1849, at thirty minutes past 2 P. M.—Dated New-York, March 5, 1869.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 79 Nassau-st.

VAN COTT, WINSLOW & VAN COTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 63D-ST.—1 lot.

63D-ST., SOUTH SIDE, 100 FEET EAST OF 5TH-AV.—5 lots.

TERMS OF SALE.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON PARK-ROW, ANN-ST., EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, SPRING, 3D-ST. AND 1ST-AV., 32D-ST., LEXINGTON-AV., 65TH AND 66TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (sale by order of Joseph W. Dugliss, Administrator for heirs of Hosea Dugliss, deceased:)

PARK-ROW AND ANN-ST.—The plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Park-row, running through to Ann-st., and known as No. 11 Park-row, and Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Ann-st. This property is in the centre of the business portion of the City, immediately opposite the lower end of the Park, the site selected for the New-York Post Office; well located for a banking-house, insurance or other offices, for which purposes it has unusual advantages, not only by reason of its frontage on two thoroughfares, which afford plenty of light and air, but also by its immediate proximity to many similar institutions, and to many of our public offices. It will be sold subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1870.

ANN-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot of land No. 15 Ann-st., on the northerly side, between Park-row and Theatre-alley, 20x61 feet.

ANN-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot No. 19 Ann-st., northeasterly corner of Theatre-alley, 20 feet front, 26 feet rear by 30 feet in depth.

SPRING-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick house on the front of the lot and the three-story brick house on the rear, on the southerly side of Spring-st., 47 feet 6 inches westerly from Elizabeth-st., known as No. 18 Spring-st.; lot 23.9x123.6.

1ST-AV. AND 3D-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeasterly corner of 1st-av. and 3d-st. There is a four-story brick house fronting on 1st-av., and one five-story and one three-story house fronting on 3d-st., known as No. 54 1st-av., and Nos. 103 and 105 3d-st.; lot 24x94.11.

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION.—The lease of the lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly side of East Broadway, running through to Division-st., and known as No. 232 East Broadway and No. 221 Division-st. No. 232 East Broadway is a four-story brick dwelling, 23.10x42 feet. No. 221 Division-st. is a three-story brick dwelling, with two stores under, 23.10 by about 35 feet. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, has eight years to run from the 1st May, 1869, with covenants to purchase improvements or grant renewal of 21 years. Present ground rent, $240; lots 23.10x109 feet.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Also,

32D-ST.—One lot on the northerly side of 32d-st., 275 feet easterly from 11th-av., 25x98.9.

LEXINGTON-AV., 65TH AND 66TH STS.—The valuable plot of ground on the west side of Lexington-av., comprising the entire front between 65th and 66th sts., being 150 feet in depth on each street. It will be divided into 16 lots, 10 fronting on the avenue and 3 on each street.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, if desired.

Map of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 9, 11 AND 13 WALKER-ST., BETWEEN CHURCH-ST. AND WEST BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings thereon, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Walker-st., south side, 100 feet east of West Broadway (or 5th-av. extension;) plot 60 feet front and rear, by 106 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869. Title unexceptionable, having recently been examined by Messrs. J. H. & S. Riker.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent.

This property is the only large plot now offered for sale in that vicinity, which is the best business location in the City; is in the midst of first-class improvements, and well adapted for the dry goods commission business.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 498 9TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

9TH-AV.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store and dwelling No. 498 9th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Building 19.8x50 feet, with party wall, in good order, with possession May 1, 1869. Lot 19.8x75 feet. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 53 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Philip Harmon, deceased:

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot of ground No. 53 West Washington-place, through to West 4th-st., near Barrow-st. House in good order, and has modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet front, 21.9 rear, by 91.7 in depth.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PHILIP C. HARMON,
ALEX. G. HARMON,
EDWARD HARMON,
Executors of Philip Harmon.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17,

Choice building lots in the 19th Ward, on Lee-av., Rodney, Keap, Hooper, Lynch and Heyward sts.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18,
GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED MOTT HAVEN PROPERTY, NEAR BOSTON ROAD, WESTERLY HALF OF STONE CHURCH BLOCK.
SEVEN VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND TEN VACANT LOTS,
situated on Cottage-st., College-av. and Villa-place, 145th and 146th sts.

Five of the houses are new. They were built in the most substantial manner of the best materials, by days' work. They contain all modern improvements; gas in the streets. For full particulars see auction poster. A personal examination of the property is requested.

Also, 4 choice lots, each 25x100, situated on the south side of Cottage-st., 200 feet from Boston road. Also, other vacant lots on the same block. This property is centrally located. It is easy of access by the 3d and 4th-av. Railroads. It is within seven blocks of the Harlem Railroad Depot, and ten minutes' walk from 3d-av Bridge through Boston road, which is paved with Belgian pavement. The streets are lighted with gas. The horse cars pass every few minutes. The location is one of the most desirable in Westchester County.

Also, 4 splendid lots on Buena Ridge, near Mount Buena, on east side of Walton-av., 744 feet south of Grove-st. Magnificent location; ground high and commanding. Overlooks Harlem River and surrounding country for many miles.

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
EAST TREMONT.

Splendid lots situated on the Grand Southern Boulevard, Orchard, Grant and Johnson avenues.

GRAND SOUTHERLY BOULEVARD, north side, 110 feet east of Elm-av., 4 splendid lots.

JOHNSON-AV., in rear of above, 4 lots.

GRANT-AV., north side, 265 feet east of Samuel-st., 3 lots.

ORCHARD-ST., north side, 199 feet west of Samuel-st., 3 lots.

ALSO, FOUR VALUABLE LOTS AT
BELMONT.

TAYLOR-AV., west side, 100 feet south of Clay-av., 4 lots.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.—THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Positive sale of about 60 desirable lots and a fine mansion and water-front, at

BERGEN POINT,

N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York by Central Railroad, N. J. These lots are, without doubt, the most valuable in all Bergen Point, and comprise the entire front between 1st and 2d sts. and Avenue B; 100 feet wide, the Boulevard of Hudson County; the residence is a large 3-story mansion, 30x40, wing 20x25, extension 16x20, containing fifteen rooms; piazzas 10 feet wide and round cap, flat roof with cupola; grounds comprise about 2 acres, nicely improved, with fine lawn, shade, garden, and great abundance of fruit; large barn, new coach-house, wood-house, arbors, &c., &c. This property is unexceptionable in every respect, and is in thorough order; the fences are entirely new, and the buildings have been recently painted. Together with this mansion will be sold a valuable water-front of 50 feet, adjoining the Central Railroad docks filled in 100 feet from shore line, 150 feet of heavy sea wall. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND STREET AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

GRAND-ST.—The two-and-a-half-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Grand-st., between Greene and Wooster sts., known as No. 81, lot 22 by 96 feet.

For other Auction Sales of Real Estate see Tenth Page.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE wanted for family of three adults in New-York or Harlem; unexceptionable references. Address M. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A LARGE FULL size unfurnished house; private family; rent about $4,000. Leave particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A small furnished house, between 20th and 60th sts. Address H., City Post Office Box No. 2,007.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TO ANY PARTY IN WANT OF a good cash business, with lease of a good business house; can live rent free if desired; many years established; in a first-class neighborhood; this is a rare chance offered to any party; from $4,000 to $5,000 cash. Apply immediately at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, 1869, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ESTATE OF JOHN SCHENCK:

200 shares Broadway National Bank, par	$25 00
25 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, par	100 00
200 shares Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
70 shares Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	100 00
100 shares Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
50 shares Long Island Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
75 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
100 shares Fireman's Trust Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	10 00
20 shares Montauk Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
20 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
40 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
20 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
50 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, New-York	50 00
200 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par	50 00
436 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, par	100 00
175 shares Harlem Gaslight Company, par	50 00
2,000 shares Brooklyn Gaslight Company, par	25 00
1 share Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, par	100 00
20 shares Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading-room, par	25 00
10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, par	50 00
24 shares The Ravenswood, Hallet's Cove and Williamsburg Turnpike and Bridge Company, par	25 00
10 Mortgage Bonds of Troy and Boston Railroad Company, 7 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1875, coupons due May and Nov. 15, each	1,000 00
10 Bonds City of Chicago, 7 per cent., due April 1, 1881, coupons due Jan. and July 1, each	1,000 00
2 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds Hudson River Railroad Co., due Feb. 1, 1870, interest due Feb. and Aug. 1, each	1,000 00
1 Kings County 7 per cent. Bond, due May 1, 1871, issued for relief of families of Volunteers, coupons due May and Nov. 1	1,000 00
Note, N. L. Barlow, date May 1, 1861, 3 months	100 00
Note, N. L. Barlow, date May 1, 1861, 4 months	100 00
Note, N. L. Barlow, date May 1, 1861, 5 months	100 00
Note, Henry A. Moore, date May 1, 1865, 90 days	130 33
Note, Penfold, Parker & Mower, date July 9, 1860, 6 months	2,130 09
Note, Penfold, Parker & Mower, date Sept. 10, 1860, 6 months	348 38
Note, Penfold, Parker & Mower, date Aug. 11, 1860, 6 months	426 91
Note, Penfold, Parker & Mower, date July 17, 1860, 9 months	2,722 16

ALSO, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

40 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, par	$50 00
106 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, par	25 00
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, par	20 00
87 shares Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., par	50 00
34 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, par	100 00

FOR ACCOUNT OF JOHN SNEDEN.

1,601 shares Brooklyn Gaslight Company, par	25 00

Stock lists at the auctioneers' office.

WM. I. SCHENCK, DAVID G. LEGGETT. } Executors.

AUTOGRAPH AND BOOK SALE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.:

A large and valuable collection of autograph letters, documents and signatures, American and European, containing many choice and rare specimens, &c.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, EXECUTOR'S SALE

of a private library, comprising a large and choice collection of books, illustrated, &c.; many rare text books, classics, &c.; a fine assortment of French books, best editions; Facetiæ, and a very rare collection of medical works, &c.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 18, at 4 o'clock, EXECUTOR'S SALE, OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE DR. ISAAC LEESER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN., comprising Bibles, Prayer-Books, Discourses and other works.

The attention of the Jewish community of New-York is particularly called to this sale. Catalogue ready.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, at 7 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS,

The private collection of Oil-Paintings, and Proof Engravings of

J. B. BLAND, ESQ., OF BROOKLYN, L. I.

Comprising nearly one hundred Oil-Paintings, many of which were purchased by the owner at the sale of the late Peter Rice, Esq., of Brooklyn. Catalogues ready and exhibition open day and evening.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH.

The private library of Dr. John B. Rich, comprising an exceedingly choice and select collection of valuable literature, of the best editions and in fine bindings.

Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS, BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEE, TO CLOSE INVOICES.

We are directed by one of our well-known importers of fine wines and liquors to sell as above, for foreign accounts, to close invoices as above, the following lines of first-class goods, viz.: 100 cases Claret Margaux Martinot, 1862; 50 cases Cantinac Medoc, 1857, Alphonse & Abruzac; 19 cases Margaux Medoc; 12 cases Lafitte, 1858; 15 cases Chambertin, 1865; 150 cases Hocks, of Ruderheimer Berg—Durkheimer, 1865; Steinberger Cabinet and Marcobrunner, 1862—Forster; Reisling Liebfraumilch, Schartzberger, Hockheimer & Forster, Framiner, 1862; 90 cases old port, O. P. S., 1858; 17 cases Madeira, very choice; 50 cases champagne, Jaunay Winegrowers' Association; 30 cases sparkling Moselle; 1 butt Gonzales Amontillado sherry; 20 cases St. Peray; 182 bottles Blandy S. S. Madeira, 1844; old Albert brown sherry, in demijohns; 30 years old Harmony pale do.; 9 cases, 30 bottles each, Tuscan salad oil; extra choice old cognac brandy, imported in bottles; Holland gin, do.; and the balance of invoice of L. and P. Wine Co.'s extra goods, bottled in London, consisting of Malmsey, pale and golden sherries; port and Madeiras; brandy and rum; 1 ullage cask Otard brandy; 3 ullage packages old Chickencock Bourbon whisky; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Bourbon whisky, 1856; Hennessey brandy, '48, &c.

The above presents an extra opportunity for the trade and consumers to supply themselves with extra fine imported and genuine wines and liquors.

Catalogues ready Tuesday.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of G. A. Brett, Assignee.

SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER,

of 762 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers,

SCREW STEAMER MONEKA,

of 549 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1865, coppered and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 246 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, gilt frame French-plate mantel mirrors, lace window curtains, rosewood etageres, R. S. reception chairs, carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano made by Steinway & Sons, rosewood piano-stool and piano-cover, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair, feather and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; tete-a-tetes in hair cloth; black-walnut buffet; oak extension dining-table; oak cane-seat chairs, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 17, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

3,280 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,120 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Charlotte Buck*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 14, East River:
2,824 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Ocean Queen*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., second-hand household furniture, billiard table, pianos, Plympton bedstead, beds and bedding, glassware, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Also, by order of assignees, parlor, chamber and library suites, bookcases, hall stands, buffets, centre and library tables, lounges, easy chairs, office furniture, &c.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell at No. 27 East Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, two tubs of butter. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

J. DEMPSEY, Deputy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 93 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

NEWSPAPERS.

RICH! RARE!! RACY!!! JUST OUT. STAR SPANGLED BANNER FOR APRIL.—If you want real live fun, buy the STAR SPANGLED BANNER for April. All newsmen sell it. Only 5 cents. Forty columns of Real Fun. Buy it and read all about the latest Swindles, all about Lotteries, Butter Powders, Dollar Music Boxes, &c. LOOK AT THE CONTENTS: Free Masonry Exposed, a Lady in the Wrong Bath, Put Him Through, An Awkward Mistake, A Hundred Years to Come, Army Jokes, Jersey Geography, New Use for Carpenters, What was Left, Whisky in Heaven. Pen and Scissors—fifty funny items, Sneezing Song, Remedy for the "Blues," Horse Trade, Somewhat Embarrassed, Kick Him when he's Down, Pride, Grant's Hostler, Story of Blue Beard, Noseology—4 Specimen Noses, Comic Pictures, A Careful Father's Advice, Betting on a Sure Thing, Magic Made Easy, Things Worth Knowing, Wit when Wanted, What's the Use, Court Incident, A Great many "Ducks," A Scene in Norma, "Good Anyhow," Correspondence, Humbugs Exposed, "Our Chip Basket," thirty-eight "phunny," items. ALL FOR FIVE CENTS! Buy this number and take it home for Sunday. Your newsdealer has it—or he can get it of the wholesale Agents, the NEW-ENGLAND NEWS COMPANY, Boston, Mass. If not send 6 cents to STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, New-Hampshire, and receive a copy free.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED English seamstress to engage in families by the month; would not object to go as permanent seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines; can be highly recommended. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 126 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse by a Protestant girl; is capable of bringing up a child on the bottle from its birth; is willing to assist in any other duties in that capacity; has lived in the first families in the City; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 267 7th-av., Room 16.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., two flights up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant to go out by the day, to do all kinds of fine sewing or to assist in dressmaking would take a resident situation. Call on or address, for two days, Miss JOHNSTON, No. 510 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILIES by the month or week; also few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner; 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, all the week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good references. Apply at No. 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an experienced baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at the grocery store, No. 241 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as professed cook; understands soups and desserts; is a good bread baker and will assist in the coarse washing; good City references if required. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; willing to go out by the day, week or month; City reference. Call at No. 573 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; will do general housework; is a good laundress; City or country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY sick nurse, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; 15 years' experience; is reliable and competent; unexceptionable references from first-class doctors and ladies. Address or call on Mrs. M., No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-rate cook and first-class laundress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 214 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A family's or a few gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 110 30th-st., in the yard.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR children and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at 60th-st., first door west of 2d-av., south side.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUATION in a private family in City or country. Call at No. 258 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID; CAN make dresses and dress hair; best of City reference. Apply at No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few gentlemen at her residence, No. 334 5th-st., Room No. 18, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; good references. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, viz., green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, laying out of new grounds and planting; is thoroughly conversant with every branch relating to gardening; first-class references as to character and capability. Address M. E. R., No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business thoroughly in green-houses, hot and cold graperies and forcing of fruit, vegetables and flowers and the general management of a gentleman's place; has a wife and child. Address No 9 John-st. or A. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and assistant gardener, or to drive if required, and to make himself generally useful; country preferred; reference if required. Address THOMAS CONNOLLY, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, with light incumbrance; understands the management of green-house, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 16 years' experience in this country; good reference from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A place as farmer, or would take a place as coachman; understands the care and management of a farm perfectly; has the best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man who thoroughly understands his business and can come highly recommended from his present employer. Apply at private stable No. 35 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, or as traveling servant, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has traveled two years on the Continent of Europe. Address T. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference as to character and capability. Call or address J. J., No. 125 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman and groom, the wife for general housework; both very good and desirable help; highly recommended; long experience. Address F. A. S., Elizabeth Post Office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can come well recommended from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address M. N., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable and flower gardener; the best of reference given. Address G. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. B., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a well-recommended French coachman, well acquainted in the City; no objection to going in the country. Address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver, and has the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can come highly recommended. Address J. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, a situation in the country as coachman; is a careful driver; understands gardening; references given. Address J. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener; can milk; good reference from his last employer. Address D. S. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; man understands plain gardening, care of cows and horses; wife as general servant. Address F. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of fruit, flowers and vegetables, green-house and graperies. Address J. A. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands his business in City or country; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man who understands his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; good City references from his last employer. Address P. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references. Call or address, for two days, J. C., No. 6 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married German man; has two years' reference from last employer. Address Y., Gardener, at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM for a colored man, with three years' experience in the City, and good reference. Address Box No. 271 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady reliable Englishman; good reference. Can be seen or address THOMAS ANDREW, No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with small family; is a practical man in all branches of the business. Call on or address H. W., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, German, married, no children; has good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS BUILDERS.—A STOUT BOY, over 16, wishes to learn the brick mason trade; is fully acquainted with the rules and willing to comply with them; resides with his parents; can give good reference from his last place, where he has worked for the last three years. Call or address W. HIGGINS, No. 117 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; understands hot and cold grapery and vegetables; has given satisfaction to his employer for the last three years. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in a store; is familiar with office duties; has had several years' experience; salary no object; best of references. Address A. X. Z., Box 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PRINTERS.—A FEW GOOD COMPOSITORS can be supplied with permanent places at the high rates paid by the employers' scale. Also, situations for competent female compositors, and two or three "two-thirders." Apply to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE, without incumbrance, the wife to do two half-day's work per week in the kitchen. Call at the office of LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 39 Pine-st., between 9½ and 11 o'clock.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—NEAR THE City; man to do the work of a small place; wife general housework; must have good reference. Apply to ABBATT & MOORE, No. 507 Broadway, on Thursday, 18th inst., from 12 to 1.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, with reference. Apply at the foot of 84th-st., East River.

ACTIVE MEN, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, can find employment by addressing LIFE INSURANCE, Box 277 Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best City references required. Apply at No. 126 East 45th-st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework and for children. Apply at No. 162 South 3d-st.

PARTIES WHO CAN SOLICIT FOR LIFE Insurance will find it for their interest to call at No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 13, from 1 to 4 P. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE COUTURIERE DE PARIS AYANT les meilleures références desirerais travailler à journé chez des familles privés. S'addresser 610 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewers in 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st.

2d. For regulating and grading 93d-st., from 8th-av. to Bloomingdale road.

3d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in front of Nos. 83 and 85 East Houston-st.

4th. For filling sunken lots between 88th and 90th sts., and 3d and 4th avs.

5th. For building sewers and branches between 23d and 32d sts., and between 9th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. The easterly side of 4th-av., from 69th to 74th st.; also, the westerly side of 3d-av., between 71st and 72d sts.; also, both sides of 70th and 71st sts., and the southerly side of 72d-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

2d. Both sides of 93d-st., from 8th-av. to Bloomingdale road, to the extent of half the block north and south of said street.

3d. Lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 East Houston-st.

4th. All the lots on the block lying between 88th and 90th sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

5th. All the lots on all the blocks lying between 23d and 34th sts. and 9th and 11th avs., and the west side of 11th-av., from 23d to 33d-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 31st-st., from 4th to Lexington av.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. For flagging sidewalks in 3d-av., between 117th and 128th sts.

4th. For paving with Fisk Concrete pavement 124th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. The north side of 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

2d. The north side of 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. Both sides of 3d-av., between 117th and 127th sts.

4th. Both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKET,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 13, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
C. M. DEPEW.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH. Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A BEDROOM and sitting-room, handsomely furnished, with board, in a private family in Brooklyn; bath-room must be on same floor; price $25 to $40 per week. Address Box No. 5,705 New-York Post Office.

YORKVILLE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two young gentlemen, with excellent board and comfortable, pleasant rooms, containing gas, water, &c., at No. 111 East 84th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT room, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; no moving in May; terms moderate: references. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Second story furnished room to let, without board, to a single gentleman; family strictly private.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING UP TOWN near Madison-av. will rent three or four rooms, with board, to desirable parties. Address M. D. FAYE, Station F.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT COMMUNICATING front rooms on third floor, with board, (early dinner,) may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

AN ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR, WITH board, for a family, or separate rooms for gentlemen and wives, in a private family up town. Address, with real name, Box No. 6,766 P. O.

WANTED—ABOVE 36TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Madison-av., two furnished rooms, without board. Address P. T. M., Station G.

NO. 63 MADISON-AV.—ABOUT APRIL 1, second-story front parlor and bedroom, with board.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OFFICE FURNITURE, black-walnut desks, chairs, safe, &c. Apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 15.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, May 1

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIA	Mar. 17	SCOTIA	April 7
CHINA	Mar. 24	AUSTRALASIAN	Ap'l 14
CUBA	Mar. 31	JAVA	April 21

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River. 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	Mar. 20	INDIA	April 10
COLUMBIA	Mar. 27	CALEDONIA	April 17
EUROPA	April 3	BRITANNIA	April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Mar. 18	SIBERIA	April 1
PALMYRA	Mar. 25	ALEPPO	April 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,963 tons.......March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......April 21, at 1 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.......(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK..........April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN..........May 12

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER.

Will leave SATURDAY, March 20, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 3, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 20—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer RISING STAR received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L.TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........April 1

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........April 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

On WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL........VAILL..SATURDAY, M'ch 20
GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER.SATURDAY, M'ch 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The sailing of the steamship CELLA, GLEADELL Master, for London direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, has been changed to FRIDAY, March 19, at 9 A. M. Passage office, No. 55 Broadway.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., to connect through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.		RED BANK.	
Saturday, Mch. 13,	3 P.M.	Monday, Mch. 15,	8 A.M.
Tuesday, Mch. 16,	9 A.M.	Wed'sday, Mch. 17,	9 A.M.
Thursday, Mch. 18,	10 A.M.	Friday, Mch. 19,	9 A.M.
Saturday, Mch. 20,	11 A.M.	Monday, Mch. 22,	11 A.M.

Making the intermediate landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS

IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—J. & D. R. PARMLEY REmoved from corner Broadway and Bond-st. to No. 19 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. Address, by letter or personally, HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PIECES OF life-size marble statuary, by Mosier and Tadalin, recently imported from Italy by a gentleman now deceased. Sold to close the estate. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 185, NORTH TRANSEPT, Grace Church, Broadway, Rev. Dr. Potter, to close an estate. Apply by note to R. S. BULLUS, Executor, No. 10 Beach-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.

Mr. Wallack begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. Robinson his last new and successful Comedy, entitled

"SCHOOL."

This Play, by the gifted author of "OURS" and "CASTE," having been some time in preparation, will be presented

THIS EVENING,
with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
By Messrs. Isherwood and Evans.

THE MUSIC of the play selected from "La Cenerentola," and arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.

NEW APPOINTMENTS,
By James Timoney.
NEW COSTUMES,
By Messrs. Flannery & Beneschoten,
and the following cast:

Jack Poyntz..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Sutcliffe, (Principal of Cedar Grove House,)
Mr. John Gilbert
Beau Farintosh..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Krux, Assistant at Cedar Grove House,
Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Lord Beaufoy..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Vaughan..........Mr. T. Ward
James, a Tiger..........Mr. E. Cashin
Gamekeepers..........Messrs. Quigley and Clarke
Naomi Tighe, an East Indian Heiress,
Miss Effie Germon
Bella, a Dependent Pupil..........Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Sutcliffe, Governess of Cedar Grove House,
Mrs. Vernon
Tilly.......... } Pupils at Cedar Grove House. {..........Miss E. Clayton
Milly..........Miss A. Rowe
Laura..........Miss Saville
Clara..........Miss Lawrence
Kitty..........Miss E. Moneil
Hetty..........Miss J. Day
Lula..........Miss Timoney
Fannie..........Miss Thomas
Sallie..........Miss Edwards
Josephine..........Miss Elton

Scene—In and Near Cedar Grove House.
Time—The Present.

THE GLADE.	ACT I.	RECREATION.
THE HOUSE.	ACT II.	EXAMINATION.
THE GROUNDS.	ACT III.	FLIRTATION.
THE GROUNDS.	ACT IV.	REALIZATION.

Between the First and Second Acts eight days are supposed to elapse.

Between the Second and Third Acts two hours.

Between the Third and Fourth Acts six weeks.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Seventh week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
for the LAST TIME as
NARCISSE, THE VAGRANT.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA VIE PARISIENNE, THE LIFE IN PARIS.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Life in Paris,)
will be produced for the first time in America,
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES at 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MORE NOVELTY!
ANOTHER NEW BILL!
First week this season of
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the accomplished and popular equestrienne,
First week of the great character rider,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
in their astounding and unprecedented feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN A DIVERSIFIED PROGRAMME OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

IRVING HALL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, AT 8 P. M.,
IGNATZ POLLAK'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

before his departure for Europe. Eminents artists will assist.

Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Tickets can be obtained from the following gentlemen, comprising the Committee, and at the box office of the Academy of Music:

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

AUG. BELMONT,	Gen. W. CUTTING,
W. B. DUNCAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
A. OAKEY HALL,	D. KINGSLAND,
G. G. GRAY,	W. G. FARGO,
JOHN K. HACKETT,	LE G. LOCKWOOD, Jr.,
HENRY F. VAIL,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
R. L. CUTTING,	JNO. S. LAWRENCE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	HENRY CLEWS,
W. T. COLEMAN,	ARTHUR LEARY,
J. BLOODGOOD,	HENRY H. WARD,
W. L. CUTTING,	D. CRAWFORD,
JAMES BRYCE,	T. K. WARREN,
H. S. FEARING,	JOHN HOEY,
GEO. H. BEND,	N. H. WOLFE,
ISAAC BELL,	H. G. STEBBINS,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	L. DELMONICO,
G. G. HOWLAND,	PARAN STEVENS,
W. B. COOPER,	B. ROBINSON, JR.,
H. A. SMYTHE,	THEODORE MOSS.

TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Full particulars of the programme of entertainments for the occasion will be given in future announcements.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Admitting a gentleman and lady..........$10
Extra lady's ticket..........3
BOXES NOW FOR SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE.

MASONIC.

PURITAN LODGE NO. 339, F. A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of Bro. Henry A. Burr.

W. F. HUDSON, M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

TO THE PUBLIC.

The old-established and well-known corset-and hoop-skirt emporium of THOS. H. GAYNOR will be removed from the store No. 765 Broadway on or before the 1st day of May next to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which the entire large and valuable stock of elegant fitting corsets, skirts and ladies' suits will be offered at prices far below the cost of importation.

The whole of the above stock are of our own importation, and purchased in Paris on the most favorable terms.

THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer,
Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

N. B.—Coutille corsets selling at 85 cents, worth $2 50.

Werly corsets selling at $3 50.

AT BOTH OUR STORES.—WE ARE now opening great bargains in Embroideries, Hosiery, Corsets, Handkerchiefs and Dress Trimmings.

100,000 yards Hamburg and handwork Edgings and Insertings, at half manufacturers' prices.

300 dozen ladies' Balbriggan Hosiery, 4s. 6d. pair, worth $1.

1,000 yards Black Velveteen, 50c., worth $1 25.

Bargains in Sash Ribbons and Ladies' Ties.

1,000 lots Silk Dress Trimmings, 25c. to $1 piece.

Splendid line Ladies' Underclothing, ready made, about half Broadway prices.

All styles Walking and Trail Skirts, Night Dresses, &c.

Large stock of Housekeeping Goods, very cheap.

RONALDSON & MEARES,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.,
And No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.

Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 661 Broadway.

FAMILIES LIVING ON THE LINE of New-Haven and Harlem Railroads will find a good supply of Boots and Shoes at CANTRELL'S new store, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

PATTERN BONNETS AND SUMMER HATS.—Spring millinery now ready; great bargains; milliners supplied; new styles of Spring hats and bonnets; millinery goods. At L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, will open on THURSDAY, March 18, an unusually large and elegant assortment of Paris Spring millinery. Admittance by card, which can only be obtained at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES!—PATENTED NOV. 20, 1866. Velocipedes—I can now supply orders for all qualities and styles. Velocipedes—Parties wishing to ship to foreign countries can have them carefully boxed and shipped. Price, $75 to $135. Six and over, 15 per cent. discount. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHT UPPER CANADA PONIES, from four to eight years, sound and kind, from 14 to 16 hands; will suit grocery or butcher, and some for heavy work. Apply at No. 88 7th-av., corner 15th-st.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, farmers, contractors, mule collars, harness, plowing, McClellan saddles, tents, canvas, horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD WORK horse, fit for cart, truck or express. Apply at No. 425 West 24th-st., all this week.

REMOVAL.

DR. S. C. ELLIS HAS REMOVED from 2d-av. to No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
SECOND YEAR OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
CONSPICUOUS CAREER
OF SUCCESS,
UNPRECEDENTED IN THE
ANNALS OF PANTOMIME,
412TH TO 419TH REPRESENTATIONS.
SEVENTH WEEK of SECOND VOLUME,
with all its
POPULAR ATTRACTIONS.
HUMPTY { The Grimaldi } GEO. L. FOX.
DUMPTY { of the Day }
Pantaloon..........C. K. FOX
THE GRACEFUL MLLE. SANGALI
SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS,
GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
BRILLIANT AND PRONOUNCED
SUCCESS
OF
BROUGHAM'S NEW BURLESQUE,
OF
MUCH ADO ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
(From the original text—a long way,)

with SCENERY from sketches taken on the spot—or nearer; Costumes copied from the Fashion plates of the period; MUSIC by the most celebrated composers, unblushingly appropriated, disconnected and placed in unaccustomed positions. The piece will be presented with an

UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
SHYLOCK..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

The performance will commence with the comedy of

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MAURICE FITZGARALD,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND EVENING JUBILEE.

The popular artists,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

last time but one in the great moral drama THIS EVENING,

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the unequaled MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE in "ESMERALDA," preceded by the burlesque of ALADDIN, presenting Miss Ada Harland and full company, and including the COMMODORE FOOTE and MISS NESTELE entertainment and all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.

The management have pleasure in announcing an engagement for a limited number of nights with the celebrated tragedienne, MISS MARRIOTT, who, in conjunction with the favorite artist, Mr. J. F. CATHCART, will appear on Monday evening, March 29.

STEINWAY HALL,

FOR SIX NIGHTS,

commencing THURSDAY, MARCH 18, the world-renowned

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

will appear, after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their startling wonders.

Their astonishing powers have been witnessed by the Emperor of the French, Queen Victoria, the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Kings of Belgium, Holland and Denmark.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets, in advance, at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall on and after Tuesday, March 16.

STECK'S HALL,

No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
MLLE. JOSEFINA FILOMENO,
the celebrated violiniste and pianiste, will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17,
assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MME. LANARI, SIG. LOTTI,
SIG. PETRILLI, MR. ED. HOFFMAN.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.
SUPERB DISPLAY OF PRIZE FOWLS
FROM EUROPE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
ELEGANT AND RARE PIGEONS, CANARIES,
AND OTHER CAGE AND SONG BIRDS;
RABBITS, FAWNS, DOGS, CATS,
AND PET ANIMALS.
COMMENCES ON MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869,
AND CONTINUES THE WHOLE WEEK,
AT THE EMPIRE CITY RINK BUILDING,
3d-av. and 63d-st.
ENTRIES CLOSE ON SATURDAY MORNING.
ALL BIRDS OR ANIMALS CONTESTING FOR
PREMIUMS, must be entered on the books of the
Society, at the office, No. 229 Broadway.
DANIEL M. GAVIT,
Corresponding Secretary.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER—BUY IT. Rich, Rare, Racy—STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Humbugs exposed in STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

All newsmen sell the STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Five cents buys the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. Wit, Wisdom, Wind—See STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

"Noseology" Illustrated—See STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Masonry Exposed in the STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

"Good Anyhow"—See the STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

"Grant's Hostley" in the STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

If you wish a dollar's worth of real fun, go to the news stand and buy the April number of the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. It will cost you FIVE WHOLE CENTS, and keep you on a broad grin three weeks. All newsmen have it. American News Company, New-York; New-York News Company, New-York; New-England News Company, Boston, wholesale it. All dealers sell it. Only 5 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

50,000 pounds of prime Beans, in barrels, full head lined.

10,000 pounds of Bro. Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.

10,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.

1,200 gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron bound.

4,000 pounds Adamantine Candles, in boxes, strapped, 45 pounds each, 6 and 12 to the pound.

15,000 pounds of Family Soap, in boxes, 80 pounds each, strapped.

10,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head lined.

1,000 pounds Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼ pound papers, packed in 25 pound boxes, strapped.

5,000 pounds Java Coffee, in original mats, bagged in gunny bags.

15,000 pounds Rio Coffee in original bags.

750 pounds Maccaroni, in 25 pound boxes.

1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon in 100 pound boxes.

1,500 pounds Leaf Lard, in 5 pound caddies, packed, 12 in a case.

100 dozen cans of Tomatoes, 2 pound cans.

50 dozen cans of Green Peas, 2 pound cans.

50 dozen cans of Fresh Oysters, 2 pound cans.

25 dozen cans of Spiced Oysters, 2 pound cans.

25 dozen cans of Lobsters, in 2 pound cans.

100 dozen cans of Condensed Milk, 1 pound cans, Eagle brand.

1,000 half boxes of Sardines, in original cases.

10 dozen bottles of Pickled Onions, packed, 12 in a box.

20 dozen bottles of Chow Chow, packed, 12 in a box, imported.

20 dozen bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed, 12 in a box, pints, imported.

500 pounds of Chocolate, packed in 25 pound boxes.

200 pounds of Yeast Powders, ¼ pound cans, packed in 9 pound boxes.

100 dozen cakes of Toilet Soap, assorted.

3,000 pounds of Fine Crackers, in 5 pound cans, hermetically sealed and packed in cases, strapped.

400 pounds Tapioca, in one pound packages, packed in 40 pound boxes.

1,000 pounds Dried Codfish, in 100 pound boxes.

100 gallons Pickled Cucumbers, in 10 gallon kegs.

1,200 boxes Desiccated Codfish, packed in original cases strapped.

2,000 gallons of Mixed Pickles, in 20 gallon kegs.

1,200 bottles Imported Sherkins in original packages.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS, C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school building on the north side on West 61st-st., near Broadway. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
WILSON SMALL,
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
BENJAMIN B. MERRILL.
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures required for warming the new school building on the north side of West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
Committee on Colored Schools.

DATED March 3, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures for warming the new school building on 9th-st., near Avenue C.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 17,
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE, PROPHETE,
MME. LA GRANGE..........as..........FIDES
Together with Miss McCULLOCH, BOETTI,
ANTONUCCI, HABELMANN, FORMES,
BARILI, &c.
INCREASED CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BANDS, NEW DRESSES AND
SCENERY.
GRAND BALLET.
SKATING CARNIVAL BY MEMBERS OF THE
NEW-YORK SKATING ASSOCIATION,
&c., &c., &c.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19,
GRAND MOZART REVIVAL,
DON GIOVANNI.

NOTICE.—The director having succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. Max Strakosch for three more performances of

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
has the honor to announce for
FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 19,
DON GIOVANNI,
with an unsurpassed cast, including
Mme. A. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss McCULLOCH,
ORLANDINI, RONCONI, LOTTI, BARILI,
DUBREUIL, and
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
SATURDAY, MARCH 20,
BY REQUEST,
ONLY MATINEE OF THE
PROPHETE.

SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE MATINEE CAN NOW BE PROCURED at the Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8 P. M., AND
SATURDAY AT 2.
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE
SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND
RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS. MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
SHADOW OF A CRIME,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS AS GRACE HOLDEN.
RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS AS RICHELIEU.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY, MATINEE.

Wall's	ELISE HOLT,	Lucretia
English	Minnie Jackson, Emily Pitt, Mary Pitt, Betty Rigl, Fanny Prestige, Emily Rigl, Jas.	Borgia, M.D.,
Burlesque	Lewis, George Atkins, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Belvill Ryan,	and
Troupe.	E. Coleman, T. E. Morris.	Farce.

Doors open at 7¾; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 till 5. Admission 50 cents.

THE TAMMANY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
GREGORY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Orchestra chairs and circle, 25 cents extra.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

Immense success of
JAMES S. MAFFITT'S
GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME,
MOTHER
WIDDLE a marvel of mechanism. WADDLE.
Enthusiastic reception of
THE GREGORY FAMILY,
The greatest combination of talent that ever visited this City.
MLLE. GERTRUDE'S MINIATURE CIRCUS.
Continued success of
THE HORSE MARINES
and THE GREAT VELOCIPEDE ACT.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Circle, 25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents extra.
GREGORY MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT 2.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
ALSO IN THE EVENING AT 8,
The gorgeous spectacular pantomime of the
SEVEN DWARFS.
Never before equaled in America.
Houses crowded to the ceiling.
ALSO,
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 17.
MR. FRIEDRICH HAASE
in two of his great characters, as
COUNT KLINGSBERG, THE FATHER,
in Kotzebue's four-act comedy,
DIE BEIDEN KLINGSBERG, and as ARTHUR
DERWOOD in EIN ARZT—Comedy in one act.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

The Inauguration Ball.	Romeo and Juliet.
The Inauguration Ball.	The Ebony Blondes.
The Inauguration Ball.	Pompey's Blunders.

AID FOR CUBA.

Grand concert and lecture combined.
IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, March 20, 8 P. M.
LECTURE...."THE SOLDIER"....DE CORDOVA.
CONCERT.

Mr. LEVY, the great cornet soloist.

HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent pianist, and a large number of the best amateur talent, under direction of Sig. ALBITES, who have all generously tendered their services to the

JUNTA PATRIOTICA DE CUBANAS.

Tickets, $1; for sale at the Hall and at the music stores.

APOLLO HALL,

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—A large hall, 60x112; also, rooms for business purposes, lodge rooms, studios, &c.

Apply to
E. FERRERO, Apollo Hall.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are the first in America—their instruments are elegant, and their prices reasonable. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, MANUFACTURER of pipe church organs, now offers for sale those of 10 and 12 stops pedal bourdon 16 feet tone; one 23 stops two rows of keys pedal 16 feet; also, two second-hand 5 stops.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
mh17-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

ALBANY.

Bills Passed—The Contested Election Cases—Astounding Frauds at the Polls—The Constitutional Amendment—The Proposed Removal of Lima College.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

The morning session of the Assembly was occupied in the third reading of bills. Among those passed was the bill amending the Quarantine act so as to permit the boarding of inward-bound vessels for the purpose of obtaining news. The act requires the Board of Health of New-York City, on application of the proprietor of any daily newspaper, to grant a permit to the boat belonging to such paper to board all vessels for the purpose of obtaining news, and for no other purpose—the permit to be withdrawn upon evidence that the privilege has been or is likely to be abused.

The Brooklyn Water Commission bill, which passed the Assembly last evening, substitutes for the present Commissioners four to be appointed by the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and City Treasurer. The new Commissioners will have the same powers as the Croton Board of New York, with the addition of taking full charge of street-cleaning and paving. It is understood that the Commission is to be non-partisan, and is to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats. Some complaint is made of the extraordinary haste in rushing so important a bill through, it having been introduced last week and not yet printed, but as nobody has appeared to oppose it, the presumption is that it is all right.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to carry concealed weapons was defeated on the third reading. It was sent up here by the Grand Jury of New-York, it having been decided that there was no law to prevent the carrying of loaded pistols in that City.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Contested Elections have finished taking testimony in all the cases submitted to them, except that of MCLEOD *vs.* HALPINE, and will make their report in one or two of the cases this week. The frauds developed in some of the cases, but more particularly that of MCLEOD *vs.* HALPINE, are of the most astounding character and surpass anything brought to light by the Congressional Committee. The contestant in this case is a Republican and the son of Rev. Dr. ALEX. MCLEOD. The district in which he ran is Republican, and had the election been conducted fairly, there is no doubt he would have been elected by a large majority. It was found very difficult to get his witnesses before the Committee, and they were only induced to testify on the promise that they should be protected from prosecution, and that their testimony should be taken privately. As a specimen of the frauds developed in the examination, one HENRY LYLE swore that he obtained from 600 to 1,000 false naturalization papers, which he sold at $1 50 and $2 each; that in procuring those papers he often personated both the applicant and the witness, going before the Judge on one side of the bench and making the application, and then going to the other side and swearing it through. This thing he swore he did before Judges MCCUNN and GARVIN of the Superior Court, and before Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court. A large number of "repeaters," many of them apparently respectable and having permanent residences and places of business, detailed to the Committee their mode of operations, in what places they voted, the number of times, the names of the persons who engaged them to do the work, who took them to the various polling-places, &c., &c. Twenty-five witnesses of this character have already testified before the Committee that they repeated their votes from two to eight times each, and they give so many names and details as to render it next to impossible that they were swearing falsely. The Committee will resume their investigation into this case at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on Saturday next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is made the special order for to-morrow in the Assembly, will afford the first grand opportunity of the session to display the spouting capacities of the Democratic members. They are expected to oppose it unanimously either by voice or vote, and yet there are several among them, including one or two from New-York City, who have sense enough to perceive the false and ridiculous position which the Democracy of the North insist upon occupying, after their old allies of the South have yielded gracefully to the inevitable march of events. They admit that impartial suffrage is Democratic in principle and just, and yet they have not courage enough to openly advocate a measure which thus commends itself to their judgment. There is a splendid opportunity for some progressive Democrat to make a name for himself on this question and take an advanced position which the whole party will have to come to before another Presidential election; but I fear there are none among them who have nerve enough to do it, and the debate to-morrow on the Democratic side will, doubtless, consist of a rehash of the stale slang about negro equality and appeals to the prejudices of ignorance, which formed the main staple of Democratic oratory during the campaign last Summer.

THE SENATE

occupied the session in discussing the bill to remove Lima College to Syracuse. The New-York Tax Commissioners' bill was reached, but on motion of Mr. CRAMER was laid over till there should be a fuller attendance.

Both Houses will hereafter hold evening sessions. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NORTON—Authorizing the Justice of each civil and criminal District Court in the City of New-York to appoint an interpreter.

By Mr. GENET—Changing the name of the Homeopathic Medical College, of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York, to the New-York Homeopathic Medical College, and continuing the existence of the same.

By Mr. MORGAN—To amend the charter of the Rochester Water Works.

By Mr. MATTOON—To incorporate the Oswego Harbor Company.

By Mr. GENET—To incorporate the Harlem Yacht Club.

By Mr. MORGAN—To amend the Militia law.

By Mr. KENNEDY—For a new canal bridge on Lock-street, Syracuse.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To repeal the law relative to the inspection of steam boilers.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Middletown Savings Bank.

For a free bridge over Hudson River at Fort Edwards.

To exempt Gardner's Island from assessment for highway labor.

The Assembly concurrent resolution for a Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Lunatic Asylum was adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

To prevent adulteration in articles of food, drink or medicine.

The bill to remove Genesee College was discussed at length by Mr. KENNEDY for and Mr. HUMPHREY against, and progressed.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order for this evening was the Canal Contract bill. Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. MORGAN opposed the bill, and Mr. HALE spoke in its favor. No action was taken. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

On the motion of Mr. SELKREG, the Supply bill was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. L. E. SMITH presented the minority report on the bill removing Genesee College.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Auditor on the trade, tolls and tonnage of canals for the year 1868; also the report of Adjutant-General MARVIN.

Mr. ALLABEN, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering the Utica and Mohawk Railroad, and authorizing certain towns to take stock in the same.

BILLS PASSED.

Confirming the proceedings of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad Company; to amend the act altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn, continuing Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, to Atlantic-avenue; authorizing the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad to extend the road to Oneonta; amending the law for the compensation of Surrogates; amending the law authorizing certain towns in Oswego, Cayuga and Wayne to take stock in the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad; amending the charter of the village of Johnstown; amending the act relative to the collection of taxes in Onondaga; amending the charter of the Middletown Savings Bank; in relation to the collection of ship-news in New-York Harbor: changing the name of the First National Eclectic Assurance Society; authorizing Syracuse to take stock in the Syracuse and Northern and the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroads; to amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company; to extend the time for collecting taxes in Oswego; to amend the charter of the German Liederkranz; to incorporate the Southern Tier Savings Bank of Elmira.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the Special Gas Committee was instructed to investigate also the affairs of the Albany Gas Company.

Mr. HITCHMAN introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The Health Officer of the port of New-York, on or about the 8th inst., did transfer to Ward's Island direct from the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, a large number of the passengers other than persons suffering from ship fever, which alone he is authorized by law so to transfer; and

Whereas, The Metropolitan Board of Health has directed the transfer to Ward's Island of all the remaining passengers of the said vessel; and

Whereas, Such action and order by the Health Officer and Board of Health are apparently designed to establish on Ward's Island a quarantine, thus endangering the health and lives of the large and increasing populations of Harlem, Yorkville and Westchester County; therefore,

Resolved, That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York and the Metropolitan Board of Health be requested to inform this House without delay by what authority they have acted in this matter.

Adopted.

The House resolved to hold sessions every evening of the week except Thursday, and after this week include also Thursday.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—Relative to stage routes in New-York City. It annuls the license to run stages or omnibuses on routes upon which they have not been run during five years past.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—Incorporating the Equitable Savings Institution of the City of New-York.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—Repealing the authority of the New-York and Harlem Railroad to lay down a double track from their track in Fourth-avenue at Forty-second-street, to Madison-avenue, and up said avenue to Seventy-ninth-street.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Authorizing the extension of Clove Branch Railroad; giving additional compensation to Deputies, Clerks and Assistants in various departments of the State Government; providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York. Several bills were progressed. Adjourned.

Bills Before the Legislature.

INTERPRETERS FOR NEW-YORK COURTS.

Senator NORTON's bill provides that the Justice of each Civil, Criminal and District Court of New-York City shall have power to appoint one interpreter for each Court, said person to be able to speak the English, German and French languages, at a salary of $1,500.

The interpreters and clerks of Courts shall be furnished by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners with a sword and shield.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.

A bill to organize this Club was introduced in the Senate to-day. It names as corporators Dewitt Beardsley, Maurice Campbell, Stephen Roberts, David Field, Charles H. Longstreet, David Fitzgerald, Stephen Van Nostrand, Henry P. McGown, Elisha W. Gardiner, Dillon Ransom and Charles Tucker. Fifty thousand dollars is named as the extent of the capital stock.

RELATIVE TO STEAM BOILERS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill for the repeal of the law relative to the inspection of steam boilers, which was passed June 22, 1867, except in the Metropolitan Police District.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The bill introduced by Senator MORGAN provides that sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the act passed last year be repealed; but such repeal shall not affect the assessments already made, or which should have been made in 1868, but the same must be levied and collected.

Section 12 of said act of 1868 to read as follows. The organized militia of the State shall consist of such number of divisions, brigades, regiments, companies, battalions, batteries, troops and squadrons as the Commander-in-Chief shall determine, in the aggregate not to exceed 25,000.

The Adjutant-General hereafter to audit all the military accounts.

All persons honorably discharged from the service of the United States army or navy, members of organized fire companies and exempt firemen shall not be subject to military duty.

RELATIVE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. TRAINOR introduced a bill providing that so much of section 10 of the law passed April 10, 1849, as requires a majority of the trustees or directors of all companies organized under said act to be citizens of this State, is hereby made applicable to all insurance companies organized under any law of this State.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

The Proposed Modifications of the Existing Law—Position of the Germans—Party Advantages.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 16.

The various conferences that have been held upon the subject of excise in the Metropolitan district will probably result in some modifications of the system as it now stands. All parties seem to concede that the arbitrary fee for licenses was fixed too high, and should be superseded by a graded system, ranging the sums required from $100 to $250, according to the amount and character of business done. In response to the urgent request of those whose avocations require them to be abroad at night, and who have occasion to patronize restaurants at late hours, permission will doubtless be given to remain open until 1 o'clock, except on Saturday night. It has been claimed that serious abuses result from convictions based entirely upon the testimony of policemen making arrests, and that the concurrence of at least two witnesses should be required to establish an offence in violation of law. Upon this point there is considerable difference of opinion. But the arguments in favor of a change, deduced from the practical workings of the present plan, seem very strong.

Our German friends have sent some of their ablest representatives to Albany, asking for the abrogation of those sections which forbid them to resort to their favorite gardens on Sunday. Opinions for and against this provision have a mixed political and theological bearing. The Germans and other citizens born upon the Continent of Europe do not regard the Sabbath as invested with that peculiar sanctity which Puritanism has thrown around it. For them it is a day of innocent social recreation, of harmless amusement, of friendly intercourse. They delight to take their wives and children and go forth to some rural retreat, preserved from the advances of brick and mortar, where, upon the green sward, in the cherry daylight, and under the shade of friendly trees, they can sip their lager, hold friendly converse, and mingle in innocent games—thus refreshing themselves after the hard labor of six days, and confinement in the close and unwholesome atmosphere of city tenements.

This is not our way of spending the Sabbath. But we cannot convince them by prohibitory enactments that their way is irreligious or wrong, and ours alone right and proper. With them, such amusements are a sort of religion. They refer to the practices of the Jews under the old dispensation, with whom the Sabbath was a day for social visiting, merry-making and wine-drinking, to show that the custom was sanctioned even by a Theocratic Government. And they claim that so long as they are not disorderly or drunken, make no aggressions upon the quiet or worship of their neighbors, and demean themselves in all regards like respectable persons, their individual prerogatives of choice should not be denied, nor an attempt made to force them into a line of conduct squared by the theological opinions of those with whose views upon this subject they cannot agree.

Generally speaking, these Germans are among the most industrious, orderly and law-abiding classes of the population. To be sure, they imbibe their favorite lager freely. But they rarely become intoxicated, disturb the peace, or engage in acts of riotous or disorderly character. As most of them are compelled to work for a livelihood during what are popularly known as "week days," they consider it a hardship that they are not permitted to seek their own modes of recuperation and recreation on the one day when they are free so to do.

We are aware that a natural disposition exists to discuss this question from a religious standpoint. But in our system of government, theology and politics should be kept separate. We may regret that the German does not see his duty to worship on the Sabbath in the same light as ourselves; but should we attempt to make him conform to our views by statute? Why might not the Jew equally claim that we should respect the sanctity of his Sabbath, and suspend operations on Saturday? or the Catholic that no business should be done on Good Friday, or other sacred days of his calendar? If we take the question into the sphere of religious opinions, where is the line of distinction to begin and end? Secular legislators, acting solely upon questions of public expediency, should regard the matter as entirely free from theological bias.

Our political opponents have gained a great and undue advantage from prohibitory measures in this direction. The German is a natural lover of liberty. He finds his congenial associations with those who advocate the largest freedom. But he carries this feeling into all matters. And when the attempt is made to trench upon what he conceives to be his inalienable prerogative of untrammeled individual action, he of course seeks a remedy by going with those who agree with him on this particular point. We do not hesitate to say that there are at least 20,000 Germans in this State, formerly acting with the Republican Party, who have voted the Democratic ticket regularly during four or five years, upon this ground alone. Mayor, now Governor HOFFMAN, owed his personal strength to his vigorous advocacy of non-interference with national traits and customs of recreation. We shall be told that this argument of partisan advantage should not be heeded when grave matters of religion are at stake. This assumption warrants an inquiry whether even the cause of religion can be advanced by the enforced observance of certain formulas.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—It is announced that Hon. GEORGE T. EARLE will soon be appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General in the place of Mr. SKINNER. Mr. EARLE, who was for many years the law partner of Postmaster-General CRESWELL, is a lawyer of considerable experience, and possesses great executive ability. He was for several years Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and represented Cecil County in the Free State Convention of 1864. He some time since retired from active political life. No more honest or upright gentleman could be appointed to this important position than Mr. EARLE.—*Baltimore American, March 16.*

MURDER TRIAL.

The Murder of Commander Mitchell, U. S. N., in San Francisco—One of the Accused Convicted of Manslaughter.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 20.

Nearly five days have been occupied in the Fourth District Court by the trial of WILLIAM OREGON SMITH, who, with THOMAS SAVAGE, is charged with the murder of Commander J. G. MITCHELL, of the United States Navy. A separate trial was claimed for the defendants. In the case of SMITH, the jury, after being out nearly four hours, came into Court at 5 o'clock yesterday, and rendered a verdict of "guilty of the crime of manslaughter." The prisoner had entertained hopes of an acquittal, and the verdict visibly affected him. The trial of SAVAGE was deferred until the press of civil business has been disposed of.

The testimony adduced in this remarkable trial shows the following leading points: JOHN G. MITCHELL, a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, in command of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, came down from Mare Island on the 21st of October, 1868, in response to a letter on business, written by Judge CROSBY, an intimate friend. On his arrival he went to see General HALLECK, and late in the day, at about 5 o'clock, met Captain H. HARRISON, near the corner of Montgomery and California streets, when he appeared under the influence of liquor, "enough to make him talkative." He left to go to his friend's house, Judge CROSBY, on Sutter-street. A short time afterward Captain MITCHELL entered the saloon No. 311 Dupont-street, when he first met the defendants SMITH and SAVAGE, who were sitting at a table; he asked them "to take a drink;" they did then drink, the deceased drinking sherry wine and the defendants drinking beer. From this point until the death of Captain MITCHELL, at about 7:30 o'clock, the three men were together all the time. The evidence follows them to a grocery store on the corner of Ellis and Powell streets, where more drinking was done—evidently with reluctance, and, urged on by the defendants to drink, he drank sherry wine and they drank beer and soda water. At this point the evidence shows that he charged the defendants as being thieves, and that he didn't want them to follow him any more. Two witnesses prove that, after quarreling, the three left this place between 6 and 7 o'clock—about dark. Captain MITCHELL was intoxicated and talking in a foolish and random manner when the three walked away up Powell-street, the deceased between the two. The next point in the evidence is that a few minutes past 7 a Miss BRENNAN, a seamstress, was on her way home after the day's work, and on arriving near the southeast corner of Sutter and Stockton streets she heard voices, as of persons quarreling, around the corner above Sutter, on Stockton, and a moment after three men appeared coming down the hill toward SMITH. The three were walking in line and appeared to be arm-in-arm. Instead of remaining on the sidewalk, they proceeded to near the centre of two streets, when she saw the man on the right stop, utter an oath and draw back and strike the man in the centre a severe blow back of the right ear, who immediately fell heavily to the ground where the man again struck him twice, and, stooping over the prostrate man, lifted a cloak or cape, and immediately dropped it and ran away up Sutter-street, while the other man of the three ran away down Stockton-street toward the Pavilion, leaving the man who had been knocked down prostrate where he fell. Looking at the man a moment, witness ran across to the grocery store on the northeast corner of the street, and gave the alarm to the clerk in attendance. In the meantime several persons had gathered, and the man was taken into the store, still alive, but black in the face, and after a few gasps he died. A *post-mortem* examination of the deceased by the Coroner on the next day revealed the fact that his skull had been fractured at the base and behind the right ear, and that a large blood vessel at that point had been ruptured, which was the cause of death. Letters on his person proved who the deceased was, and later in the day the body was recognized by friends as that of Captain MITCHELL. Next day after the killing, a man named THOMAS SAVAGE, and his brother, went to Mr. TILDEN, an attorney, and stated that he knew who did the killing, and said, in substance that he and a man named SMITH were the men who were with MITCHELL; that SMITH did the striking, &c. Mr. TILDEN then went to Chief CROWLEY and stated the case, when he arrested SAVAGE, and in his company searched for and found SMITH and arrested him on the charge of murder. SMITH and SAVAGE were placed in the County Jail, where they were identified as far as stature and appearance by Miss BRENNAN.

On the morning after the homicide, a pocket-book, covered with dirt and belonging to the deceased, was found by a car-driver on Post-street, just below Stockton, one block from the place of the killing, and at a point where it was not shown the deceased had been. Further evidence showed that the man SMITH went home and changed his entire suit of clothes, although he denies that he did any more than change his coat.

SMITH and SAVAGE were both put upon the stand by the defence, and the substance of their testimony was that Captain MITCHELL threatened SMITH with violence at the place of striking, and that in self-defence the striking was done; that no robbery was thought of or attempted; that they were all more or less under the influence of liquor or beer, and scarcely knew what they did. Evidence was also shown of previous peaceable disposition and integrity of the man SMITH.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

The Methodist Protestant Conference, which has been in session for a week in Williamsburg, adjourned last night, to meet in such place as they shall be invited to on the second Wednesday in March, 1870. The following appointments were made:

Attorney-street, Church, New-York, to be supplied; Grand-street, Williamsburg, B. Hanks; Graham-avenue, Williamsburg, J. Dibble; Graham and Devoe streets, Williamsburg, Joseph Thompson; Elm-street, Williamsburg, William C. Clark; Tarrytown, J. H. R. Painter; Tompkins Cove, J. J. Smith; Stars Plains and Silvermines, Georgetown, Mark Staples; Bedford, Conn.; Geo. E. Sanderson; Centerville, N. J., J. G. Dyer; Flatlands, R. S. Hulshart; Suffolk, George W. Dykman; Franklinton, Dr. J. Cowen; Orange, (Circuit,) A. J. Conklin; Saratoga Springs, A. Sornburger; Vernon, (Circuit,) W. H. Mott; Woodhaven, to be supplied; New-London, E. Withey; Peekskill and Putnam, N. W. Britton; Centerport, Emmons Stockwell; Paterson, Division-street, J. H. Robinson; Paterson, Main-street, William Lord; Plainfield, R. Woodruff; New-York City Mission, John S. Sharp; Brooklyn City Mission, W. H. Johnson; W. H. Miller, Agent of Rockland County Bible Society; Joshua Hudson, superannuated; P. Weaver, General Missionary; J. S. Serean, in the hands of President without appointment, at his own request. Newark Mission—C. Millard; R. E. Gormon, in hands of the President. Cambridge Mission—James F. Kendrick, J. S. Kingsland, supernumerary.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

ENOCH DICK, Paying Teller of the Chatham National Bank, made a complaint yesterday before Justice DOWLING, from which it appears that a certain check, dated Nov. 4, 1868, and drawn on the bank for $87 by JOHN R. PORTER, to the order of SAMUEL B. ELLIOTT, had been presented for payment and refused, because the drawer had no account in the bank. It was also alleged, informally, by GEORGE A. HAYES, No. 739 Eighth-avenue, that ELLIOTT had paid him the check in liquidation of a bill for groceries of $45, and that ELLIOTT had been given the change before the worthless character of the check was discovered. The prisoner was remanded until this morning, when a formal complaint will be made against the accused. ELLIOTT was arrested some few days ago on a similar charge.

A fight occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, between JOSEPH EIGINNOND and THOMAS MARMION, in which the former attacked the latter with a chisel and cut off two of the fingers of his left hand. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was arrested by the Police of the Twentieth Precinct.

The Cuban Ladies' Relief Association met yesterday in the St. Julien Hotel, Mrs. R. P. DE YSQUIERDO presiding. It was reported that the concert given at Steinway Hall on March 9 netted $3,280. It was then resolved to hold a fair for the benefit of the Association in May next, and to give, meantime, two grand concerts, one in New-York on Easter Monday, another in Brooklyn, at a later date. An adjournment until Monday was afterward had.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening, Mr. WARREN CHURCH was run over by a car and seriously injured. He was taken home and the car driver was arrested.

MARY HALEY, who dwells at No. 33 Mulberry-st., died suddenly last night. Heart disease was the supposed cause of her decease.

About 7 P. M. last evening, JAMES D. CRAMSEY fell accidentally into the river at Peck-slip. He was rescued by persons standing near, and taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house.

At 9:30 last evening a small bag of letters was found in Crosby-street, near Howard.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest at No. 5 Elizabeth-street in the case of ELLEN MCGRATH, a native of Ireland, aged 46 years, who had died suddenly during the previous night. A *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, showed that she had died of ureinia.

SAMUEL BROWN, No. 39 Laurens-street, died suddenly yesterday. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and found that death had resulted from natural causes.

LOUIS KLERNEN, aged 3 years, living at No. 18 First-avenue, died yesterday from injuries received on Saturday last by being run over by a Second-avenue street car. Coroner KEENAN was notified, and will hold an inquest on Thursday at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., delivered his lecture on "Revivals in the Last Century" yesterday evening, at the United Presbyterian Church in Forty-fourth-street. The church was well filled.

Many French residents of this City, under the auspices of the *Cercle Français de l'Harmonie*, design to entertain Captain DUCHESNE and the gallant officers of the *Pereire*, at a banquet that will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Though the arrangements have been effected by the *Cercle*, it is intended that the affair shall be of an international character. The coöperation of our own citizens is therefore solicited. Until 6 o'clock this afternoon signatures may be added to subscription lists at Delmonico's up-town and down-town establishments, at the French Consulate, and at the headquarters of the *Cercle*, No. 38 Clinton-place.

The Pacific Mail Company have reduced the sailing of their steamers to Aspinwall from four times a month to three, and the days of sailing, in consequence, are altered to the 1st, 11th and 24th of each month.

Mr. ABRAHAM MYER, of this City, will act as Vice-Consul to the Dominican Government in the absence of the Consul, J. W. CURRIER, Esq., who will shortly leave for St. Domingo City.

The mails hitherto forwarded from this port *viâ* Panama to Australia and New-Zealand are discontinued. In future all letters and newspapers intended for these places will be forwarded *viâ* England.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the ivory-turning establishment of F. GROTE & Co., on the upper floors, Nos. 78, 82 and 84 Fulton-street, doing damage of about $200 to stock, which is insured for $45,000 in various City companies. The building are owned by the De Graaf estate, and are but slightly injured.

The boiler in the ink manufactory of JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, in Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, exploded yesterday morning. GEORGE HAMILTON, a colored man, employed in the building as a fireman, was badly scalded, and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. No damage was done to property.

JESS ALLEN was started on his way to Canada by the Metropolitan Detectives last Friday, and not to Connecticut, as stated in the TIMES yesterday.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in some cotton stored on the lighter *Clara*, lying at Pier No. 12 North River, which occasioned a damage of $100. The vessel was not injured.

CHARLES BIRGOU, of No. 398 East Tenth-street, was set upon by an unknown rowdy in Catharine-street, and was badly beaten.

Brooklyn.

The horse, wagon and harness belonging to J. L. KORN, one of the accused parties in the alleged drawback fraud case, were sold by United States Marshal DALLON yesterday for the sum of $286.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at R. HOUSTON's liquor store, No. 40 Myrtle-avenue. Damage about $350. Insured.

The Special Committee to investigate the Prospect Park Commissioners' work consists of Alderman WHITNEY, MCGROARTY, HATHAWAY, FISHER and KEATING.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 150.

New-Jersey.

We mentioned yesterday that a daughter of W. H. TALCOTT, Esq., President of the Morris Canal Company, had died after remaining several days in a trance state. We are assured that there was no foundation for the latter part of the story, and that the friends of the young lady never entertained any doubts respecting her decease.

The hospital movement, which was started last season, is meeting with good encouragement. Recently, Mrs. EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, donated the sum of $10,000, and a like sum has been subscribed by other parties. An effort is being made by the Board of Regents to purchase the old United States Arsenal property at Hudson for the proposed hospital.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a colored man, giving the name of THOMAS BUCKLEY, was arrested on a charge of offering a gross indignity to a young lady while passing through Jersey-avenue, Jersey City. The act was observed by several citizens, who gave chase, and had the fellow not fallen into the hands of Officer SEEBACH, he would undoubtedly have received rough treatment. He was locked up to await examination.

A convention of delegates of several musical societies was held at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, yesterday. Mr. L. D. SIMS, of Newark, was elected President, and F. F. SEWARD Secretary. The object is the formation of a Union for the purpose of joint performances, and a plan of reunion is to be prepared and presented for consideration at a future meeting.

The Newark Conference of the M. E. Church commences to-day in the Central M. E. Church. The Conference is composed of 171 ministers, representing 215 churches and 24,394 members.

In consequence of the action of the New-Jersey Senate, disposing of the Harsimus Cove property to the Consolidated Companies, Mr. WINANT, who had owned a portion of that property, but was absent in Europe when the Senate bill was passed, is about to bring an action against the State for the recovery of his land.

The $1,000 foot-race between THOMAS, of Newark, and FISHER, of Philipsburg, will take place this evening at FOLGER's Clifton Hotel, on the Paterson plank-road.

MARIANNE CLARKE and MARIANNE DONOVAN were arrested at the Jersey City Ferry yesterday evening by Officers J. B. SMITH and COLLINS, charged by Detective SMITH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, New-York, with having attempted to pick pockets. Two men, CHARLES CLARKE and SAMUEL HILL, were also arrested as accomplices. The pickpockets were observed working in a crowd by the officers. They are in custody, awaiting examination.

B. W. KING, of New-York, was arrested and taken before Justice CHAMBERS, of Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of perjury. It is alleged that the accused gave false evidence before J. H. LYONS, Master in Chancery, in a case involving a considerable amount of property in Bergen County. KING was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

The Erie Railroad locomotive, which recently fell into the Hackensack River at the draw-bridge, was raised yesterday by a derrick, and is now undergoing repairs in Paterson.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cortlandt-st., No. 71, 21x58	nom.
Delancey-st., No. 49, 25x100	$20,000
Houston-st., s. s., 36 ft. from Clinton-st., 18x52	12,500
Perry-st., n. s., 174.6 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 196x95	19,250
Lot No. 311, estate of Rutgers, 25x180	5,500
3d-st., s. s., 27.6x166	17,000
3d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 86 and 87, Minthorne estate, 50x100	30,000
5th-st., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.6x96	11,500
13th-st., n. s., 282.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x103.3	20,000
13th-st., s. s., 186.2 ft. w. of Bowery, 56x103.3	36,900
16th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x103.3	10,500
17th-st., n. s., 459 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23x92	22,500
30th-st., n. s., 456 ft. w. of 8th-av., 23x98.9	20,500
38th-st., n. s., 33.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	21,000
41st-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 7th-av., No. 157 W., irregular	15,000
43d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.4	2,350
44th-st., n. s., 101.8 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5	4,666
44th-st., s. s., 116.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.4x100.4	24,000
45th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	7,000
46th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	21,500
49th-st., n. s., 56.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5	14,200
59th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	19,500
59th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	19,500
61st-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of 2d-av., 32x100.5	6,800
86th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,404
81st-st., s. s., 198 ft. w. of Avenue B, irregular	9,000
99th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.11	8,400
99th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	6,000
100th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.11	2,850
130th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x99.11	2,025
133d-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x99.11	6,500
142d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x99.11	8,000
161st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	900
1st-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x78	2,000
2d-av., w. s., 77.9 ft. n. of 11th-st., 120x25.9, 100 ft. w. of 2d-av. and 103 ft. s. of 12th-st., 25.8x28	35,000
2d-av., w. s., 77.9 ft. n. of 11th-st., 120x25x25.9x120, 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., and 103 ft. s. of 12th-st., 25.8 x28	32,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 80th-st., 80x73	105,000
4th-av., n. w. corner 10[illegible]-st., 32x200x282.7x201.8	40,000
5th-av., n. e. corner 110th-st., 50.11x100	20,000
5th-av., n. e. corner 110th-st., 50.11x100	25,000
5th-av., e. s., 30 ft. s. of 40th-st., 25x100	30,000
12th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 30th-st., 35x100	2,025

Leases Recorded.

Amity-st., No. 122, 5 years, per year	$325
Houston-st., n. s., lot No. 24 Wynkoop estate, 20.2 x75, 11 years, per year	450
Hamilton-st., No. 26½, 5 years, per year	480
Orchard-st., No. 5 (store &c.), 5 years, per year	420
Pearl-st., No. 365 (store, 3 years, per year	700
Park-place, Nos. 35 and 37, 3 years, per year	14,000
Park-place, Nos. 39 and 41, part of premises, 5 years, per year	7,750
46th-st., No. 111, w. s., 3 years, per year	1,350
Avenue A, No. 239, part of house, 5 yrs., per yr	840
1st-av., s. w. corner of 38th-st., 49.4x75, 5 years, per year	600
3d-av., s. e. corner of 2d-st., (store, &c.,) 5¼ years, per year	1,600
10th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 68th-st., 25x100, 5 years, per year	125

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks steady; Eries, 24⅞; Illinois, 97⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 34.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 16.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 76c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 16—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 11th inst., since our last report, (according to Reuter's telegram,) were 25,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16—11 A. M.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet for both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £30 15s.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16—1 P. M.

Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 16—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 98s. 9d. ℘ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Tallow, [illegible]

HAVRE, Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON—The market opens unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 16—2:30 P. M.

The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer.

No. 2 Red Western Wheat is firmer but not higher. Flour is dull. Peas 41s. ℘ 504 lbs.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 82⅞. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at 87⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 16—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 12d.@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.@12⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 15s. for Fine.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.

Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.@£10 15s. ℘ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 16.

Petroleum closed at 55½f.@56f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 16.

Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8¾@9 reals. Exchange steady; quotations unaltered.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 16.

EXCHANGE on New-York steady and rates unchanged. FLOUR in light demand, chiefly for Low Medium; White Winter Extras, $9 50; Spring, $5 12½@$6 50. WHEAT—No. 2 in fair demand at $1 10; No. 1 quiet at $1 14@$1 14¼. CORN active and firmer; New, 53¼c.; no grade, 48½c.@51c. OATS easier and in fair demand at 52c. RYE quiet at $1 16@$1 16½. BARLEY neglected and nominal. WHISKY firm at 89c.@90c. SEEDS dull; Timothy, $2 65; Clover, $9 50@$9 75. PORK steady at $31. LARD, 18c.@18¼c.; choice lots, 18¾c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 16¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c., buyer April. Short Rib MIDDLES, 15¾c. Refused Rough MIDDLES, 15c. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$12 25. Live HOGS in good demand; light to good grades, $9 75@$10 75. CATTLE easy; Cows and good shipping Steers, $4 62½@$7. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 16.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON declining; Middlings 27c. FLOUR heavy; Spring and Fall Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extra, $5 55@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 50@$7. WHEAT dull; Fair to Choice Red Fall, $1 35@$1 35; Spring, $1 12½@$1 16 for No. 2. CORN unchanged. OATS firmer; sales at 61c.@66c. BARLEY quiet at $1 75@$1 80 for Common Illinois Spring; $2 for Choice Iowa; $2 25@$2 35 for strictly Choice to Fancy Minnesota. RYE steady at $1 27@$1 30 for Prime to Choice. WHISKY quiet at 90c. PORK higher; sales at $31 75@$32; Bulk MEATS—Jobbing sales at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON active; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD firm at 18c. for Steam, and 18¾c. for Kettle. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON dull, Middlings, 28½c.@29½c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 steady and unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras and Northwestern Extra Family, unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7 50@$9. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels Amber at $1 65@$1 70; Red, $1 60. RYE $1 55@$1 57. CORN in limited demand; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at 90c. OATS steady; Western, unchanged; Pennsylvania, 60c.@68c. PETROLEUM in limited demand; Crude, 18c., in bulk; Refined, 31c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 13c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR better; Cuba, 12¼c. for good refining. MOLASSES in fair demand; Cuba and Muscovado, 56c.@60c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 93c.@96c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 16.

FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and nominally unchanged. CORN quiet; Ear, 65c. OATS dull at 65c. for No. 1. BARLEY irregular; No. 2, $2@$2 05. COTTON dull at 27¼c. for Middlings. WHISKY dull and drooping; sales at 90c.@91c. Mess PORK held at $32, but $31 50@$31 75 was offered. Bulk MEATS sold at 12¾c. for cash, and 13c. buyer March, for Shoulders; Bulk Sides held at 15c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD held at 19c., with but little demand; 18¾c. was offered. GOLD, 131¼. EXCHANGE firm. MONEY close.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON declined; Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; sales, 2,500 bales; exports, 1,511. GOLD, 132¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 143½; Commercial, 142½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. SUGAR, 14¼c. MOLASSES dull; Prime, 70c.@75c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 60; Treble Extra, $7. CORN firm at 80c. OATS declined to 72c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAY firmer at $27. PORK firmer; sales at $33. BACON in good demand; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY depressed; Western Rectified, 92½c.@97½c. COFFEE nominal; Fair, 15¾c.; Prime, 17¾c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 16.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT in better demand; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 50; sales 10,000 bushels on private terms, and 4,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 80. CORN quiet at 97c. for No. 1. OATS held at 70c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE inactive. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ℘ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 65c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 16.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 11¼; No. 2, $1 07¼. OATS firmer; No. 2, 53c.@53½c. CORN firm; New rejected, 56c.@57c. RYE dull; No. 1, $1 14. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. Dressed HOGS steady at $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 16.

TOBACCO—Sales 240 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Hart's County, $5@$14. COTTON, 26¼c. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHISKY, free, 92c. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 55. OATS, 60c.@65c. CORN, 62c.@65c. RYE, $1 50.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 16.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN, Old neglected; New wanted, but none here. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE unchanged, with no demand. BARLEY nominal at $2 05@$2 10 for Canadian. PEAS—Supply light; sales 3 cars Canada, field, $1 30 on track. SEEDS dull; Timothy, $3 50; Clover, $9 50. HIGHWINES lower and nominal at about 95c. LARD and PORK dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON nominal; Middlings, 28¼c. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT very dull, almost unsalable. CORN dull; Prime White, 82c.@83c.; Prime Yellow, 87c.@89c. OATS dull at 60c.@70c. for Good to Prime. RYE nominally $1 40. Mess PORK firm at $32 50@$33. BACON active and firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c.; Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 20c. WHISKY firm; sales at 95c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, March 16.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull; White Michigan regular, $1 47. CORN dull, with nothing doing; buyers and sellers apart. OATS declined 2c.; sales at 60c. HIGHWINES firm. RYE dull. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, March 16.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 391 head; market moderately active; Extra quality, $13 50@$14; First quality, $12@$13; Second quality, $11@$12. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,486 head; last week's prices have been firmly held; sales at 4c.@9c. ℘ lb. VEAL CALVES, $3@12 ℘ head.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON quiet and weak; Middlings, 27¾c.; receipts, 800 bales; shipments, 600 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady. CORN in good demand at 75c. OATS, 73c.@75c. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 19½c.@20¼c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17¾c.@18c. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, March 16.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 45c. RESIN, $1 70 for strained. Crude TURPENTINE steady and prices unchanged. TAR, $2 65. COTTON weaker at 26¼c. for Middlings.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 27¼c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 254 bales; exports, coastwise, 369 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON market dull and irregular; sales, 128 bales; receipts, 120 bales; holders asking 26¾c.@27c.; buyers offering 26½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON quiet; sales 120 bales Middlings at 27¾c.; receipts, 578 bales; exports, coastwise, 375 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 15.

FLOUR is quiet; shipping grades quoted at $4 50@$5 50. Choice WHEAT, $1 65. Legal Tender, 77¾.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, March 16.

COTTON market flat; sales, 250 bales; Low Middlings, 26¼c.; receipts, 584 bales; no exports.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 16.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 45⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 131¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	32
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	21
Portland	W.	Clear	19
Boston	N. W.	Clear	24
New-York	N. W.	Clear	28
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	35
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	31
Washington	N. E.	Clear	33
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	34
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	28
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Cloudy	57
Charleston	E. N. E.	Cloudy	50
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	18
Buffalo	W.	Clear	16
Pittsburg	—	Clear	11
Chicago	W.	Clear	10
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	24
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	44
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Key West	N. E.	Clear	74
Havana	—	Cloudy	76

[Advertisement.]

The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by topping off our desires is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes, and we don't think many would approve that. This thought leads us to say, with all the emphasis at our command, that if a gentleman wants an elegant and thoroughly good Spring Hat, the place to get it is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *viâ* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *viâ* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *viâ* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *viâ* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Germania	March 3	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	March 16	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	March 18	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	March 20	New-York	Glasgow.
Cella	March 20	New-York	London.
Pereire	March 20	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Morro Castle	March 18	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	March 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 16—*In steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg*—J. M. Moser, Henry Heine, M. Engelhardt, Valentin Heizk, G. Thoyer, Const. Rosswog, W. F. Skelding and wife, M. F. Merritt, Charles B. Marvin, J. Ball, Miss M. Reed, Emil Schalk and family, Israel Zeimer and lady, Miguel Figuero, Edward Theissen, Julius Levy, Wolf Samuel, Joseph Neumann.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—L. M. Burke, H. Dryanks, wife and 3 children, A. Watson and wife, Seth Pratt and wife, Jacob Adler, Isaac Schonfeldt, Samuel Schonfeldt, Fred. Seales, John Shisler, Sol. Reveler and wife, Mrs. Annie Fletcher and 2 children, Mrs. Sarah Newbourner and 7 children, Miss Dora Spenlow, Edward Mayerson, Mrs. Fanny Seales, Miss D. Seales, John Rose, wife and daughter, John Jacobs and wife, Horace Carr, Edward Wild, William Little, Mrs. Mary A. Stiles, Samuel Harrow, Robert Armstrong, Frank Beatty, L. Leary, wife and daughter, John Bloomingdale, Mr. S. Kennicutt, Henry Penny, Miss Emma Van Pelt, William Gibbs, Robert Flint, Christopher Meyer, Daniel Beardsley and wife, Ben Ellenger, John Mack, Daniel Murden, Henry Johnson, Marcus Bush, Wm. Bush, Michael Salter and wife, Wm. Foster, Miss Kate Sternberg, Mr. Lewis, John Bleecker, Chas. Owen, Fred. Stinson and 2 ladies, Samuel Munsell, Jas. Boyd, Allan Bruce, Mr. Crofton, Jas. Vevers, Pat. Relinque, Morris Jones, Charles Odone, Philip Odone, Captain H. Johnson, Thomas Beckford, John Leggett, John Antwerp, A. Arnold, Peter English, Fred. Obermayer and wife, J. Leckard, Henry Miller, Ellis Freeman, Thos. Freeman, Frank Werner, U. S. N., and 125 in steerage.

MARCH 16—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Rev. D. McNab, James A. Kidd, Albert G. Adams, John Phillips, Jr., Colin B. Sword, Adam Reid, John Still, Alex. McHattie, J. G. Burchell, Mrs. Burchell.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Miles Drake, W. A. Courtenay, T. L. James, wife and son, Mr. Mount, M. Jacobs, F. Ruffy, Chas. Smith, James Carmina, H. S. Favor, W. C. Cameron, J. H. Baggett, G. V. Ancher, P. Witham, James Miller, S. Steadman and wife, W. S. Kidd, James W. Quintard, E. Butler, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Theo. Andrus and servant, Miss Beament, Miss Lovell, Miss F. Clark, A. Haywood, W. W. Tompkins, S. Baum, H. Levy, E. M. Cary, D. Robbins and wife, P. Scheuer, wife and children, D. Davidson, P. Diamond, J. W. Johnston, G. Lashu, J. Clayton, J. Abbott, J. W. Swain, A. R. Day, F. V. S. Disborough, C. Dube, E. Miller, S. Benjamin, J. Cuyler, H. A. Cleveland, G. W. Harris, Rob. Ridley, J. Boileau, Wm. May.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 09 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon sets..10 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 26 | Gov. Island.11 15 | Hell Gate..12 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow Feb. 19, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced violent westerly gales almost the entire passage, being hove to on several occasions. No date, lat. 46, lon. 44, spoke ship Elizabeth, from Cardiff for New-York.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow via Moville March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall 7½ ds., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Valley Forge, (of Gardner, Me.,) Berry, San Francisco 120 ds., with grain to Geo. D. Sutton & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 14, crossed the equator Feb. 16, in lon. 38. Has had fine weather almost the entire passage.

Ship Tasmanian, (of St. John, N. B.,) Driver, Liverpool 59 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy weather during the first part of passage and sprung rudder-head.

Ship Washington Booth, (of Baltimore,) Gunby, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Samuel W. Osgood. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Mary A. Way, Russell, Palermo 44 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 7, in co. with bark Jehu, from Messina for Boston. Has been 16 ds. to the westward of Bermuda, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Alaska, Higgins, of and from San Francisco Oct. 9, via Altata, Mex., Nov. 29, with dyewoods and grain to Willetts & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 20, crossed the equator Feb. 23, in lon. 35 30. March 11, lat. 29 30, lon. 74, at 10 A. M., came in collision with brig George Emma, from New-York for Cuba; lost bowsprit, cutwater, head-gear, &c., started cathead and broke one of the anchor stocks; did not ascertain what damage the brig received, as she was out of sight in less than 15 minutes.

Bark Minna, (N. G.,) Stunkel, Newcastle, Eng., 80 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer; vessel to Herman Koop. Feb. 15 and 16, lat. 46, lon. 46, encountered a heavy gale from N. W., during which shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, &c.; March 7, lat. 42, lon. 46, had a hurricane from N. W. to S. W.; shipped several heavy seas, sweeping everything movable off deck, and carrying two men overboard, but succeeded in getting the men on board again.

Bark Ibis, Crabtree, Cadiz Jan. 23, with mdse. to Tupper & Beattie. Has had strong westerly gales for the last 16 ds.

Bark John Fyfe, Luce, Havre 66 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Made the southern passage and had heavy westerly gales.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Malaga Jan. 20, with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Has had light winds the first part of the passage, and heavy westerly gales the latter part. Feb. 26, lat. 24 30, lon. 66 40, spoke bark Emily, (Br.,) from London, for Saltilla River, Ga. March 4, lat. 27 06, lon. 70 55, spoke brig Carolina, from Portland, for Sagua.

Brig Annie Bachelder, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Marseilles 40 ds. and 50 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 10 ds. to the westward of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales.

Brig Humming Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Stevens, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. March 6, off Cape Antonio, spoke brig Angelia, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Brig Nellie, Verdon, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Pacifico, (Ital.,) Sevarez, Naples 65 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Canima, Church, Elizabethport, for Charlestown, Mass.

Schr. Mabel Hall, (of Rockland,) Hall, Pensacola 23 ds., with timber to W. S. Brown & Co. Has had heavy weather up to Hatteras, and since high winds.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Marts, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Samos, (of Boston,) Chandler, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Philip Dater & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary M., (of Gloucester,) Murray, Fortune Bay 17 ds., with fish to J. H. Lynch & Co.

Schr. Emma E. Averill, Davis, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, Fairhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Pressy, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Nile, Pierce, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Portland, Me., for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pearce, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Willie Lee, Whitney, Thomaston 5 ds., with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ann Gardner, Rose, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Boston, Stuye, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Marcellus, Renwick, Providence.

Schr. Charles, Spears, Taunton.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Holmes, Providence.

Schr. G. B. Baylis, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Boyd, Boyd, Virginia.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Trasher, Taunton.

Schr. Iola, Jones, Provincetown.

Schr. David Nelson, Stedwell, Portchester.

Schr. Hesperus, Hall, Cape Ann.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Barber, New-Haven.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. R. Genn, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Matchless, Baker, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia R. Clark, Ogden, New-Haven.

Schr. Alex. Massey, Bissie, New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Junietta, Patton, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. Messenger, Peck, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Etheridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Goddess, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence.

Schr. P. S. Lindsley, Emery, New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Norwich.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Don, for Matanzas; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 16—Arr. barks Kathleen, from Antwerp; Fury, from Messina; brig Alpha, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, March 16—Arr. steamships Manhattan, from New-York; J. M. Everman, from Philadelphia; Maryland, from Baltimore; schr. A. D. Saul, from New-York; Spanish brig Florencia, from Havana for Santander; bark David McNutt, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16—Arr. brig France Tiscomio, from Palermo for Baltimore.

Passed up for Baltimore—Schr. Echo, from West Indies.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15—Cld. ship Mary E. Riggs, for New-York, with 15,000 sacks of wheat.

Arr. ship Celestial Empire, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16—Arr. schr. Kate R. Lunt, from Baltimore; bark Boaz, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamships Virgo, for New-York, and Fanny, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Tanjore, Humphrey, from Liverpool for Boston, which arrived 13th, and anchored in the Lower Bay, proceeded this morning via Long Island Sound in tow.

The ship Thomas Dunham, Young, from Cardiff, which arrived 14, and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up to the City this morning.

The ship Thatcher Magoun, from San Francisco, ashore in the Lower Bay, still lies in the same position. The Atlantic Submarine Company are at work on her, and she will have to discharge part of her cargo before she can be floated.

Spoken, &c.

Humboldt—bark, from London for Philadelphia, March 9, lat. 31, lon. 70 31.

Josephine—Br. bark, for England, March 10, no lat., &c.

Pacific—wh. bark, of New-Bedford, 5 months out, no oil, March 5, lat. 21, lon. 67 30.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 16—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamship Bavaria, from New-Orleans, sailed to-day for Southampton. The steamship Yazoo sailed for Philadelphia, and the steamship Cleopatra, for Sisal and Vera Cruz. The steamships Cuba arrived from Baltimore, and the City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz for New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 27, schr. Croix, Collins, from St. John; March 4, steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, New-York; 8th, bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Boston. Sld. Feb. 27, schr. Thomas Clyde, Scull, for Swan Island; 28th, bark American Eagle, Lindsley, New-York; March 2, schr. Frank Palmer, Latham, Cienfuegos; 8th, brig Minnie Abbe, Harding, Trinidad.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 28, brig George, for New-York in 3 ds.; barks Cienfuegos, for do. in 4 ds.; Snowdon, for do. in 5 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., March 1, brigs Ada Murchie, for New-York in 3 ds.; Daniel Trowbridge, for do. in 2 ds.; schr. Mary B. Harris, for do. in 5 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, March 16.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, which sailed from New-York March 6, arrived at this port this morning. All well.

LONDONDERRY, March 16.—The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived here to-day.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 225, March 16, 1869.

76, 39, 18, 56, 34, 15, 26, 75, 66, 51, 22, 78, 43.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 226, March 16, 1869.

7, 76, 20, 19, 65, 35, 68, 22, 13, 55, 63, 69, 14, 4.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 249, March 16, 1869.

62, 35, 73, 67, 45, 53, 55, 24, 30, 40, 66, 69, 6.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 250, March 16, 1869.

31, 13, 73, 42, 60, 25, 21, 16, 17, 41, 27, 64, 72, 43.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-ST., TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS COCHRANE, deceased.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the west side of Greenwich-st., between Laight and Vestry sts., and known as No. 432. The house is 25x40 feet, and in good order. Lot 25x80 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-STREET, AND LOT ON 77TH-STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the west side of Greenwich-st., between Vestry and Desbrosses sts., and known as Nos. 444 and 446. The building covers the entire lot, has sub-cellar and is suitable for any heavy business, and is in an improving neighborhood. Rented to May 1, 1869, at $5,200 per annum. Lot 41.8x80 feet.

77TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side, 105 feet west of 2d-av., 25x102.2.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON 13TH-AV. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee,

13TH-AV.—The lease of five lots on northeast corner of 20th-st. and 13th-av. Lease is for 21 years, from May 1, 1859. Annual ground rent $925. 13TH-AV.—The lease of six lots on southeast corner of 21st-st. and 13th-av. Lease is for 21 years, from May 1, 1859. Annual ground rent $1,275.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT PROPERTY ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of

JACOB HARSEN, M. D., DECEASED:

Nearly four blocks of land, bounded by the GRAND BOULEVARD AND HUDSON RIVER.

Also, two entire blocks of water-grants, lying between 70th and 72d sts. The above described property will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances. Particulars hereafter.

ELIJAH PURDY,
JACOB HALSTED,
JAMES N. PLATT,
JOHN H. RHOADES.

NEW POEMS.

THE RING AND THE BOOK. By ROBERT BROWNING. Vol. II. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.
THE BLAMELESS PRINCE AND OTHER POEMS. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

To the somewhat extended reviews of the first volume of BROWNING'S elaborate Poem, published in our columns some weeks since, we find nothing essential to add, after an examination of the second volume just issued. The story of the *Ring and the Book* is continued with the same characteristic forms of expression and scope of argument with which it commenced. There is the same extraordinary command of language, the same occurrence of passages intense in their verbal involution and emphasis, with others picturesque in bold relief or graphic in homely details; and the criminal trial of the middle ages, on which the tale is based, is evolved in all its evidence, minute particulars of personal experience and general bearings, with a care indicative alike of rare patience and surpassing fluency. Moreover, now and then, illustrations of the dramatic genius of BROWNING strike the reader. But the effect of the whole is identical with that we described as regards a part: the story, as such, is the reverse of attractive, and adverse, in many respects, to any possible poetic treatment. In an artistic point of view, therefore, there are, and must inevitably be, frequent lapses, not only of narrative interest but of that ideal charm of sentiment and language which distinguishes poetry from prose. We repeat, then, that the *Ring and the Book* is a work which seems rather to impress us with the author's capacity than in any way to satisfy our taste, aspirations or poetic instincts by "conforming the show of things to the desires of the mind." It provokes while it impresses us; it suggests almost a reckless, certainly an injudicious waste, of genius; it is too crude and elaborate for the finish and concentration of high achievement; and yet it is a most suggestive study of verbal wit—a most eloquent illustration of personal endowment; it is rich in expressive power; it is singularly triumphant in verbal scope and aptitude; it has strong reasoning, vigorous painting, audacious grasp; but it lacks the unity, the grace, the select workmanship and personal sentiment which alone give vital unity and household fame to English bards. A good idea of the effective word-painting of BROWNING may be formed from this description of a wedding; it has the expressive directness of one of the old dramatists:

However, I was hurried through a storm,
Next dark eve of December's deadest day—
How it rained!—through our street and the Lion's-mouth
And the bit of Corso,—cloaked round, covered close,
I was like something strange or contraband,—
Into blank San Lorenzo, up the aisle,
My mother keeping hold of me so tight,
I fancied we were come to see a corpse
Before the altar which she pulled me toward.
There we found waiting an unpleasant priest
Who proved the brother, not our parish friend,
But one with mischief-making mouth and eye,
Paul, whom I know since to my cost. And then
I heard the heavy church-door lock out help
Behind us; for the customary warmth,
Two tapers shivered on the altar. "Quick—
Lose no time!"—cried the priest. And straightway down
From * * what's behind the altar where he hid—
Hawk-nose and yellowness and bush and all,
Stepped Guido, caught my hand, and there was I
O' the chancel, and the priest had opened book,
Read here and there, made me say that and this,
And after, told me I was now a wife,
Honored indeed, since Christ thus weds the Church,
And therefore turned he water into wine,
To show I should obey my spouse like Christ.
Then the two slipped aside and talked apart,
And I, silent and scared, got down again
And joined my mother who was weeping now.
Nobody seemed to mind us any more,
And both of us on tiptoe found our way
To the door which was unlocked by this, and wide.
When we were in the street, the rain had stopped
All things looked better. At our own house-door,
Violante whispered, "No one syllable
To Pietro! Girl-brides never breathe a word!"
"Well treated to a wetting, draggle-tails!"
Laughed Pietro as he opened—"Very near
You made me brave the gutter's roaring sea
To carry off from roost old dove and young,
Trussed up in church, the cote, by me, the kite!
What do these priests mean, praying folk to death
On stormy afternoons, with Christmas close
To wash our sins off nor require the rain?"
Violante gave my hand a timely squeeze,
Madonna saved me from immodest speech,
I kissed him and was quiet, being a bride.

Such pictures, more or less complete, abound in the *Book and the Ring*, and make the work one of peculiar interest to the student of language as the exponent of consciousness; while the earnest lover of the muse sighs that such power should be expended on themes of no permanent interest, and spread carelessly over a wide space, instead of being concentrated and crystalized into forms of pure and perfect beauty.

It is difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that between the nervous and often crude expressiveness of BROWNING and the limpid and rounded periods of one of our young poets. *The Blameless Prince and Other Poems*, by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, will interest all familiar with his previous verses, by the evidence this new volume exhibits of progress in the divine art he so gracefully illustrates. His earlier poems were full of promise because of the genuine sentiment that inspired and the musical skill that rendered them attractive. But, like most American writers, the young author, subsequently failed to bring to his work the serene temper and patient wit which alone give true force and finish to poetical composition.

Probably, like so many of our gifted minds, his was more or less hurried and fevered by the exigencies of life in this busy land; he doubtless often wrote when the spirit did not move him, and when the charm of the muse was baffled by care. But he is, by nature, too sincere an artist, too genuine in sentiment, to compromise with the standard in his own mind. He soon found it was requisite to separate the material and the æsthetic; to keep his ideal intact, and to consecrate only his better moments to literary art. Accordingly, we find in the beautiful volume before us the most charming indications of careful and genial work. There is about these verses the flavor of enjoyable meditation; many of them are written with the graceful ease of the inspired rhymer; there is a felicitous choice of words, a concise and apt turn of language, a melodious emphasis which revive the pleasureable emotions wherewith we first read KEATS, PROCTOR, and HUNT. The "Blameless Prince" is a most winsome metrical tale, with exquisite pictures of still-life and inspiring touches of sentiment, such as only a delicate sense of the beautiful and the true can inspire. Without being profound or subtle, there is a rare grace in the conception and utterance; and we congratulate Mr. STEDMAN upon his greater command of the resources of his art, upon the manifest advance he has made in the tasteful and true versification of the thoughts and feelings inspired by nature and life.

What a pleasant and real picture is this:

The highway ran beside a greenwood keep
That reached, herefrom, quite to the city's edge:
Across, the fields with golden corn were deep:
The level sunset pierced the wayside hedge;
The banks were all abloom;—a pheasant whirred
Far in the bush; anon, some tuneful bird

Broke into song, or, from a covert dark,
A bounding deer its dappled haunches showed
As though it heard the staghound's distant bark.

How well the different temperaments of humanity, in its relation to the tender passion, are discriminated in the following stanzas:

There are some natures housed so chaste within,
Their placid dwellings that their heads control
The tumult of their hearts: and thus they win
A quittance from this pleading of the soul
For Love, whose service does so wound and heal;
How should they crave for what they cannot feel?

From passion and from pain enfranchised quite,
Alike from gain and never-stanched Regret,
Calm as the blind who have not seen the light,
The dumb who hear no precious voice, and yet
The sun forever pours his lambent fire
And the high winds are vocal with desire.

And there are those whose fervent souls are wed
To glorious bodies, panoplied for love,
Born to hear sweetest words that can be said,
To give and gather kisses, and to move
All men with longing after them—to know
What flowers of paradise for lovers grow.

The Vestal, with her silvery content,
The Lesbian, with the passion and the pain—
Which creature hath their one Creator lent
More light of heaven? Who would dare restrain
The beams of either? who the radiance mar
Of the white planet or the burning star?

If in its innocence a life is bound
With cords that thrall its birthright and design,
Let those whose hands the evil meshes wound
Pray that it cast no look beyond their line;
That no strong voice too late may enter in
Its prison-range, to teach what might have been.

We will not give the outline of the story which forms the chief contents of the volume. The manner in which it is told is well indicated by the above extracts. The shorter pieces are very pleasing. "The Doorstep" is an apt specimen of lively and loving verse; "Country Sleighing," a characteristic native scene, musically and graphically rendered; "Poor in Wall-street" is clever and amusing. One or two pensive lyrics are remarkable for their sweetness and pathos; and several descriptive poems at the close of the volume evince a close observation and a genuine love of nature, which finds expression in musical lines—the truth to fact as well as fancy giving them a more than casual interest. On the whole, this new volume will prove a delightful surprise to the friends of the poet, and win him a new and larger audience among the discriminating lovers of poetry. We have only space to quote one of the minor poems, as melodious as it is picturesque:

SURF.

Splendors of morning the billow-crests brighten,
Lighting and luring them on to the land,—
Far-away waves where the wan vessels whiten,
Blue rollers breaking in surf where we stand.
Curved like the necks of a legion of horses,
Each with his froth-gilded mane flowing free,
Hither they speed in perpetual courses,
Bearing thy riches, O beautiful sea!

Strong with the striving of yesterday's surges,
Lashed by the wanton winds leagues from the shore,
Each, driven fast by its follower, urges
Fearlessly those that are fleeting before;
How they leap over the ridges we walk on,
Flinging us gifts from the depths of the sea,—
Silvery fish for the foam-haunting falcon,
Palm-weed and pearls for my darling and me!

Light falls her foot where the rift follows after,
Finer her hair than your feathery spray,
Sweeter her voice than your infinite laughter,—
Hist! ye wild couriers, list to my lay!
Deep in the chambers of grottoes auroral
Morn laves her jewels and bends her red knee:
Thence to my dear one your amber and coral
Bring for her dowry, O beautiful sea!

GRAFFITI D'ITALIA. By W. W. STORY. CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO., New-York, and WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London. 1868.

There are several things about this volume which render it an exception to the usual issues of American poetry. In the first place, the title, though modestly expressive of the local sketches it embodies, is not calculated to give average readers an idea of the character and scope of the work. We regret that the author did not adopt a more popular name for his handsomely-printed book. Another curious fact is that these poems bear the imprint of BLACKWOOD, the publishers of the famous old Tory organ, never remarkable for sympathy with American authors; and a third peculiarity is that the work is dedicated to the author's friend, ARTHUR DEXTER, in two melodious Italian verses; thus a cosmopolitan flavor seems to exhale from the dainty volume, indicative of linguistic accomplishments, English proclivities, and life abroad. We commend these poems to all who have become acquainted with such of them as have appeared, from time to time, in the British periodicals, as old and, perhaps, favorite pieces. The American publisher can supply the book, of which he has received a large part of the edition. It is brought out in a very chaste and attractive style, and forms a duodecimo of a little more than four hundred pages.

Of books of verse, in our day, there are two classes—the one elaborate and professional, the other occasional and of the *dilletante* order; in other words, there are writers of verse who are, by nature and vocation, poets, and there are others who, now and then, resort to metrical composition as a pastime or a casual resource. It is undoubtedly true that poems of the most felicitous lyrics have been written by the latter. SPENCE'S "Too Late I Staid," HORACE SMITH'S "Ode to the Flowers," WOLFE'S "Burial of Sir John Moore," and some of the favorite effusions of KENYON, MILNE and others may be cited as instances. WILLIAM STORY is not exclusively or preëminently a poet; indeed, the most remarkable fact concerning him is his versatility. He first appeared before the public in the character of a biographer; the author of a life of his father—the eminent Justice STORY; then he issued one or two law books; meantime, in the circle of his friends, he was esteemed as a musician, and soon after surprised them by modeling a full-length statue of his father in his judicial robes—a work which has long occupied a corner of the chapel at Mount Auburn. As a likeness it is at once recognized by those who remember the urbane Chief Justice; but, compared with CRAWFORD'S statue of JAMES OTIS, which occupies the opposite angle of the chapel, it seems to lack vigor and vital expression. STORY was, we believe, a class-mate of LOWELL, and in his early youth, seemed undecided as to the permanent direction of his life and abilities—vacillating between law, music, poetry and sculpture; or, at all events, trying his hand at each in turn and with more or less success. At last, however, he adopted the art of sculpture as his vocation; and has been for several years a resident of Rome, where his studio is one of the chief attractions to American sojourners, though the artist cultivates English rather than his countrymen's society; and has been liberally patronized by the former. His best work, however, is owned in this City by PARAN STEVENS, Esq., and is an admired ornament of one of the drawing-rooms of that gentleman's house in Fifth-avenue. The volume before us is the second or third collection of verses which Mr. STORY has published. It may be described as the special poetical fruit of his long residence in Italy—for it contains numerous local pictures, traditions and lyrics suggested by and informed with the history, associations and scenery of that beautiful land. Whoever is familiar therewith, will recognize a certain charm in the volume, not so easily appreciated by those who have never lived in Rome and Florence.

The poems are divided into three parts; the first is devoted to *medieval*, the second to *antique*, and the third to *modern* subjects. Of the first, the largest is entitled "Ginevra de Sienna;" of the second, several lyrics, especially "Cleopatra"—on account of the *facile* sensuousness of the picture—have been widely circulated by the Press. On the whole, the volume may be described as such a series of poems as an educated and artistic resident of Italy would gradually collect as memorials of his experience; and such as a tasteful reader, at home in that region, will ponder with the pleasure of grateful reminiscence.

It is a graceful and interesting, often a picturesque memorial, and as such a welcome addition to our native verse. Did space allow we might quote many ingenious metaphors, happy bits of descriptive writing and well versified stanzas.

Tested by a higher standard, judged exclusively *as poetry*, we think this volume a notable example of the difference between Genius and Talent. Strong, persuasive, creative individuality is the characteristic of the former. A poet, in the best sense of the word, is a man who writes in a certain way and of certain things, because his soul overflows with a personal inspiration; because Nature and Truth, Faith and Love, Beauty and Wisdom so impress and possess him that they are reproduced, stamped with the traits and triumphs of his own nature—having a significance, a form and flavor which identify them forever with his name. STORY, on the contrary, writes from culture and cleverness. Whoever is familiar with BROWNING and KEATS, with ROGERS and CROLY, with Mrs. BROWNING, with the best records of Italian travel, with ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE'S pictures of Italian places and people, with LOCKHART'S *Valerius* and WILLIAM WARE'S *Zenobia and Probus*—in a word, whoever has read and loved that long array of writings which describe and illustrate Italy in the middle ages and in our own day, with adequate knowledge of classical history, will be constantly reminded as he reads *Graffiti d'Italia*, of images, scenes, and impressions derived from one or another of these endeared authors. The fact will not essentially diminish the pleasure STORY'S poems afford, but it must necessarily affect our critical estimate of his originality. He is one of those men of ready and active talent upon whom a hint available in art is rarely lost; who absorb and reproduce, perhaps unconsciously, and often cleverly, ideas and imagery, facts and fancies, encountered in reading, conversation, or by virtue of quick observing faculties; given the idea and he will work it out felicitously. Many is the descriptive touch—many the apt comparison and graphic picture which greet us as familiar in these pages.

STORY does not write like a bard melted or warmed by the muse; but like a man of the world, with taste and culture. He bids us, in a brief preface, remember that these poems are dramatic, and not expressive of personal sentiment or opinion. The caution was needless. It is apparent that very little force or fervor of private conviction or earnest sympany enters into his compositions; they are more ingenious than inspired, more imitative than intuitive, more scholarly than spontaneous; they are the work of an artist, rather than a minstrel, and one who deftly uses the richly-tinted bits of well-chosen material to compose his pictures. Notwithstanding this artificial origin, very pleasant reading are many of these poems; essentially they are *rifacciamenti*—but they are, at the same time, apt, graceful, clever and melodious. "Radicofari" is minutely descriptive of local facts, which will be recognized by every faithful observer of nature and life in Italy; the story of "Giovanna" is an authentic illustration—often told in verse and prose—of the domestic facts and phases of that life; "Il Curato," "L'Abbate," "The Padre and Novice," are like well-known clerical portraits, finished up with characteristic details; "Cassandra," "Orestes" and a "Primitive Christian" in Rome are embodiments of historical facts and fables gracefully cast in verse, and among the "Modern" poems and the "Scherzi" are several neatly-turned and suggestively-received lighter lyrics, making altogether, as we have said, a scholarly metrical appeal to some of the most quaint memories and charming associations of student and traveler.

Brief Literary Notices.

—Part sixteen of the American edition of Dr. SMITH'S *Dictionary of the Bible*, revised and edited by Dr. HACKETT, is published by HURD & HOUGHTON. It brings the work down to page 1,792, and to the end of the article "Market."

—Messrs. FORD & Co., of this City, have issued a prospectus of the forthcoming *Life of Christ*, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, with specimens of the engravings with which the work is to be adorned. It will be issued in two styles. It will be first published in a full octavo volume of about 800 pages. This, although called the "Plain Edition," will be illustrated with several valuable engravings, which are already completed, four superb maps, constructed from the latest and best data, engraved on copper and on stone, by COLTON; a frontispiece, "Head of Christ," restored, painted and engraved on steel by WM. E. MARSHALL, from a photograph of LEONARDO DA VINCI'S rapidly-decaying masterpiece in Milan, "The Last Supper;" and a beautiful steel-plate title-page, containing a vignette of Bethlehem, engraved by R. HINSHELWOOD. The other style will be in royal octavo size, richly illustrated. It will contain the frontispiece, title-page and maps mentioned above, a series of twenty large, full-page wood-engravings, and from fifty to seventy-five smaller cuts printed in the text. The book will not be ready for canvassing by subscription agents (in which manner alone it is to be sold) before the month of May next.

—*Red Court Farm.* By Mrs. WOOD. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.) *Red Court Farm* is one of the very garrulous and attractive novels—so full of the plotteries and *tracasseries* of female management—that have made Mrs. WOOD'S name so popular with the majority of young readers of both sexes who have tender hearts and a good deal of idle time on their hands. She has a good manner of telling a story—which is a very lucky accomplishment nowadays.

—*The Future Life.* By Mrs. ELIZABETH SWEET. (Boston: WM. WHITE & Co.) This comes with an introduction by Judge EDMONDS, who has done the late Mrs. SWEET, spirit medium, an ill office in thus bringing her name and lucubrations into general publicity. The work purports to be a set of essays dictated to her by the spirits of deceased persons, such as VOLTAIRE, HENRY CLAY, Mrs. HEMANS, and others. Believing all such things to be cheats and rogueries, we do not see why we should not say so, neatly, as the French have it. The sentiments here expressed concerning the spirit world are fair and orthodox enough, perhaps, even if they are poor platitudes. But the attempt to impose on weak brains with the pretence of celebrated ghosts is "flat burglary," and not at all creditable to those who have a taste for such intellectualism.

—*The House in Balfour-street.* By CHARLES DIMITRY. (New-York: GEO. S. WILCOX.) An American story with a French or German flavor, and a Mrs. Haller-ish cast of sentiment and moral. The hero is a Werther-faced wanderer of the moody, Byronic sort, who comes back to his lonely home after twenty years of foreign travel, and then pays a wilful and haughty homage to Mrs. Arncliffe of Framleigh. It is a strong working of the silent passions, pale and red by turns, with compressed lips, and deep traces of tumultuous and blighted feelings that wear the scars of stern conflict with the world's realities; and as it appeals to the Byronic in the nature of all young people, it will have a great many readers, beyond doubt.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. announce *The History of Art*, by Professor WILHELM LUBKE, translated from the German by Miss F. E. BUNNETT. The work is adorned with 415 illustrations on wood.

—*The Poetical Works and Remains of Henry Kirke White.* With Life by ROBERT SOUTHEY. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This volume belongs to the very neat and handy "Globe" edition of the English poets, with illustrations, published by the Messrs. APPLETON.

—GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SON announce *The Swiss Family Robinson* and *Evenings at Home* in words of one syllable, uniform with their *Robinson Crusoe*. This one-syllable literature was created by a good fairy whose name among mortals is Miss MARY GODOLPHIN, beloved of mothers and little children.

—The same publishers will also shortly publish a new uniform edition of the works of FIELDING and SMOLLETT.

—*Théâtre Complet de Jean Racine.* (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) A very useful edition of the works of one of the greatest dramatists produced by France. It is enriched with an essay on the life and works of RACINE by M. AUGER, and literary and critical notes, in French.

—Messrs. FELT & DILLINGHAM have published short biographical sketches of Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GLADSTONE, each in a small paper-covered volume of about 130 pages.

—TURNER BROTHERS & Co., of Philadelphia, have in press Mr. F. TROLLOPE'S novel called *Broken Fetters*, which ran through two London editions in two weeks.

Musical Notes.

—This is not a particularly active season for music publishers, and few works of moment have lately been issued. Among the best have been two reprinted by Messrs. W. A. POND & Co., and consisting of an additional number of SYDNEY SMITH'S works, in the shape of a third tarentella and of a *morceau imitatif*, by JULES EGGHARD, entitled "Le Carillon." The latter composition, if a pleasant one to listen to, deals with rather too familiar material. Since WELY'S "Cloches du Monastère" first resounded, we have been actually wearied with tintinnabulation. Will not composers silence those dreadful bells?

—BOOSEY & Co., of London and New-York, continue popularizing music. Their dollar series of operas, arranged for piano-forte solo, and strongly though showily bound in vermillion and gold, are excellent in respect of comprehensiveness, preparation and form, their cheapness, of course, being implied in their title. The latest addition to the series is an arrangement of "Roberto." BOOSEY'S musical cabinet has also been added to, and now includes two fresh numbers, one containing BEETHOVEN'S and the other CHOPIN'S original waltzes. An equally valuable publication is a miniature edition of "The Creation," exquisitely and correctly printed. Among the latest imported sheet music of the firm, are to be commended STRAUSS' quadrille on airs from "L'Œil Crevé;" a galop on the same work, and CHARLES COOTE'S quadrille and waltz on motivos from "La Périchole." No better ballroom compositions could be wished for by most persons, though some may think it strange that an *andante* movement, such as the letter song in "La Périchole," should be transformed into an allegro. But if ROSSINI'S *Stabat Mater* were to be sung fifty times to fashionable audiences, we might confidently anticipate the receipt of a cotillion on the subject.

UTAH.

A Mild Winter—Exorbitant Price of Grain—The Pacific Railroad—Mormon Co-operation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Feb. 22, 1869.

Until Friday last the season was uncommonly—I might, perhaps, say unprecedentedly—warm and fine, quite mild, balmy and Spring-like. There was no snow on the ground, and the soil, in places, was sufficiently dry to be dug and plowed. Gardening and farming, in several localities, had actually commenced. But with Saturday came a bitter change. A cutting north wind, with light flurries of snow, penetrated everybody to the marrow, and induced a large number of colds and coughs. Indeed, this is the sharpest time of the Winter, and it is wintry enough. All agricultural operations have suddenly come to an end, apparently for several weeks. The roads, which were very muddy in many places, are now excellent.

The recent snows eastward and westward have much hindered travel and the mails. There are about ten days' mails due from each side of the Continent. These occasional stoppages may be expected every Winter and Spring, and they will give great value to the Southern Pacific Railroad, when it shall be built. For it should be remembered that the present has been an excessively mild Winter, with light fall of either snow or rain, and comparatively little very severe weather. If the railroad had been well open, probably considerable grain would have arrived here from the East, also flour. As it is, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., advertises Missouri corn cheap. The usual price for all sorts of grain in the stores is ten cents a pound. Bran, five cents a pound, when any is on sale, which is seldom. Probably this is the last season when any such prices will be realized. The *Deseret News* tells, half boastfully, of a farmer in this city purchasing a suit of clothes for six bushels of oats, with a dollar to spare, the merchant remarking that even the oats were considerably lower in price than they had been. Ten cents a pound for oats is certainly a very tall price. The *News* is shrewd enough to remark that the farmers cannot much longer expect such prices, as the railroad will put an end to them, and therefore improved farming will be advisable in Utah. Chicago butter retails here at seventy to seventy-five cents a pound. What little good Salt Lake butter finds its way to market brings eighty cents to a dollar a pound, and, but for the presence of "imported" butter, in all probability would bring at least fifty cents more.

The railroad is progressing, although more slowly, in consequence of the recent very severe weather. In Weber Canyon bridge building is being very energetically carried on, and the rails are laid to within about six miles of the entrance of the canyon from this valley. By the time this arrives at New-York, in all probability, the locomotive will be in the valley, if not at Ogden.

Speculation yet is rife as to the point for "the great railroad city" on the shores of the Salt Lake. Some shrewd persons say Ogden, others say east or west of Ogden, and others at Bear River crossing, north of Ogden, while there are others still who go further westward, to Promontory or some other point. However, there are quite a number of business men who look favorably on Ogden as a place of great future trade, and therefore a place of much present promise. But this indefiniteness, this uncertainty, appears to have a weakening effect on the newspaper men, who, it was understood, were eager to publish daily papers in that region, for none of them seem to be in a hurry to commence operations. By this time it was reported that the Ogden *Times* would be in course of issue. But such is not the case. Nor are the notes of preparation yet heard. When the publication of that journal will be an accomplished fact is problematical, although perhaps within a month or so.

A noteworthy change of late has been passing over the spirit, or outward features, at least, of Mormon business. For some time back coöperation has been the watchword, and there has been a great deal of preaching and committee work, and some extensive movements have been made. In many of the country settlements coöperative stores have been established, the shares about $25 each, and the majority of the settlers being among the shareholders. This movement has been a heavy rivalry for the ordinary merchants. It has also been recommended to establish, in each of the twenty ecclesiastical wards in this city, a coöperative retail store, and in some instances this recommendation has been acted upon. Coöperative institutions for silk culture, furniture making, building, sash and door making, wagon making, and other branches of business have also been established. Many plantations of mulberry trees will be made in different parts of the Territory the coming Spring. But the movement which has been the town talk lately is the selling out of the stocks of W. JENNINGS & Co. and ELDREDGE & CLAWSON to a grand coöperative wholesale mercantile institution, under the name of "Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution," the two stores used by those firms to be used by the institution, of which establishment all faithful Mormons will be expected to purchase when they wish to buy merchandise by the package.

How far the Mormon retail stores will be affected by this coöperative movement does not appear. The distinctive, outward and visible sign of business relationship to the movement is a sign over the store, with the words "Holiness to the Lord," in a semi-circle, surmounting the All-seeing eye (or, as the *Reporter* irreverently calls it, the bull's eye) with the words "Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution" underneath. Many Mormon retail stores have this sign out, the significance of which seems to be that the proprietors of these stores are shareholders in the wholesale institution.

This coöperative enterprise appears not to be at all relished by the "Gentile" merchants, one of whom has recently put out a burlesque sign, with a number of texts of Scripture written thereon, besides a display of devices.

The Territorial Legislature closed on Friday, and the Legislature of the "State of Deseret" had its usual little session to-day.

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART is starring at the theatre, and Mme. SCHELLER is awaiting better weather for a journey to Cheyenne and Denver.

Message of Brigham Young, "Governor of Deseret."

From the Salt Lake Telegraph, Feb. 24.

The following extemporaneous message was delivered by His Excellency Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG on Monday, the 22d inst., to the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, at the City Hall in this City.

GENTLEMEN: Another year, with all its varied joys and sorrows, has passed away since we last assembled together in this chamber in our legislative capacity, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Deseret. Since I last addressed you in this capacity we have been called to mourn over the departure from this life of our Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. HEBER CHASE KIMBALL, who, after a brief illness, died on Monday, the 22d of June, 1868. The purity of his life, his unflinching integrity, and the steadfastness and valor which he unvaryingly displayed, made him the object of love and veneration to the whole people. When he left us, all felt that we had lost a tried friend, a wise and faithful counselor and a true patriot, and yet, though it is a matter of regret, we can rejoice in the knowledge that he rests in peace.

HAPPY MORMONDOM.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the insects, the past season has been one of prosperity, and in coming together to-day we can congratulate each other on our flourishing and happy condition and the kind providences of our Father and God which are dealt out to us.

KNOCKING FOR ENTRANCE.

We have met in the capacity of a State Legislature with a view to preserve our organization, and with an eye to the time when, in the wisdom of God, He will move upon the minds of Senators and members of Congress to give us our legal, national and legitimate rights. We wait with patience for this to be done. Perhaps to some it will seem unnecessary to keep up this organization; but it is that we may preserve our identity as a part of the nation that we assemble annually in this capacity. If the machinery is kept in order, when the time shall come for the water to be turned upon it there will be no difficulty about starting out. It is not so much to enact laws and to sit in legislative capacity that we now meet, as to recognize our rights; and, in so doing, we do no more than others have done, and no more than is our right to do. If we, who live in this country, were disposed to meet in this capacity 365 days in the year, it would concern nobody but ourselves, except meddlers and those who wish to infringe upon the rights of their neighbors. In a republican Government like ours it is a right to meet as we do to-day. We have the undoubted right of meeting together and consulting upon those points of Governmental affairs that pertain to our future peace, and to gather the necessary information to enable us to proceed further in the duties of life. Whether, in the providences of God, we shall be admitted as a State or not we leave with Him. He will do as He pleases; the hearts of all living are in His hands, and whatever condition He permits us to live in we shall accept and conform to.

SELF-APPRECIATION.

I may with propriety venture the assertion that the heart of every person now present renders praise to God for the blessings we enjoy, this morning. We trust in Him; we are His servants; we are His friends; we are also the friends of humanity. However much we may be misunderstood and misrepresented, this knowledge gives us satisfaction and comfort.

A WORD ABOUT LAW.

Our experience has demonstrated the simple fact that, in enacting laws, the fewer they are, when well executed, the better for the people. This is a fault which our legislators have not fallen into; they have not made a multitude of laws. Multiplying laws would not add to our peace or union. If we did not know how to govern and control ourselves and those around us, legislative enactments would be but a flimsy shield to us; they would be a broken reed to lean upon. In this connection I recommend that you adopt and sanction the laws which have been enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the same may be valid and have full force in the State of Deseret. And I further desire that you continue to apply your hearts to wisdom; all wisdom pertaining to the things of this world, pertaining to the laws of our territory and nation, and the nations of the world, and then that we all seek for wisdom from Almighty God to enable us to dispense our knowledge to the advantage of ourselves as individuals and as a community, and of the world. We should thus increase until we are able to wrench from the grasp of the enemies of God and truth every good principle and all that is desirable for man's elevation and happiness, and preserve them intact.

SELF-RELIANCE.

That we have shown our capacity for self-government, and are fully entitled to an entrance in the great sisterhood of States which forms this Union, is evident to all unprejudiced people who are familiar with our history. It is a little over twenty-one years since we broke our way into these mountains, having traveled some thirteen or fourteen hundred miles from what is called "civilization" and from supplies. In the short time we have been here it can be said with truth of us that we have advanced faster in establishing true civilization, in making public and private improvements, and in adding to the national wealth than any other people, surrounded by the same circumstances, of whom we have any knowledge. This progress is, in the eyes of every patriot, commendable and praiseworthy.

SELF-GLORIFICATION.

Gentlemen, in coming together to-day as the Representatives of the State of Deseret we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we represent a people capable in every respect of governing and controlling themselves. We, in this country, have achieved a freedom and independence such as are rarely possessed by any people in these days. We raise our own bread, and eat it; we make our bridges and streets, and pay for them; we erect our public buildings, develop our resources, sustain our Government and officers, and are not in debt. That which is accumulated as income from taxation is appropriated for the benefit of the people. We have no bonds in market for greedy financiers to speculate in, to prove a cause of embarrassment to ourselves, or a vexation and annoyance to our children. Our legislators have been wise enough not to go beyond their ability and burden the people with a heavy indebtedness, without having resources to refund the same. Should we be admitted as a State I look for the same policy to be pursued; we shall not fall into debt, but always live within our means.

A WORD ABOUT DEBT.

This is the secret of success with men, communities and nations. Take men in any capacity whatever, whether singly or otherwise, and you will find that if they live within their means they will be independent and powerful. It is so in the case of a single individual, and it is increasedly so with a community or nation. We, as a people, have had wisdom enough to perceive and act upon this. A people or government that will suffer itself to get entangled through avarice or other causes, and bring upon its people war and indebtedness, and then poverty and distress, proves that it is not capable of exercising the proper rights of government. But a nation that can maintain peace within its borders and with its neighbors, exhibits knowledge, wisdom and power that must eventually call forth the respect and admiration of the world. Thus far we have been able to preserve ourselves from such contingencies. It is true that war has been made upon us; but the sword of indignation has fallen harmless at our feet. Yet our wisdom did not produce this; it was by the wisdom and power of God, which He imparts unto those who live so as to receive them that they may preserve themselves.

CONCLUSION.

It is not my design to detain the Assembly. There is a little business necessary to be transacted. When this is attended to there will be no further necessity to remain in session. The members have been a long time here in the capacity of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and to persons accustomed to active and out-door business such confinement becomes irksome. When you return to your constituents, gentlemen, you can carry with you the proud consciousness of having striven with harmony and unison during your legislative labors to enhance the interests of our beloved country and to maintain those free institutions and that peace with which, under Divine Providence, we have been so long and kindly favored. That the blessings of Heaven may rest down upon you, your constituents, and the land our God has given us, is the constant wish of

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FROM KANSAS TO OHIO ON FOOT—WILLIAM B. BROWN, wife, little boy and dog, reached this city on Wednesday, having traveled all the way from Lawrence, Kansas, on foot. They are bound for Columbus, Ohio. BROWN carries the bedding upon his back, his wife the family wardrobe, and the boy, about 8 years old, the cooking utensils. The dog is the only member of the quartette not incumbered, and he alone has the appearance of having escaped the fever and ague. On Wednesday night the family were given lodging at Captain HARDING'S and were about to start across the river on their tramp yesterday, when the little boy got lost. He was taken to the third station, where his parents recovered him.—*St. Louis Democrat, March 12*

CHINESE WOMEN.

How They are Imported into San Francisco—Murders and Abductions Consequent upon the System.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 25.

Within the past few weeks there have been several cases in which Chinamen were assassinated by men of their own race, and only last night a man was shot and desperately wounded by another Chinaman. The Courts have recently had several cases of conspiracy to murder, of murder, abduction, assaults to kill, &c., before them, and some are still pending, in all of which Chinese are parties. In each instance the trouble has grown out of the strife among these people to obtain possession of Chinawomen who are brought over in large numbers on each steamer from Hongkong. The pertinacity with which the quarrels are kept up, and the outrageous acts of violence which have resulted, demonstrate the deep interest which these people take in the matter, and should suggest to our local authorities the necessity of dealing with it according to some plan which has not yet been tried.

The scheme by which the system of importing Chinawomen is carried on is an exceedingly complicated one, and yet it rests on a small pivot here. Some time since, it will be recollected, the six Chinese Companies combined for the avowed purpose of preventing the importation of Chinese girls and women for the purposes of prostitution. The managers were shrewd. They knew the value of a moral support in a community like this, and set about to secure it. The plan on which they were to work was published, and the Police authorities were enlisted to assist them in carrying it out. On the surface it all seemed right; it appeared to be a very commendable and effective plan for getting rid of or checking a monstrous evil.

In reality, however, it is nothing less than a cunningly devised scheme to effect precisely what was pretended to be opposed. Cargo after cargo of females, mostly young, came over. Some of them had relatives here and reached them, but the rest were "consigned" to certain parties here who had bought them in China, while others were sold here to any who would pay the required price. An average consignment was worth to the Chinese from $4,000 to $5,000. From the lot a few would be selected and sent back to China, to show the Americans that the plan was a highly moral one and deserved their support. But dissensions and jealousies arose, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was invoked. The decision of the Fourth District Court exploded the entire system, and reduced the traffickers in women to the necessity of prosecuting their business by the old methods, which, still illegal as the other, had not the outward appearance of a moral movement in aid of Christianity and general social virtue.

The original plan was to kidnap, maim or kill, and that is the plan which is now being acted upon with bloody consequences. The shrewd conductors are enabled to a certain extent to use and abuse the processes of law for their nefarious purposes; and when these fail they do not hesitate to resort to murder for the accomplishment of the same ends. Whatever crowd or combination of Chinamen get possession of the women who are being brought here monthly in such large numbers makes no difference. They are all alike anxious to realize the profits of their sale, and they are large. So lucrative is the business, notwithstanding the little drawbacks of conspiracy and assassination which are encountered, the chiefs are enabled to hire white men to go to the steamers and assist them, paying them from $20 to $100 for their services.

Some time since one Chinaman established himself in China for the purpose of shipping women like cattle to this port. His name was KUM COOK. The branch house here encountered obstacles. Four women whom he sent over were taken away from his wife by the aid of several regular policemen, and they were sent away. At the present time it appears that a man named AH FOOK enjoys a monopoly of the traffic, and by shrewd means, on the arrival of the last steamer, he procured the aid of officers of the law to get and keep possession of his large consignment of females. He first caused it to be whispered in the ears of Chief CROWLEY that certain parties were going to the steamer dock and would fight for possession of the women unless a posse were sent down. They were arming, and there was great danger of a riot. The facts proved that a riot was threatened, and it was only by chance it did not occur. However, men were stationed at the gates, and a Chinaman, in order to get through to the steamer must have the Mail Company's pass with the mark of AH FOOK, "C. A." on it. Some who did not have that indorsement were turned back. The result was that the 396 Chinawomen were hauled off the deck in baggage-wagons, like so many calves, and taken to the various alleys designated by the head importer. To prevent a successful combination of his rivals, he divided the cargo into three parts, and they were discharged simultaneously at the places pointed out by his agents.

The man AH FOOK is very successful. But he is in mortal fear from his enemies, his rivals in the trade. They held a meeting recently and authoritatively offered a reward of $1,000 for his head, and $500 for that of each of his agents. An assassin was procured who undertook to shoot him; but as it proved, killed the wrong man. They agreed to pay all the expenses of his trial if he should be arrested—if sent to State Prison $100 per month to defray extra expenses, and they bound themselves to send his family $100 per month in the event of his being hung. Men who attended this meeting were arrested and examined on a charge of conspiracy, but the Court dismissed them. At once word was sent to AH FOOK that he must leave the city or they would butcher him; and they openly declared that before the sun shone to-day they would have killed some of his gang. He has a body guard constantly. Part of the time it consists of Chinamen, at other times he is protected by a guard of policemen. He does not stir from his room alone.

True to the threat of last evening, during the night two Chinamen—CHUN CHUN and AH MOW—went to the door of MING WING, one of the party of AH FOOK, on Jackson-street, and called him out of his room, saying they wanted to rent a room from him. He stepped out, saw who they were, and turned to go into the room, when AH MOW shot him through the body, inflicting a dangerous, perhaps fatal wound. They ran out, flung the pistol into the street, and escaped. This is the last development in the case; but the people may rest assured of one thing, the evil described is making rapid progress, and calls for some extraordinary measures for its suppression. It will not do for the local authorities to become indirectly and innocently participants in the horrible traffic. We fail to see why the Chinaman who obtained the 396 last sent had any legal or moral right to their custody, or why only his friends were admitted through the gates on that particular business.

One man was engaged by a Chinaman to go by the last steamer from China and procure him a female. The man is a lawyer, and the Chinaman agreed to give him $100 for the job. We are not informed whether he succeeded. Still another attorney was offered the same price for a similar purpose, and we know of half a dozen or more other Caucasians who are of so much importance in the estimation of Chinamen, and of so little in their own, that they have received or been offered pay to assist in the work of properly distributing Celestial females to the "consignees."

MEXICO.

Letter from General Rivas Palacio to President Juarez.

General RIVAS PALACIO has addressed the following letter to President JUAREZ:

RESPECTABLE SIR: Far from the circle that surrounds the Government, without influence or favor of any kind whatever, but exempt from ambitions and of illegitimate views, with all the good faith and sincere intention that you and the whole nation believe me capable of, I venture to address you this letter, through the medium of my humble periodical, placing the nation herself as a witness, and at the risk of obtaining nothing else than a smile of disdain from the men who compose the present Administration.

It is not true, Mr. President, as many claim to say, that the nation approves of armed revolution. I can assert to the contrary, and I am the interpreter of many desires, of many aspirations, of many wills; the honest men, peaceable citizens, those who live by their labor and industry, by their arms or their intelligence, have but one desire—peace; wish but for one thing—the political and social guarantees; they have but one aspiration—the tranquillity and progress of the Republic.

But this mass of men who form the immense majority of the nation, though trembling, before some hundreds of kidnappers, on account of their great timidity, and although seeing with indifference names come out from the electoral urns which is displeasing to it, without doing anything to prevent it, can, Mr. President, by its inertia cause the ruin of a Government, and by its coöperation make it strong and powerful.

It is necessary that this majority should be the support of a Government who count such glorious antecedents; it is necessary that the people follow and sustain the Government; it is necessary that all those who are now cold and indifferent spectators should be converted into defenders and friends.

Civil war already shows its blood-stained head; it is still time to smother the serpents in their nest; you, Mr. President, you have the power; in the name, then, of this refined patriotism by which you have saved the independence of Mexico, in the name of this resolution and firmness of will by which you have consummated the great work of reform; in the name of this country so unfortunate and of this people so patient, so noble, so brave; of this people who do not hesitate to make itself food for cannon in battle, and gently give its vote at the elections, provided that its cause triumphs; save, Mr. President, save the situation, it is yet time.

It is not in the majority of the House that the Government must look for support; it is not in the power of bayonets; it is not in the ardent approbation of a circle of friends and journalists who all represent nothing but a ministerial watchword; it is in public opinion, in the love of the people, in the union of the Mexicans, in righteousness and in the law.

I believe, Mr. President, perhaps from my scanty knowledge, that we are on the crater of a roaring volcano, that is trembling on the eve of an eruption, which may involve in its burning lava, not only the Government, but the whole country; which can cover us with shame before the world, furnishing a terrible argument to the partisans of the vanquished intervention and to the courtiers of NAPOLEON III.

It is yet time, Mr. President, but precious time that flies without the power to tarry; the springs of the Government are worn out, because notwithstanding the great prestige that surrounds the name of JUAREZ, it is not felt that a vigorous arm holds the reins of Government in the midst of the storm which threatens us.

The ministry composed of persons upon whom no stain can be found as individuals, lack prestige, vigor, activity; has no knowledge of the situation; and behold the black cloud approaching filled with thunderbolts, without hastening to combat the danger; either that they do not understand its magnitude or because that the means of averting it do not present themselves, or that it is not powerful enough to do so.

I do not wish to throw a veil over what is passing on the theatre of the war or the revolution, no; those journalists who apply themselves to mislead public opinion, it appears to me, commit a crime in representing as contemptible insurrections important movements of forces whom, although they are described as bands without organization and without resources, are disciplined troops, with sufficient means, and capable of causing an overthrow in the Republic, which depends only upon a first triumph or the first defeat of our arms.

The times of the *Cronista* and of the *Pájaro Verde*, when the Government in deceiving the nation was deceiving itself, have passed with the reactionary dominion; the liberal governments are the governments of truth, as the Republican journals should be the priests and apostles of truth.

The danger is great; discontent produces inertia and indifference in a people who believe to gain by its changes, and a black cloud of sorrow and dismay spreads itself over our cities and over our fields. I, Mr. President, live among the people; I belong to the middle class, patient and patriotic; I feel what it feels, I suffer what it suffers, and it is for this that I venture to raise my voice even to the President to say to him, it is yet time!

It is yet time! The danger approaches; perhaps the Government may not fall; but are the horrors of civil war nothing, the paralization of commerce, the ruin of agriculture and of mining industry, the sacrifice of our soldiers and those whom they oppose, all sons of the same people?

It is yet time! A complete change in the impenetrable circle of iron which surround the Government; a change in that policy which may be very wise, but which has given such sad results; one day of forgetfulness of personal animosities, and the nation will be saved. None want revolution, but everyone sighs after that change, which would not be as those interested in the *statu quo*, would describe it to you—an act of weakness, but an act of supreme prudence, of wisdom, and especially of respect for public opinion, which is the sublime virtue of the governing.

Then the nation will gather in mass around the Government which they now abandon; then the citizens will be the soldiers to combat the revolution; then confidence will return, strength will revive, peace will come, and the people, saved by your from this new and terrible peripetia, will shout the hosanna of gratitude from one end of the Republic to the other.

The Government supported by such a power can ratify on its cannons and by the light of the port-fires of its artillery-men, an ample law of amnesty, which none can then attribute to fear; and perhaps then, Mr. President, the flourishes of the rebel who will see the doors of rehabilitation opening for him will be confounded with those of the loyal army receiving new reinforcements of their misguided brothers, who will come to place themselves under the protection of their old flag.

And this will come to pass, Mr. President, it will happen, because the people who are most artful and who do not seek for the rules of administration but in its true and noble heart, believe it thus; and the people do not deceive themselves.

There are men, Mr. President, who are an insurmountable barrier to the union of two enemies, while there are others whose name only is a band of union you are one of these latter; why, then, permit such a beneficent influence to be lost?

One step, Mr. President, a single step, and all these shadows which darken the bright prospects of the future of the country will be dispelled, and the revolution will yield before the victorious arms of the Government, covered with shame before its prestige and integrity, and without the effusion of blood. One step, an energetic act, and the country is saved. It is yet time!

Perhaps my words may excite your laughter or disdain; but I speak thus because my patriotism and my conscience thus dictates it; I may be mistaken, and I have but one desire that my fears may be unfounded, that this letter may not some day be for you, Mr. President, a painful remembrance, and that you may not say in calling it to mind: there was a day when the vulgar was right. I remain, Mr. President,

Your most obedient servant,
VINCENTE RIVA PALACIO.

The Mexican Government.

CONSULATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,
SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Bulletin:

SIR: The Mexican news received yesterday by the overland telegraph and published in the newspapers of this city contains, among other items, the following: That "it is the general opinion that the Government is imbecile, and the Ministers corruptly making money and sending it to foreign countries." Permit me, Sir, to state, through the medium of your paper, that the Government which I have the honor to represent is administered by the same officials who were in authority for five years, during the whole period of the French intervention and of the so-called Empire of Mexico, and who, by their wisdom, patriotism and energy, rëestablished order all over the country, and afterward introduced all kinds of reforms, favorable to its progress and to the development of all branches of national industry and wealth.

The Ministers LERDO DE TEJADA, YGLESIAS, MARISCAL, BALCARCEL, ROMERO and General MEJIA, are all citizens of irreproachable character, whose public life is without a stain, and all of them, during the time to which I have referred, remained steadfast in their public stations, and with loyalty, honesty and admirable abnegation rendered service to their country until the enemy was expelled from it.

In regard to what is said about the cession of part of the Mexican territory to the United States in payment of English and American claims, I will but here repeat what I stated on a former occasion, that is; that such an idea is absurd, because neither the Mexican Congress nor the Government will enter into any such agreement, nor would the Mexican people consent to it.

Be kind enough, Mr. Editor, to insert these few lines in your valuable paper. I remain your obedient servant,

JOSE A. GODOY,
Consul de Mexico.

Two Horrible Outrages in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, March 13.

On last Saturday night a party of four or five men went to the house of a wood chopper, living about a mile and a half from Taylorsville, Bartholomew County, and two of the party, pretending to be officers, called him out. Seizing him, they took him into an out-house and tied him, when the whole party entered the house and outraged the person of his helpless wife. The officers from Taylorsville, who came here in search of one of the fiends, and who brought the news of the heinous crime, could not give us the name of the outraged lady, but one of them knows her family well, now residing at Franklin. She has been married between three and four months, and is now in a dying condition.

On the night following, the same party, joined by a couple of other young men, went to the house of Mr. BALLOW, seized and tied him, and outraged his wife, who was at the time far gone in pregnancy. Mrs. BALLOW lies in a very precarious condition from miscarriage.

The news of this second terrible crime had the effect to arouse the citizens *en masse* to apprehend the villains and mete out to them swift punishment. One of them was found in the neighborhood, and another, J. MCEVENNE, traced to this city. The two officers who came up from Taylorsville at once procured the assistance of Officers PRYOR DUVAL and RUSSELL, who yesterday found and arrested MCEVENNE at the house of his brother-in-law on Bright-street. He was taken back to Taylorsville on the forenoon train.

The leader in this diabolical crime was a school teacher named SCHOOLER, who has two brothers all of whom enjoyed, up to this deed of shame enviable reputations in their county. SCHOOLER has been teaching school in the neighborhood during the Winter, and, it is said, only a few days since generously declined to accept a situation tendered him by the citizens of Taylorsville, on the ground that the old teacher had a family to support, and it would be unfair and unkind for a young man to crowd him out of his place.

The Lobby at Boston.

From the Springfield Republican, March 13.

It is now more and more evident that the investigating committee at Boston has been appointed none too soon. The same corrupt practices that have so long flourished at Albany and Harrisburg are fast taking root there. Corruption funds of $1,000, and especially $10,000, startle people there now, but soon the talk will be of $100,000 and $500,000, if the evil is allowed to grow. We beg the Committee to make thorough work of the business it has in hand. If it does, the people will be likely to get some new light as to the methods used to influence their representatives, and railroad stockholders may get valuable information upon the question, where does the money go to?

STRANGE FREAK OF A MANIAC.—A young man named DICHENOR, in Vernon Township, Sussex County, went crazy last week, and while in that condition seized a double-barreled shotgun, with which he compelled his father and the other two members of the family to crouch in a corner of the room for two days. He fired at them frequently, aiming as closely as possible without hitting, the shot sometimes striking the walls within six inches of their heads. He threatened if they moved or cried out he would blow out their brains. He had plenty of ammunition, and kept one barrel loaded all the time, firing from each alternately. Finally he was disarmed by a neighbor, and is now safe in an asylum.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, March 11.*

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

How the Female Portion of Our Population Earns a Living—Occupations Open to Women—Rates of Remuneration, &c.

Woman's field of labor in this part of the country has been very greatly enlarged during the past eight or ten years; and it is annually extending to embrace occupations, trades and professions heretofore considered as closed to the sex.

This extension has been and is less the result of the long-continued agitation of the woman's rights question than the inevitable consequence of the increasing excess in numbers of the females over the males in the more populous States. In all of the New-England, two of the Middle, and one of the Southern States, the females of all ages are in excess of the males to the aggregate of 100,000; and this excess is annually increasing, and doubtless will continue to increase.

Census reports reveal the fact that in all cases this excess is confined to persons aged between 15 and 30 years. There are more male than female children from 1 to 10 years of age, and more men than women from 40 years upward. But the excess of females from 15 to 30 over males of the same ages is several times greater than the aggregate excess of all ages. In other words, there are, in the New-England and Middle States, for instance, a quarter of a million young women who must support themselves, and who cannot reasonably look forward to any matrimonial alliance which will relieve them of this inevitable necessity. In the State of New-York alone there are 132,837 of this class of females who have this, to them, dreary prospect in view. And further, two-thirds of this number are located in the several large cities, which go to make up this Metropolis. The census statistics show that the excess of females is invariably confined wholly to the large cities and manufacturing, rather than to the rural and agricultural districts. Basing our inquiries on these well-established figures and facts, we have lately made inquiry into the number and condition of the working-women of this City, and find that there are hardly less than 75,000 women in this Metropolis—including Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken—who are wholly dependent on their own labor for support, and engaged in various trades at wages averaging but little more than half that paid to men.

The industrial and social reform which is throwing all occupations open to the industry of woman is of very modern origin. It is only a few years since that custom and society prohibited respectable young women from standing in stores, acting as clerks, or working at trades; and happily the reform is not yet completed, but is daily enlarging the sphere and liberty of woman. All the lighter trades and manufactures are generally open at this time to women, as are some of the professions also. We find on examination that women are regularly and largely employed in this City in the following occupations and at about the following average rate of wages:

TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN AND WAGES PAID THEM.

	Per week.
Actresses	$15 00
Artificial-flower workers	8 00
Artists	
Ballet-dancers	6 00
Book-folders	8 00
Book-sewers	8 00
Book-binders	10 00
Compositors	10 00
Copyists	6 00
Designers	12 00
Editors	18 00
Envelope-makers	7 00
Florists	7 00
Fur-trimmers	8 00
Hair-dressers	8 00
Hatters	8 00
Hoop-skirt makers	7 00
Jewelers	9 00
Lecturers	
Mantua-makers	7 00
Milliners	7 00
Paper-box makers	5 00
Paper-collar makers	5 00
Photograph mounters	8 00
Physicians	
Saleswomen	8 00
School-teachers	10 00
Sculptors	
Seamstresses	4 50
Servants, household, (with board,)	2 50
Shoe-fitters	9 00
Silver-burnishers	8 00
Singers	
Telegraph operators	10 00
Toy-painters	8 00
Umbrella-makers	7 00
Wood-engravers	10 00

It is impossible, of course, to fix the weekly income of some of those engaged in purely professional work, as artists, physicians, lecturers, sculptors and singers; but it is well known that there are a large number of ladies who make large incomes in the pursuit of these professions. Ladies in charge of literary and fashion papers receive handsome salaries of from $40 to $50 per week. One fashion paper published here pays its literary conductors, who are all ladies, about $100 per week, and more than that amount for literary matter sent by lady contributors. There are about ten practicing physicians of the gentler sex in New-York, all of whom make handsome livings, and there are one or two schools for the education of others. Cooper Institute maintains for the benefit of young ladies an admirable school of design, and artists and sculptors of ability have graduated there, and are now doing well in pursuance of their professions in this City, while numerous designers educated there have found places in silverware, furniture and jeweler establishments in various parts of the City and country. The churches and theatres and opera-houses give employment to a large number of choir and chorus singers at remunerative rates.

Although we would encourage no more young women to seek support and independence in the great cities, it is not to be denied that there is a demand for their labor in all these branches of manufacture and other occupations, particularly in the higher grades requiring skill, experience and general knowledge. This is true in spite of the fact that the rates are low and apparently unremunerative. The women are wanted—in fact are preferred to the men—at the wages they receive. The women cannot understand why the man's labor should be worth more than their's, and complain of this inequality, but they should remember that they are now engaged in driving young men from many of the occupations which they fill, and until they can prove their fitness for the positions, they can only succeed in gaining their places by underbidding the men. When men thus underbidden by the women seek, as they will, other fields, the wages for female labor must of necessity advance with the increased demand.

The wages now received will not support a young lady in very elegant style, but, as is the case with the great majority of them, they have only themselves to take care of; they may live comfortably and independently on their wages. Good board and comfortable lodging in respectable localities can be obtained from $4 to $5 per week; and the majority of young ladies with their peculiar tact at economical arrangement can dress neatly, not gaudily, on the balance.

Most of the occupations named, excepting those of the seamstress and household servants, are really desirable for young women. They are light, pleasant, not too confining, easily learned, and do not by any means, as many suppose, throw them too much before an impertinent public gaze. Very few of the immense throng which continually crowds A. T. STEWART's Tenth-street store suspect the existence and labor within it of nearly eight hundred young women engaged in a dozen different kinds of manufacture. The workshops of the principal manufacturers of this City are usually separated from the show and salesrooms, and admission to the former is obtained only by special permission of the employers. The privacy of the employes is thus obtained. Employers are careful also to guard their female employes from insult or rudeness on the part of their workmen, knowing that the reputation of their establishment depends in a great measure on that of their employes; and thus a protection is thrown around the industrious young woman by the industry itself. The female hands in a manufacturing establishment are no more exposed to publicity than they would be if at school; and not more liable to insult or annoyance on the street than school girls on their way to and from school.

There are from 3,000 to 3,500 women engaged in the several book-publishing houses of this City in the various branches of "book-folding," "book-sewing" and "book-binding." "Book-folding" is a business which, when done by machinery, is not unlike sewing by machinery, but it is far less laborious, whether done by hand or machine, than plain sewing. It requires a great deal less skill, time and strength to fold a book than to make a shirt or jacket or a pair of pants, and the price which is received for the folding of the book is greater than for making the articles of wearing apparel. The sewing or stitching of these folded leaves, done by hand, is even lighter labor than the folding. It is accomplished with a large needle two or three inches long with an eye capable of holding the largest twine thread, and hence the eye's sight is untaxed and the fingers uncramped. Book-binding is more arduous, requiring greater skill and a longer apprenticeship to learn the trade, but it is better paid than the other two branches of the business.

Type-setting and telegraphy are at this time favorite occupations with young women, and numbers are learning these branches of industry. Among the results of the late strikes among the working classes was the establishment of a school of telegraphy, and the opening of one or two printing offices to female compositors. The first is connected with the Cooper Institute, and now numbers a large force of pupils, who promise in time to become good operatives. One of the training-schools for female compositors is at the establishment of JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN. It has been in operation six weeks, and during that time fifteen young women have graduated, and are now employed in the composing-room. Thirty-eight pupils are still in training. Large numbers have been dismissed in consequence of a lack of knowledge of the English language, punctuation, &c.

Of late—indeed, within the past four or five years—the number of shop girls or saleswomen in the stores on Broadway have greatly, almost visibly, increased. It is already evident that young men must eventually give up their places in this line to young women, as completely as they have done in Germany and France; and the father who places his son behind the counter of a dry goods, lace, or boot and shoe store, commits a great mistake, and does his son a grievous wrong. Parents are beginning to see that it is the daughters who ought properly to be apprenticed to such positions. The occupation of saleswoman is one to which young ladies have no other objection than its publicity; but those who have occupied these positions for years say that this publicity is really a protection, and that, contrary to their expectations when first entering upon it, it increases the outward show of respect on the part of customers.

The saleswomen of New-York are no longer exclusively foreigners, of Hebrew, German or French descent. One no longer sees on Broadway only numberless German Jewesses and an occasional French or Italian face behind the shop counters. American ladies of refinement and culture are found in almost every respectable store, and every year adds to their number. The not very complimentary notion which once generally prevailed, that they were employed for their attractiveness rather than their usefulness, has been exploded; and they are coming to be recognized as the most valuable and desirable of saleswomen. More than a year ago Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co. began to introduce saleswomen in various branches of their trade, and eventually propose to have only females in the whole of their magnificent structure on Broadway and Tenth street.

There are also employed in the various restaurants in this city a great many young women, but it is not the most popular nor the most respectable employment. Nor is it remunerative. From $5 to $6 is the maximum of wages. In fact it may be said with truth that the least respectable of employments—including ballet dancing, &c.—are the worst paid; and young women entering these occupations run great risks of losing reputation as well as being half-paid.

The worst paid, hardest worked, and most oppressed classes of workingwomen in New-York are those engaged in the branches of trade usually considered most appropriate for them—such as seamstresses, mantua-makers and milliners. There are a few needlewomen—skilled workers in embroidery and braiding—who gain a comfortable livelihood; but for every one of these there are ten plain sewers who live a life of want and misery in the vain effort to eke out a living at inadequate wages. The mantua-makers and milliners—employed in the larger establishments and selected because possessing a certain skill and taste—are underpaid, and, in fact, the needle is the worst instrument with which women can dig their way in the world. The reason that this labor, for which they are seemingly best fitted, is of all others the worst paid, is an obvious one. The supply of this kind of labor has always been greater than the demand. Every woman suddenly thrown on her own resources naturally thinks she can make the most money by the application of the needle, the only implement in the use of which her previous education has made her skillful, and she at once offers herself in that branch of manufacture with which she is best acquainted. Five women apply at clothing establishments for plain sewing where one applies to make umbrellas, shoes, or hats, or fold or sew books, or to trim furs or make artificial flowers. The consequence is that this branch of labor is over-supplied, and wages are kept down. The seamstresses underbid each other for work at which they can only postpone starvation. The hard-hearted employers are blamed by sympathetic persons, but it is really the poor impractical unfortunates—doubly unfortunate in being impractical as well as poor—who are at fault. They should turn to less crowded and more remunerative employments. "But these have to be learned by long apprenticeship," is suggested in reply. Very true; the new occupation must be learned, and in order to make a certain and ample income from it, it must be learned thoroughly. But any woman of average intelligence can earn in *learning* book-folding and sewing, envelope, paper-box and collar making, or as a saleswoman, more money than she can possibly earn as a seamstress unless of the most excellent and accomplished kind. Almost one-half of the working women of this City are now employed in this unremunerative occupation, instead of seeking those which are better paid.

Extraordinary Sight at Cairo—The Pilgrimage to Mecca.

Cairo (Feb. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Prince of Wales, it may be remembered, was in Egypt and went up the Nile in 1862, but the Princess of Wales has never seen the East before. Great must have been the transition from Trieste to Alexandria; but what was it compared with the scene which her Royal Highness witnessed to-day? Of the thousands of Europeans who visit Cairo there are few who have the fortune to behold the spectacle which may be described in many books to me unknown, but which can never be adequately described in any book at all. The sight is called "the departure of the pilgrims for Mecca." That is a misnomer. It is in reality a procession of sheiks and holy men and the sacred Mahmel and Kisweh, escorted by irregular cavalry and guns, which leaves the city to go out to the real pilgrims encamped on the plain of Akbar, outside Cairo. The Mahmel is a canopy of gold and velvet which was used to cover the saddle of the wife of the Caliph on her journey to Mecca. The Kisweh is the covering which is put over the temple at Mecca. Several days ago the pilgrims set out from Cairo and encamped on the Abbasaya. What rites and ceremonies they may have been since performing, inside and out, I know not; but last night all sightseers were warned that the curious ceremonial which has just been terminated was to come off soon after 9 o'clock. At that hour the Viceroy's carriages were in waiting at the Prince's palace, and a guard of honor, with a trumpet band, was drawn up in the open space between the building and the street. There were very few people attracted by the show of horses and guards, but the crowds which gathered in the narrow streets through which the procession was to pass gave some evidence of the enormous population of this swarming city. The Prince and Princess and their suite, attended by the carriages which the Duke of Sutherland and his party owe to the courtesy of the Viceroy, set out about 10 o'clock to see the beginning of the pilgrimage, and drove to the open space beneath the Grand Mosque, famous as the scene of the demolition of the Mamelukes by Mehemet Ali. They were preceded by a few horsemen, and by the running footmen who are the heralds of every carriage in Cairo—by night the pillars of fire, for they bear aloft on high poles a sort of beacon fiercely blazing as they run, and lighting up all the street, and by day they bound with feet that never tire before the horses, crying out incessantly in Arabic, "Mind your toes!" or "Look out, there!" and the like, thus freely translated—clad in white fluttering garments, with bishop-like sleeves, loose short trousers, coming a little way below the knee, but glorious in gold-embroidered vests and silken sashes. To a man of cruel or arbitrary disposition the office must be enviable, for it gives, apparently, a right to the bearer to smite whatever and whenever he pleases. The number of unoffending men and camels and asses punished every day by smart raps of a long cane for doing nothing at all but being alive in Cairo by these officials must amount to many hundreds, and they all bear it with equal mind and body. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the torch or beacon bearers are only put on at night, and that they are not quite the same as the running footman, who is on day and night, and who shouts and runs on in darkness and in light with the same power of voice and muscle. The route from the Prince's palace to the open space below the citadel lies through a part of the town which is, perhaps, the most striking and interesting of all Cairo. Familiar as the city is to European travelers, there is about its streets an ingredient of what may be understood, though not defined, by the word "Orientalism," which can never weary, which is ever suggesting new ideas, or reviving old ones, or exciting curiosity. How much *The Arabian Nights Entertainments* have had to do with this interest cannot be readily determined. A good deal too, no doubt, is due to the belief which underlies the spectator's notions, unconsciously as it were, that he is looking at people who are new in thought and dress and habits very much what they were many centuries ago, and who, all alive as they are, yet are as dead as if they were mummified for all the purposes of this progressive, practical, prosaical half-century. The streets wind in and out at discretion, through a mass of houses, mosques, shops, baths and bazaars, very much as mites march through a cheese. The word "street" gives no conception of the tortuous narrow lane which scarcely ever yields a view of 100 yards in front or behind you, and which at times seems to end abruptly by the cordial greeting of two houses at opposite sides, and by their resolute blockade of the infinitesimally small entrance; but at either side there is quite enough to detain the stranger for a pleasant ten minutes—for every ten paces if he likes—to loiter and be jostled by asses and shoved aside by the crowd, or scared by growling, fierce-trotted camels. There are the bazaar shops, with their varied stores and their still more varied and curious customers, and there are the incorrigible, persecuting, donkey boys, who will never desist from importunate, stick-disregarding solicitation, till the pedestrian mounts *Champagne Charley*, *Lord John Russell*, *Palmerston*, or some other famous quadruped with long ears and indomitable backbone. Over the shops rise the latticed-window frontage of the houses, sometimes projecting the stories from the drawing-room floor upward on frail beams beyond the lower story, sometimes coyly retiring, seldom guilty of a real Haussmann perpendicular. While all below is life and noise and activity, from the first floor upward there is silence, and scarce a trace of the indoor-abiding world is to be seen. Now and then a child may be seen at the lattice, or a draped face gleams out of a pair of inquiring eyes on the world below; but mostly there is a blank in the Turkish—that is, the Egyptian quarter. To-day all this was changed, and all womankind was enjoying its rare holiday, and enjoying it more, perhaps, too, than its sisterhood in England would if it were all going off to the poll, headed by Miss BECKER and Mr. MILL, to record its vote for some political Apollo Belvedere. The women of Cairo now sat chattering with their children in every safe recess in the streets. They gazed out of the latticed windows, through the sluicelike open traps, and through the open casements, crowded the flat roofs, swarmed on the mosque-tops, and clustered in the doorways, clad in sweeping robes, which in their combination form such tempting yet distracting subjects for the artist who loves to paint masses of colored drapery. If eyes can be an index to the character of the rest of the face, many of the ladies must have been very beautiful, but many, too, showed the ravages of ophthalmia, which the artifice of blackened eyebrows only made more evident. The men and boys lined the streets and sat in the bazaar shops—the men of the different nations and faiths which have their representatives here—Arabs, Jews, Copts, Syrians, Egyptians, Turks, Franks, Nubians, Albanians, Anatolians, Greeks, Persians, Circassians, "barbarians" and dwellers *in partibus infidelium*, dressed each after his kind, and on all the shifting kaleidoscopic multitude, over which the fine dust rose from the tread of many feet, there came down here and there, throughout the chinks in the latticed screen which covers in the streets, rays of sunshine which produced through the hazy medium the most striking and charming effects of light and shade. Through this scene imagine the camels plodding along with ponderous loads of green vetches, asses hidden under mounds of vegetables and tares for fodder, or laden with important portions of a small family, horses and ponies and their riders, mules and dromedaries with their turbaned or vailed burdens, and then see an advance guard of native outriders, followed by a host of running footmen, in front of an open carriage with prancing horses, driven by an unmistakable British coachman, capitally turned out, with cockade in his hat and tops complete, pressing through the throng with a great accompaniment of strange cries—and you may fancy the expression of delighted surprise and curiosity which animated a fair, gentle face dear to so many millions of people in islands far away from this.

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ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant.
F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax. This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgagees of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of **GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,** and execute orders for purchase and sale of **STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.**

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., }
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869. }

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD }
Co., Feb. 11, 1869. }

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., }
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND }
CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, }
PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

COMBINATION SILVER MINING COMPANY'S Office, Room No. 18, No. 155 Broadway, New-York.—Persons holding stock in the above-named Company, who were not present at the meeting of stockholders, March 10, are requested to call immediately at the office of the Company, and learn something of importance involving the future value of their stock. JOS. M. BROWN, Secretary.
MARCH 15, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousands Acres of Choice Lands, and by the Railroad, its Rolling-Stock and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PRESENT PRICE NINETY-FIVE CENTS AND INTEREST.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to the Fiscal Agents of the Company,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116⅛	117	5-20 Coupon, 67	113⅜	113½
Coupon, 1881	116⅜	117	5-20 Coupon,'68	113⅜	113⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	114⅝	115⅛	10-40 Regist'd	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	119⅝	119¾	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	115	115⅛	Gold	131⅛	131⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	117⅛	117¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103½	104
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1869.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act,

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of March, 1869.
HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.
L. S.
No. 1,691.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

AMICABLE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 516 BROADWAY,
(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)
OFFICERS:
JOSEPH HOXIE .... President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL .... Vice-President.
J. F. R. HAYDEN .... Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES STUART,	LEGRAND LOCKWOOD,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	JOSEPH HOXIE,
NATHAN'L HADDEN,	Z. DEDERICK,
O. H. PALMER,	D. HENRY HAIGHT,
S. H. KENDALL,	E. DWIGHT KENDALL,
A. J. SMITH,	A. A. VALENTINE,

JAMES G. POWERS.
H. C. PIFFARD, M. D. .... Medical Examiner.
W. M. TWEED, JR. .... Counsel.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 69 WILLIAM-ST.,
Offers for sale at SUBSCRIPTION PRICES AND WITHOUT COMMISSION, ANY
RAILROAD BONDS
which are offered in this market on subscription.
Government and other Bonds supplied at lowest rates. Exchanges made.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERtificates Nos. 1 and 2, for twenty shares each, in the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in names of Susan J. and Jane Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. mh17-1aw6wW

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERtificates Nos. 3,894 and 3,917, for ten and twenty shares, respectively, of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce, of the City of New-York, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Jane Welles, and Certificates Nos. 3,895 and 3,916, for twenty and ten shares, respectively, of same stock, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Susan J. Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost.
MARCH 17, 1869. mh17-1aw6wW

OFFICE OF THE MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME }
AND GUANO CO., 181 WATER-ST., NEW YORK CITY. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office, as above, on the 17th day of March, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
By order, FRED'K A. BARTLETT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Deon McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the American Nicolson Pavement Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. H. LOVE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

A MANUFACTURER WISHES TO BORrow $10,000 for six months; ample security given on manufactured goods. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MYER MYERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. ANDERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL CLELAND, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Rothschild, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869.
mh10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. CHURCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles H. Church, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh10-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph B. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. CURRIER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To the creditors of Joseph W. Currier: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph W. Currier, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and within said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEORGE F. BETTS,
mh3-1aw3wW* Clerk of the District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham B. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1869.
mh3-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEGGETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McPYKE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th day of March, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William A. Brusle, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore F. Northrop, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh17-1aw3wW* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William O'Donnell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1869. OTIS T. HALL, Assignee,
mh17-1aw3wW* No. 14 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald M. Pentz and Jacob Pentz, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869. FREDERICK MAXWELL, Assignee,
mh17-1aw3wW* No. 200 Front-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. COCHRAN, individually, and as a copartner of the firm of Shepard & Cochran, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MORGAN, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated March 15, 1869. W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER TURNBULL, of the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and EDWARD SLADE and WILLIAM TURNBULL, of the City of New-York, who have carried on business as copartners under the name and firm of Turnbull, Slade & Company, for six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in bankruptcy in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. BABCOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen B. Babcock, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869.
mh10-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869.
mh10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WETHERN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George M. Wethern, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1869.
mh10-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. PLATO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry F. Plato, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1869.
mh10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. LITTLE, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, and CHARLES H. DANA, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, heretofore doing business under the name of Little & Dana, within the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of William H. Little, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter JOHN H. HAYES and RICHARD GRANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MAXWELL MACKAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Maxwell Mackay, of Jersey City, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert Yelverton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 2,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, HIRAM VAN DUSEN, RICHARD C. BOSTWICK and GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Livingston Satterlee, of New-Brighton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, and Hiram Van Dusen, Richard C. Bostwick and George B. Satterlee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assignee.
mh17-1aw3wW*

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